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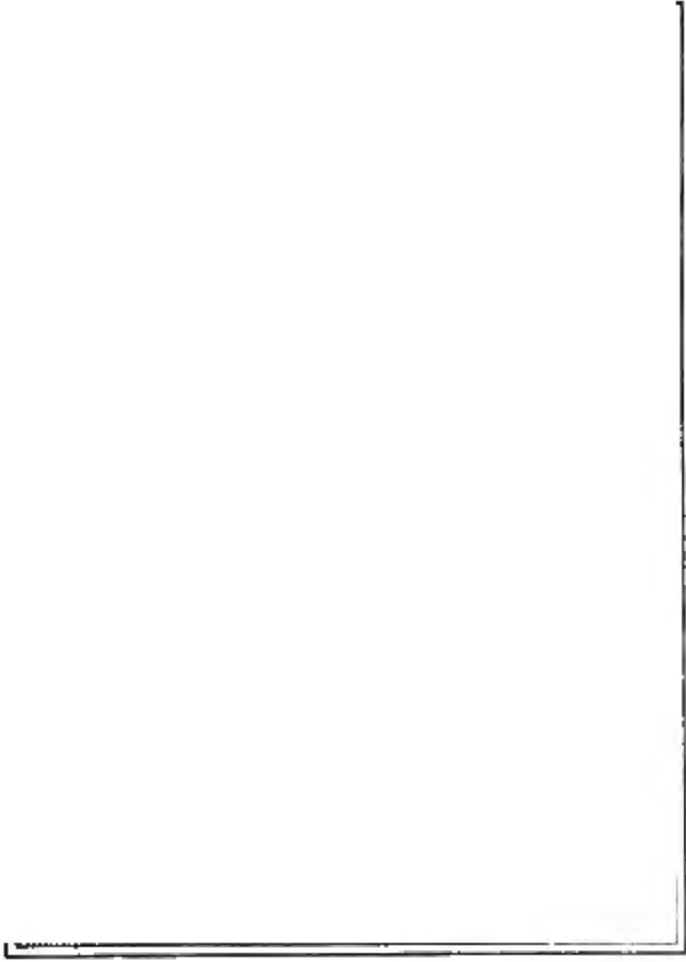
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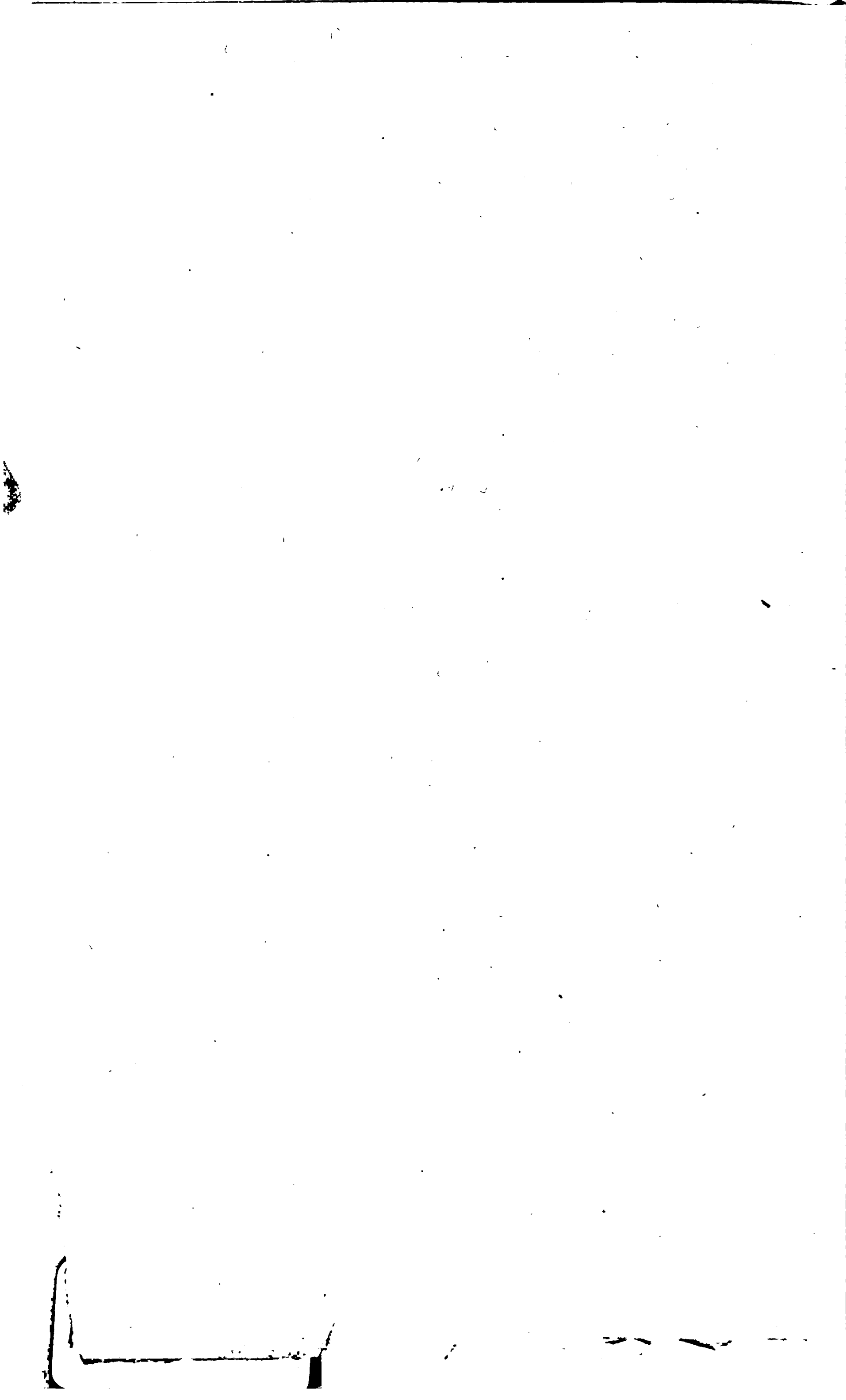
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THE

Gentleman's Magazine:

AND

Historical Chronicle.

From JULY to DECEMBER, 1810.

VOLUME LXXX.

(BEING THE THIRD OF A NEW SERIES.)

PART THE SECOND.

PRODESSE ET DELECTARE.



E PLURIBUS UNUM.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

LONDON: Printed by JOHN NICHOLS and SON,

at Cicero's Head, Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street;

where LETTERS are particularly requested to be sent, POST-PAID.

And sold by J. HARRIS (Successor to Mrs. NEWBERY),

at the Corner of St. Paul's Church Yard, Ludgate Street. 1810.

PREFACE.

We have acted, however, with the strictest impartiality ; and have been guided, as we ever shall be guided, by the sole idea of producing a mass of Miscellaneous matter, from which the Studious may be improved, the General Reader satisfied, and all, if not instructed, gratified and amused. We might indeed assert higher claims to praise and encouragement ; as we are conscious that profound subjects in Theology, that critical intricacies in the Greek and Latin Classicks, and that various subtleties in the other branches of Science, have been illustrated and explained in our progressive pages. We leave these, however, to speak for themselves, presuming on the continuance of that indulgence, which seems to have grown with the growth of our Publication. With confidence, therefore, which such long experience justifies and inspires, we invite our Friends and Correspondents to continue to us their kind assistance. Such labours and exertions as these our pages record and perpetuate, afford a pleasing relief and repose, from the tumult, the din, and the discord of Political concussions. Here then let our peaceful efforts be directed and exercised ; and whilst

“ ——— the Fiend of War,
That now relentless o'er Europa's plains
Roams uncontroul'd, and drives his iron car
Through scenes of horror and o'er heaps of slain *,” —

Let us address ourselves to Genius and to Science, and implore them to sooth and harmonize the disturbed and angry passions of mankind, by their protection, and their influence.

May a succeeding year unfold a more propitious prospect, and our Countrymen be blessed with the return of Happiness and Peace !

“ Haste, happier hours ! ” —

* From Roscoe's translation of the Greek Verses addressed by Musurus to Leo X.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

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GENERAL EVENING
M. Post M. Herald
Morning Chronic.
Times—M. Advert.
P. Ledger—Oracle
Brit. Press—Day
St. James's Chron.
Star—Traveller
Pilot—Statesman
Sun—Even. Mail
Lond. Chr. Packet
Albion—C. Chron.
Courier—Globe
Eng. Chron.—Inq.
Cour d'Angleterre
Cour. de Londres
15 other Weekly P.
17 Sunday Papers
Hue & Cry Police
Lit. Adv. monthly
Bath 3—Bedford
Berwick—Boston
Birmingham 3
Blackb. Brighton
Bristol 5, Bury
Camb.—Chath.
Carl. 2—Chester 2
Chelms Cambria.

Cornw.—Covent.
Cumberland 2
Doncaster—Derb.
Dorcest.—Essex
Exeter 2, Glouc. 2
Halifax—Hants 2
Hereford, Hull 3
Ipswich 1, Kent 4
Lancast.—Leices.
Leeds 2, Liverp: 6
Maidst. Manch. 4
Newc. 3.—Notts. 2
Northampton 2
Norfolk, Norwich
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Portsea—Pottery
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Embellished with beautiful Perspective Views of STANTNEY and MEPAL CHURCHES,
 Cambridgeshire; and of HORNSEY CHURCH, Middlesex.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by J. NICHOLS and SON, at CICERO'S HEAD, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-street, London:
 where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID 1810.

Meteorological Diary for June, 1810. By Dr. PEAR, Bristol.

Days Mo.	Therm.		Barom.		WEATHER.
	M. 8 h.	E. heat	inches.	100ths.	
1	60	74	30	3	clear
2	61	71	30	3	ditto
3	58	69	30	3	mostly clear
4	61	70	30	3	ditto
5	53	58	30	4	mostly cloudy
6	58	72	30	4	ditto
7	59	70	30	1	mostly clear
8	65	74	30	0	ditto
9	56	74	29	18	cloudy at times, some light rain in the evening
10	60	66	29	15	cloudy
11	61	67	29	15	cloudy at times, windy
12	56	66	29	18	cloudy, some light rain
13	57	60	29	16	mostly cloudy, frequent heavy rain, with hail
14	58	65	30	1	clear most of the day
15	59	70	30	2	clear
16	58	67	29	18	cloudy at times
17	56	68	29	18	ditto
18	64	71	29	18	mostly cloudy
19	63	69	29	18	cloudy, some light showers
20	63	68	29	18	morning cloudy, light rain, afternoon clear, windy
21	65	74	30	2	cloudy at times
22	67	73	30	4	clear
23	67	74	30	5	ditto
24	69	73	30	3	ditto
25	67	75	30	1	mostly clear, evening cloudy
26	62	70	30	0	cloudy at times, some light rain
27	54	65	29	18	mostly cloudy, one heavy shower
28	60	68	29	18	mostly clear
29	60	72	29	18	ditto
30	64	72	30	0	cloudy at times.

The average degrees of Temperature as noted at 8 o'clock in the morning, are 60 53-100ths; those of the corresponding month in the year 1809, were 58 85-100ths; in 1808, 59 90-100ths; in 1807, 59 45-100ths; in 1806, 61 80-100ths; in 1805, 57 50-100ths; and in 1804, 62.

The quantity of Rain fallen this month, is equal to 1 inch 55-100ths; that of the corresponding month in the year 1809, was 1 inch 75-100ths; in 1808, 1 inch 75-100ths; in 1807, 15-100ths of an inch; in 1806, 1 inch 32-100ths; in 1805, 2 inches 58-100ths; and in 1804, 25-100ths of an inch.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR JULY 1810. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	Therm.			Barom. in. pts.	Weather in July, 1810.	Day of Month.	Therm.			Barom. in. pts.	Weather in July, 1810.
	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.				8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.		
June 27	57	64	59	29, 96	cloudy	July 12	60	70	60	29, 60	showery
28	59	69	66	, 99	fair	13	63	71	64	, 56	showery
29	66	68	56	, 99	showery	14	66	69	57	, 75	thund. showers
30	60	72	63	30, 10	fair	15	64	69	56	, 80	thund. showers
Jul 1	64	74	66	, 07	fair	16	66	68	55	, 93	fair
2	60	74	64	29, 81	fair	17	56	66	52	, 55	cloudy
3	60	66	55	, 45	rain	18	52	65	55	, 70	fair
4	61	56	54	, 36	showery	19	56	66	54	, 80	fair
5	60	67	64	, 79	showery	20	56	65	54	, 80	fair
6	64	70	62	, 98	fair	21	52	63	52	, 94	cloudy
7	65	74	64	, 99	fair	22	53	64	57	30, 11	fair
8	67	60	56	, 80	rain	23	57	70	54	, 16	fair
9	60	70	58	, 88	fair	24	58	70	57	, 14	fair
10	66	69	64	, 75	fair	25	59	73	64	29, 96	showery
11	65	75	62	, 54	stormy	26	66	64	60	, 69	rain

[3.]

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For JULY, 1810.

Mr. URBAN, July 20.
A "CONSTANT READER," p. 303, b. professes himself to be "grievously disappointed" and "astonished," because I have attributed to the Council of Trent "a rule which, he says, did not exist at the time of that Council." When or by whom the rule in question was actually drawn up, I shall not now inquire. In common and fair construction, a General, or other person in authority, is said to perform the exploit, whether laudable or otherwise, which he orders to be done; and it must be evident to any candid reader, that in this sense only, I said (*Life of Nowell*, p. 152,) the Council of Trent "prohibited the reading of the Scriptures in the vernacular tongue," as I distinctly referred to "Rules, &c. by order of the Council of Trent. *Index Libror. Prohibit.* 1758, p. li." So the book itself expressly exhibits these rules: "*Regule Indicis sacrosanctæ Synodi Tridentinæ Jussu editæ:*" "*Regulas ipsius Indicis sacrosanctæ Synodi Tridentinæ jussu editas—præmissimus.*" We learn from Father Paul's History of the Council of Trent*, that a Committee, consisting of four archbishops, nine bishops, and others, was appoint-

ed, whether he is wrong in this, or whether the Church of Rome, in a work repeatedly published by authority at Rome, has belied the Council, in saying these rules were published "by the command of the Council of Trent," when, in fact, they never did command them to be published; these are points which I leave to your Correspondent to investigate and settle as truth may lead him; and will only add, that if he can prove that the Council of Trent never did make themselves responsible for these rules by injoining them to be published, he is then perfectly welcome to substitute "the Church of Rome" for "the Council of Trent" in the passage which has given him so much trouble.

Yours, &c. R. CHURTON.

P. S. One point I had nearly overlooked. Your Correspondent (p. 303,) speaks with "astonishment on finding himself referred for proof of the whole to a rule of the *Index Expurgatorius*." This is a mistake. I referred to that rule only for what it relates to, the reading of Scripture. For what is said respecting Catechisms, distinct authorities are given in the note on the passage; *Life of Nowell*, p. 159. R. C.

Mr. URBAN, July 22.
IN the course of the Vaccine contest, it has often been asserted, that inoculation for Small-pox is a thing so safe as to induce no danger; and wonderful stories have been circulated of practitioners having performed this operation even on thousands without the loss of a single patient. If the floodgates of prejudice are still to be kept open, and a torrent of filth to flow through them against Vaccination, the most important of modern discoveries, it were to be wished that this boasted method of security nader Variolous inoculation might be generally known and followed. That there is danger from it, as it is commonly performed, danger to the organs of hearing

* *Beccia, Hist. Vol. 1694, &c. p. 599.*
 † *Can. of Script. vol. i. 1696, p. 233.*
 The Council ended in Dec. 1563, and the *Index*, Du Pin says, was published in 1564.

4 *Fatal Instances of Variolous Inoculation.—Rural Deans.* [July,

bearing and sight, and danger to life itself, the observation of every one will, I believe, readily convince him. In confirmation of this remark, I send you three cases which have lately occurred in one family, at Harpenden, near St. Alban's: an inhabitant of this village named Downes, the Keeper of the Post-office, had five children, two of which were vaccinated about three years since; but the Small-pox being lately in the neighbourhood, the parents were unhappily persuaded to have their other three children inoculated with that disorder. Of these two were twins, aged two years and seven months, and the third an infant only eight months old: nor did their ages only appear favourable for the operation; they were all fine healthy children; indeed, so much so as frequently to attract observation from their more opulent neighbours. In pursuance of the parents' determination, these victims were inoculated for the Small-pox by a regular professional man; they all took the disease, which becoming confluent, one of the twins (it is really melancholy to relate it) died on the 11th, the other on the 12th, and the third child on the 14th

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blame seems imputable to the original inoculator, respecting either the mode of communicating the disease, or the subsequent treatment. The two eldest children of the family, who had been vaccinated three years before, were exposed in all possible ways to the infection, even sleeping in the same rooms with the other three, till the stench became insupportable; and it is only one of ten thousand similar facts to say, that they wholly resisted infection. Though no other instance so remarkable has occurred, these are not the only lives which have been lost near St. Alban's in the course of the Spring and Summer, through Small-pox inoculation.

Indulge me, Mr. Urban, with only a few remarks. It is obvious, in the

first place, that the disease in the Harpenden cases had not been caught previously to inoculation; for the usual period elapsed after this before the children sickened: and it may therefore be averred that "the deaths of these three infants were in consequence of Small-pox Inoculation, performed in the customary method by a regular medical man." Think of this, all parents! think of this, all who are interested either for your own families, or your neighbours! and especially think of this, all medical practitioners! Rely not on your former success, even if it have been comparatively great. What has happened to another, may happen to you! but if mischief less serious than what has been detailed should accidentally result from Small-pox Inoculation under your care; some at least is to be apprehended to those on whom you operate, and to others; how can you answer for the effects of the contagion which you have excited? Grant, that your own immediate patients recover, may not many others through your act be prematurely snatched away? Most of you, I believe, are friendly to Vaccination; but you do not appear to recommend it with sufficient zeal, nor do you object to inoculating variolously at the first request of uninformed people, who, misled by the "fabulae aniles," which self-interest or obdurate prejudice propagate, prefer that manichean idol, Small Pox, to the security and blessings of Vaccination.

Yours, &c. HERTFORDSHIRE.

Mr. URBAN, July 23,

I AM much obliged to you for the intimation in a note (vol. LXXIX, p. 1802,) where the office of *Dean Rural* is explained*. Perhaps some of your Correspondents will have the goodness to state how far the duties of so very useful an office are still exercised, and whether in any dioceses besides that of Exeter.

Bishop Atterbury was Archdeacon of Totness, and the account of the *Dean Rural* constitutes his Charge to the Clergy of that District 1708.

In a late publication by Dr. Wordsworth he is styled *Dean and Rector* of

* See Atterbury's Epistolary Correspondence, vol. II. 1708, p. 234.

Rocking;

Boeking; so that this probably is a parish endowed with tithes.

Middleham Deanery, co. York, is said to have a peculiar jurisdiction of its own; and this, probably, co-extensive with the parish only; and its income perhaps arises likewise from the tithes of the parish.

In Cornwall there is the Deanery of Borian distinct from the Rectory of Borian, but both are in the patronage of the Crown.

It was of these Deaneries (and it is supposed, though not recollected, that there are others of the same sort in the kingdom) that information was requested; and any communication through the medium of your valuable *Miscellany* will be thankfully received.

What is the nature of the Collegiate Church of Wolverhampton, as connected with the Deanery of Windsor?

A Correspondent of yours, last year, by complaining of some clerical innovations, led to these enquiries. It is a pity that he had not pointed out a *legal one* which wants correction. The Police Magistrates of the Metropolis in the public prints are constantly called Mr. Justice N. and Mr. Justice R.; when it is well known that this distinction is a title given only to His Majesty's Justices of the Courts of Westminster Hall. A. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Newcastle on Tyne,*
July 6.

I FULLY agree with B. W. P. (vol. LXXX. p. 311,) that the dreadful accident which occurred at Liverpool is well calculated to call forth, and imperiously demands the immediate attention of all those whose peculiar province it is to take care of and inspect our churches; and to see that they are not only safe, but wholesome.

This duty, I believe, falls more especially to the Archdeacon, who ought to make a report to the Bishop; and, if he sees any church in an improper state, to report that church: but I fear that there are not many who pay that attention to the churches of this land which ought to be paid; and hence arises those innumerable Dissenting meeting-houses that threaten the downfall of the Established Church.

B. W. P. reports that the state of the tower of a parish church in a market-town is dangerous, and threa-

tens the safety of the congregation: if this is a true report, is it not a reflection on him whose immediate province it is to prevent it?

The tower of the parish church of St. Andrew in this town has been reported as dangerous for these forty years; but it has become very lately so extremely bad, that the bell-ringers have refused to do their duty. Yet this parish is one of the richest in England.

I hope that the very exemplary Bishop of the Diocese will direct the church to be properly examined; which may save the lives of hundreds.

As a proof of the increase of Sectaries, a gentleman of the parish was offered 1500*l.* for a piece of ground close by the church, to build a dissenting meeting-house there.

Yours, &c. A PARISHIONER.

Mr. URBAN, *July 8.*

THE following remarks, as they have an evident moral tendency, may serve to assist your Readers in forming useful reflections from some of the little-noticed occurrences in life.

It has often been a matter of inquiry with men of curious and philosophical minds, whether the works of Nature are carried on by a plastic or sort of mechanical principle of agency, or whether they immediately proceed without any interposition from the finger of God. The great regularity and wonderful sameness which is discoverable in the operations of the vegetable and animal world would seem to favour the former opinion, and the occasional departure from this uniformity, and the extraordinary changes that are frequently noticed, may serve to countenance the latter. Perhaps the former sentiment may have taken its rise from the weakness and impotency of man, which renders him unable to execute projects of any magnitude without plans, or to accomplish works of singular difficulty without a large and correct scale. But this consideration cannot extend to His all-comprehensive agency, who sees and observes all things at one glance, to whom the whole process of Nature is naked and open, and whose knowledge and power are unlimited and infinite. Besides, if the order and regularity in which the operations of the universe are conducted are admirable, the variations or departures from them are often

often striking and unaccountable, and whilst we are delighted with the former, we are astonished at the latter. In whatever mode indeed the operations are performed, it is confessed on all sides, that it is the Divine Almighty Agent that works in all; and the inquiry may appear to be a matter of curiosity rather than of use, which mode this invisible Being, may choose to adopt in the works of his own hands. Still however as the works of the Lord are sought out, or carefully inquired into, of all those that have pleasure therein, it may not be an unprofitable amusement, whilst we are contemplating the beautiful order that is manifested in the universe, to notice some of the variations from it; which may serve to recall to our minds an immediate superintendency, and to awaken our thoughts to the more particular exercise of a divine interposition in all things.

These and such like suggestions will occasionally occur to the mind that will accustom itself to take notice of the ordinary operations of Nature, and especially in the animal world: and I have myself been led to them from observations in my farm-yard, from a cursory attention to what are considered as the most ignoble race of animals, the very swine.

I have for some years kept a little Chinese sow, mostly of a black colour, but not without some spots of white. The male companion of this animal has been usually an English boar; and the result has been large litters from twelve to fourteen or even sixteen pigs, all invariably black, with scarcely any white marks except in the feet, legs, or tail. And she has generally reared or brought up the far greater number of her young, and acted the part of a good mother towards them. Thus far things have been regular, and according to ordinary expectation. But in the last autumn this same black sow produced a large litter of twenty pigs, of which the far greater part were all white, and with scarcely any black spots about them. At this time the mother was deprived of her usual supply of milk for her numerous progeny; and notwithstanding all possible care, within two or three days the whole litter died. Now what should occasion this extraordinary change in the colour of the young, and this great increase in their number? Or how

shall we account for the defect of nutriment at this time only in the mother, and the consequent loss of all her offspring? Surely these are singular variations from the expected course of things as they happened before, and, as I would also observe, after this large increase: for the same sow has within these few weeks produced a litter of the usual number, about twelve; and all are mostly black, and likely to live, being supported by the milk of their dam.

These facts are curious; and however from their humble and familiar nature they might escape the notice of common observers, yet they can scarce fail to make an impression on the minds of men who are accustomed to thought and reflection. They may perhaps be deemed unworthy of attention, and even excite the ridicule of careless and superficial observers. But to those who are in the habit of contemplating the works of Providence, they will assist in demonstrating that superior Agency, which can controul, or arrest and controul the ordinary courses of things, whenever his infinite wisdom and sovereign power shall think fit and expedient. Sure it is, that the Lord worketh in all; and as there is not a sparrow that falleth to the ground without his notice, so he may introduce occasional varieties from the general order of things, for this or such-like excellent purpose, to awaken men to a due sense of his Agency, and to excite them to a proper attention to his divine power, which otherwise from its uniform tenour might too often escape from their minds.

A COUNTRY PARISH PRIEST.

Mr. URSAN,

July 10.

IN the Tables of Precedence in our old Court Calendars, "Field and Flag Officers" are placed between Knights of the Bath and Knights Bachelors.

In the Table given in Debrett's Peerage, Field and Flag Officers are entirely omitted.

Blackstone places "Colonels," as your Correspondent Scrutator observes, after the younger children of Knights; but omits other Field Officers altogether.

With due submission to the Heralds' Office, which ought to be, and I make no doubt is, capable of assigning a proper

proper station for all degrees in Society, I beg to propound that *Naval and Military Officers*, from Admirals of the Fleet and Field Marshals down to Navy Lieutenants and Army Captains, *should precede Serjants at Law, and Doctors of every description.* There is a manifest impropriety, at least, in placing any Officer below an Esquire who stands higher in the army than a subaltern; because, although Cornets, Ensigns, and Lieutenants, are only denominated "*Gentlemen*" in their commissions, *Captains and Majors* are always termed "*Esquires*," and have, from thence, the *double* claim to that rank arising from creation and from office.

It appears therefore, that the Subalterns in our Army and Navy ought to come *after* Esquires by birth or fortune; and those other Officers which I have before described, immediately after Knights Bachelors.

Yours, &c.

SELIM.

MR. URBAN, *Penzance, July 6.*

THE following information, copied from the Public Prints in March 1807, will, I think, sufficiently answer the Queries of your Correspondent G. L. D. in Vol. LXXX. p. 517.

"The cost of 300 copies, bound, of each of the two Treatises, is to be deducted from the Premium of £400 bequeathed to the person whose Treatise shall be judged the second in point of merit.

"In order to prevent partiality, the Authors are desired not to send their Treatises with their name, or in their own hand-writing, but with a Motto, which Motto is to be also written on the outside of a sealed paper, containing the name and address of the Author. Only the Prize ones to be opened; the others destroyed: and the Treatises will be returned to whoever claims by the Motto, on application to the Treasurer, Alexander Galen, Esq. Merchant, Aberdeen. All the Treatises to be with him before the 1st January 1814, and the Premiums to be paid in Whitsuntide Term next after the decision of the Judges. *Intermediate inquiries between this and the 1st January 1814, will be answered by Letters addressed, post-paid, to the said Alexander Galen, Esq. Merchant,*

Aberdeen, the Treasurer under the Testator's Will."*

The further particulars desired by G. L. D. or others of your Readers, may be known by application to Mr. Galen, as above.

Yours, &c.

H. B.

MR. URBAN,

February 9.

I GIVE every credit which is due to Glotianus for his good intentions, and consider him as a Student or *Freshman*, as we term it, anxious for the honour of his College; but from the time he has taken to answer me, I think he might have been more accurate; which leads me to form an opinion, that whatever studies are pursued at Glasgow, that of *close reasoning* (which is so much attended to at one of our Universities in particular) is there neglected. If he will take the trouble of referring to my Letter, he will find that I did not assert that the Scotch Universities had not produced great men; far from it; on the contrary, I well know we are indebted to them for many celebrated characters; and he might well have added to those names he has quoted, a Robertson and a Beattie, who do honour to the places of their education; but I only asserted, Mr. Urban, that the title of A. M. by custom, which in this Kingdom generally operates as a law, belongs to them who have taken that degree at Oxford or Cambridge, and to take it, when educated elsewhere, appears to me to arrogate an improper distinction, and puts me in mind of what I read when a school-boy, '*sic vos non vobis*,' &c.

I did not mention the names of a Newton, Addison, Locke, Bentley, &c.; for the question is not which Colleges have produced the greatest men, but merely whether a Scotch A. M. is al-

* We are informed, that the munificent Testator was a Clergyman of the Scotch Church, of the name of Burnet (a relative of the celebrated Bishop) and having been himself deeply infected with Infidel principles, when recovered from them, he resolved on this method of perpetual counteraction of these principles: for we understand the sums now offered as Premiums are not the principal, but an accumulation of the Interest of that sum; and that the Premiums will be repeated so often as the Interest shall amount to the like sum of £1600. *Horr.*

lowable

lowable in England. Glotianus' list of names puts me in mind of Homer's Catalogue, and also of a story I have heard, of an Oxford and Cambridge man disputing which University had produced the greatest men; when, after a long contest, one mentioned a number of high-sounding names in a breath, which decided it, and silenced the other. I now take my leave of Glotianus, advising him to have a Letter before him when he is answering it; and not to take the title of A. M. unless he can have an honorary one at one of our Universities, or be admitted *ad eundem*; for the Poet's rule is as applicable to *agendi* as *loquendi*.

Yours, &c.

NORMALIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Newcastle, May 4.*

I HAVE great pleasure, in reading the discussions of Science when properly contested, without the dirk of wrath and animosity. I must confess I am exceedingly sorry to see the controversy between an Amateur and an Architect carried on in such a manner by the former as to wound my feelings; it reflects not only discredit on him as a gentleman, but as a literary character. Amateur has said in a former Letter that Architect's language is coarse, ungrammatical, and muddy: but nothing, Sir, can justify either a Cantab or Oxonian in giving the lie direct. I expect more politeness from them, from their education: it is an affront to the Publick; it is a disgrace to any literary man in this enlightened age that we live in; and it further seems strongly to shew, that Amateur must either feel himself at a loss for words to express his sentiments as he should do, or he is afraid he has the negative side of the argument. Nothing shews weakness so strongly, as when a gentleman of superior education condescends to have recourse to gross abuse.

I do not mean to enter into the defence of Architect's opinions on our Antiquities, because he is very well able to take his own part; neither do I wish to enter into any controversy with Amateur, who may have in many respects good reasons for siding with his friend Mr. Whittington in his opinions; but I should like to see that respectable style preserved that is due to Society.

It would be highly gratifying to

many Antiquaries, could we persuade the Keeper of the Records of the Dissolved Abbeys, to enter the list of controversy on the subject of our *Saxon Buildings and the Pointed Arch*. In my humble opinion, he would be more likely to decide these two questions, than all the Champions who have undertaken the subject.

Yours, &c.

A. G.

Mr. URBAN, *Colchester, March 4.*

THE Ghost of Avon's Bard invites my opinion. I have no other claim to your indulgence than an enthusiastic admiration of all the emanations of that genius which his Ghostship professes once to have animated; but I rely on your known impartiality. I shall endeavour to avoid prolixity for two reasons; first, that I may not trespass too much on your pages; secondly, lest my sentiments should appear as insignificant to your Readers as they do to myself.

I cannot perceive obscurity in the passage quoted by the Ghost; but (to a reader who does not wish to create obscurities, that he may indulge his genius in the illustration of them) I think it must be evident Brutus speaks of himself.

The slightest dereliction of principle lays the foundation of numerous errors: thus it is with Cassius—he undertakes to be the advocate of corruption—Brutus's virtue remains unshaken, though placcd in opposition to the solicitations of friendship—Cassius, instigated by the mingled feelings of disappointment, mortification, and regret, at finding his unworthy suit rejected, reproaches Brutus with a breach of friendship; this commences the quarrel, in the course of which, urged by the injustice of Cassius, Brutus suffers himself for a moment to give way to the influence of anger—his conduct throughout is marked with the features of conscious rectitude—Cassius, with grief and shame, half acknowledges his error; and Brutus, from whose bosom the remembrance of their former friendship is not erased, spares him a further humiliation by telling him, that he (Brutus)

“ carries anger as the flint bears fire;
Which, much enforced, shews a hasty spark,
And straight is cold again.”

Yours, &c.

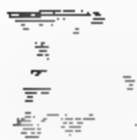
J. FITCH.

Mr.



Gent. Mag. July 1810. Pl. I. p. 9.

Stuntney Church, near City Cambridgehire, 1000.



W.A. del

Mepal Church, Cambridgehire

Mr. URBAN, *London, June 13.*

IN June 1806, while on an excursion into Cambridgeshire, I passed through the little hamlet of *Stuntney*. The ancient Chapel here being in the Norman style of Architecture, I was induced to stop, and make a sketch from it, which is much at your service, should you think it deserving a place in your *Miscellany*. (*See Plate I.*)

STUNTNEY

is in the hundred and deanery of Ely, and situated on a gentle eminence, overlooking the fens towards that city, from which it lies S. E. about a mile and a half. The Chapel consists of a nave and chancel, separated by an arch ornamented with chevron mouldings; the doorways on the North and South sides of the nave being also enriched in the same manner. Against the West wall hang two small bells, which are enclosed in a projecting frame of wood: being a Chapel of Ease to the parish of the Holy Trinity in Ely, it is without the appropriate addition of tombs, &c.

Having spent a day most agreeably at Ely in admiring its very magnificent Cathedral, I pursued my excursion Westward for about six miles, when I reached

MEPAL,

which is situated in the hundred of Witch-ford, and deanery of Ely; the living is a rectory, and valued in the King's books at £3. 6s. 8d. and in the gift of the Dean and Chapter.

The Church is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and consists of a nave and chancel, with a small Chapel at the N. E. corner of the nave. The walls of the chancel, as well as the North side of the fabrick, are supported by buttresses of brick work. Instead of a tower at the West end, it has two open arches, in one of which is a bell.

The altar is elevated on two steps; and on each side the East window is a niche, with a recess or piscina. Against the North wall is a mural monument to the memory of Samuel Fortrey (son of Sam. Fortrey, esq. of Byal-Fen) who died Feb. 10, 1668, aged 38 years. Another monument for a younger brother James Fortrey*, esq. records his descent from an ancient stock in Brabant, and having

been Page of Honour to the Duchess of York, and afterwards Groom of the Bedchamber to her husband King James II.; he married the Right Hon. Susanna Lady Bellasis, Baroness of Osgodby in her own right, but left no issue. He died Aug. 18, 1719, aged 63.

Without the Church, on the South side, is an altar-tomb on a base of freestone, in memory of Miles Carter, gent. who died Sept. 27, 1781, aged 81, and Mary his wife, died May 3, 1725, aged 77. Also Thomas Carter, son of the said Miles and Mary, died Jan. 14, 1736, aged 65; and Elizabeth his wife, died Sept. 17, 1781, aged 54 years. In the Church-yard is also another altar-tomb for William Whinn, esq. who died Jan. 31, 1734, aged 52.

In 1274, "D'nus Robertus" occurs as "Rector de Mephale." April 1609, Mr. Barwell was rated (with the vicar of Chatteris) to find a pair of carols, and a pike furnished. Anno 1076, Mepal contained 116 inhabitants, 3 dissenters, no recusants*.

Yours, &c.

W. A.

Mr. URBAN,

I FEEL perfect conviction in my own mind, that when His Majesty dismissed from his Councils the men who had the unparalleled assurance to endeavour to set themselves above their Sovereign, and to force the conscience of their King, it was his own act and deed, and a genuine exercise of his high and indisputable prerogative; and those who maintain that the King cannot act at all without advisers, do, in my humble opinion, rather mistake the Constitution they admire; for though very rarely indeed will a prudent Monarch so act, yet our noble-minded King has shewn, that he better knows the Constitution of which he is the head; that in a most serious conjuncture the voice of the Monarch may be individually heard, without a breach of the Constitution; and that the British King is not a mere puppet decorated with a crown, to be danced up and down by his Ministers, but one, and the first of the three great Estates of the Realm, to each of which belongs perfect independence, and, for the better main-

* Vide Lysons's *Magna Britannia*.

GENT. MAG. July, 1810.

* Cole's MSS. in British Museum.

taining and carrying into effect their important functions, various high rights and powers, under the names of Prerogative and Privilege. And surely, though the Constitution has wisely ordained, that whoever advises the King, shall be responsible for the advice he gives, it never meant to say that he may not be his own adviser if he will, and according to his own judgment adopt or reject the opinions of his counsellors; otherwise, what is his *Veto* but an empty name? Yet the Constitution has still interposed this farther check (the whole Constitution is a system of salutary checks) that, whether with or without advisers, he can only rule according to Law. Strange then that the Catholics will persist in agitating a question which (the Constitution having already settled it) ought to be at rest for ever: but, stranger still, that with all their professions of loyalty and attachment (the sincerity of which however I do not mean to doubt), they should almost in so many words have declared, and this after knowing his Majesty's sentiments, that they will never cease teizing him upon the subject, till they have as it were compelled him to yield to their desires—compelled the well-poised mind of a Brunswick, acting on conviction, to waver and to swerve! O wonderful delusion of persevering obstinacy! Wonderful! that such an expectation could for a moment be seriously entertained!

I consider the exclusion of Catholicism from the higher departments of the State, to be so riveted a part of the Constitution itself, that it cannot be separated from it without the most imminent danger to the whole; and to prevent the possibility of which it has fenced itself round with those venerable bulwarks, which those who mean not to destroy, would however do well to take care how they weaken. God forbid that they should ever be thrown down. But, admitting for a moment, that they were, what is the mighty benefit that is to result to the Catholics from it? It could amount to no more than a very bare possibility of their coming into office; and surely a matter which has not even probability in its favour, is hardly worth the struggle that is made for it. Whoever sways the sceptre of these Kingdoms must be a Protestant Prince, and must have

taken a solemn oath to maintain the Protestant Religion as by Law established. Is it then to be imagined, that a Monarch so circumstanced, will ever associate with himself in the high offices of confidential intercourse, men of a different religious persuasion from himself; and more particularly members of that Communion, whose proselytising spirit would be ever on the alert to seek or to seize occasions of combating, and, if possible, overturning what in the opinion of such his Ministers would be the mistaken notions at least of their heretical Sovereign; and in their zeal for whose conversion they might perhaps overlook, or not remember in time, that they might be paving a way, to the abdication of the Throne! But this will hardly be overlooked by the Monarch himself, to whose feelings surely the Constitution as it stands is more respectful, by not allowing him to choose such Ministers if he would, than if those defences were thrown down, leaving what would in effect be the same exclusion to the Catholics, but might make the King personally liable to the odium of a rejection, which is however indispensable. For what then do the Catholics contend? Surely the power of benefiting their country is not so limited, that comparatively little can be effected, unless they are Ministers of State, or invested with the highest commands. If their strong desire is only to have an ampler scope for the display of their loyalty, I must answer, that, under their present restrictions, their loyalty shines a brighter and a purer flame, than it ever could do if those restrictions did not exist as a fundamental part of the Constitution. Preserving that fundamental exclusion, an exclusion not of themselves as individuals, but as professing a Religion, the tenets of which are incompatible with the State, which has a Religion of its own by Law established—~~I say,~~ preserving that inviolate, whatever tends to the amelioration of the condition of loyal subjects must be grateful to all; but amelioration is not to be beyond all bounds: Toleration is not to be above the Establishment.

In this country, blest beyond all others in the enjoyment of rational Liberty, where every man has something he can call his own, where the destitute has still a freehold in its benevolence,

nevolence, and claims from its charity not merely a benefaction, but a debt; where the honest, the sober, and the industrious, may smile in the sunshine that will cheer his worthy endeavours for the well-being of himself and family; where every one is free to serve his Maker according to the dictates of his conscience; where the property of the rich and of the poor is equally protected by the Laws; where flourish fair and beautiful the arts and graces that polish and adorn society, and to range through whose enchanting scenes leaves no need of foreign exploration to be charmed with all that ever-varying Nature can pourtray, from the mild retirement of the secluded glade, to the vast magnificence of snow-topped mountains; and where exists, amidst the shock of Empires and the crush of States, a Constitution, stupendous monument of the wisdom of ages, the boast of Britons, and the admiration of the world:—why should we quarrel with our happiness? why risk on the delusive ocean of innovating theories, all that we know practically to be great and good? why set our hearts on objects unattainable? why “be content with nothing, if not blest with all”? or rather, why not, each calling his own ways to remembrance, begin with sincerity a Reform, the most patriotic Reform for his country, the reform of what is in himself amiss, and endeavour each in his station to do his duty, and to cultivate with care and fidelity the patrimony which our forefathers have bequeathed to us, and which our sons look to receive at our hands uninjured and unimpaired?

While the clamour of the tumultuous is passed away with the breeze that bore it, I trust the sense of the country is speaking in the still small voice that is heard above the tempest, and that it is aided by a hand-writing indelibly on our hearts,

“*Nolumus Leges Angliæ mutari.*”
Yours, &c. A. P.

Mr. URBAN,

June 4.

EVERY true friend to our excellent Ecclesiastical Establishment must observe with indignation and regret, the many unfair and insidious arts used by its adversaries to lower it in the estimation of the publick; and they have unhappily proved too successful in many districts of the

kingdom. Great industry is used to work upon the minds of the lower orders by Village Preaching, &c.; the effect of which has been, not to impress them with better, or indeed with any sentiments of Religion, but with sentiments of hatred and antipathy to the Church and her Clergy. Sorry I am to say, that a certain portion of her own Clergy, who have presumptuously assumed to themselves the exclusive title of Evangelical, and who very erroneously affirm that the Gospel is not preached in those Churches where one of their body is not employed, have contributed, in no small degree, to raise and foment the almost universally prevailing clamour against us. These men scruple not to attend the Meeting-houses of the Sectaries, but refuse to enter the doors of many of our Churches, for no other reason, as I conceive, but because the duties, as well as the doctrines of Christianity are recommended and enforced, and which practice they stigmatize with the epithet of mere Moral Preaching. The Farmers too, in the present age a powerful and important, though in no age an enlightened body of men, are eager to join in the general outcry; and thus it is, that many a worthy, learned, and respectable Clergyman, is insulted and defamed, for no other reason, than because he happens to be a Clergyman. Without pointing out the causes of these existing evils, which must be obvious to every thinking person, I rather wish to direct the attention of your Readers to an antidote against them; for it is my firm belief, that unless some speedy and effectual measures be adopted to check the growing mischief, a serious State commotion will be the consequence. I submit, therefore, the following outlines of a Plan to restore the Clergy to that dignified and respectable rank in society to which they are entitled, and to rescue them from that state of degradation and insult in which their opponents, on all occasions, are ready and eager to place them; and of your very numerous and respectable Correspondents I will request, in the words of Horace;

“*Si quid novisti rectius istis,
Candidus imperti: si non, his utere
meum.*”

PLAN:

12 *Plan for benefiting the Clergy.—Modern Jews defended.* [July,

PLAN:

1. All livings to be raised to £150. *per annum* (were I to say £200. it is but a bare competency for the times) by a Grant from the Crown.
2. A Resident Clergyman in every parish, with service twice on a Sunday.
3. A further grant, or a fund established by subscription, for the building, repairing, or purchasing houses in those parishes which have not already a habitable residence for a Clergyman.
4. Where a Curate is employed, a stipend of £100. *per annum* to be allowed him.
5. The commutation of tithes for land (the only means of conciliating the minds of the Farmers, and averting their hatred from the Clergy.)
6. Care to be taken that the Churches are kept in a decent and comfortable state of reparation.

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July 7.
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sitate in admitting the remarks of one of your former Correspondents, who has paid considerable attention to the situation of the Jews in England and upon the continent.

In the outline, it is beyond a doubt, that Mr. Atkins's *Compendious History*

of the Israelites (reviewed in Vol. LXXX. p. 556.) is an interesting pamphlet, because it is an incontrovertible and important fact, that

"A new era in the history of this remarkable race of people has recently commenced, which will probably produce a complete regeneration in their modes of thinking and acting."

It is not altogether strange, that to prove the validity of these assertions, the author should allude to the Decree of the French Government bearing date the 30th of May 1806, which has there placed them on an equality, in respect to civic rights, with the people who profess the Catholic, or any other religion. But it is not true that "these privileges were really enjoyed by the Jews ever since the beginning of the French Revolution." Under the French Revolution privileges were not *really* enjoyed by any class of persons, not even the sanguinary Rulers themselves. Besides, mere *sufferance* entails no *security*. The author goes on to say, that "the Sanhedrin (at Paris) have recommended the Jews to conform in all respects with the French civil code, morally and physically, except that of acknowledging Jesus Christ to be the Messiah, who they persuade themselves they have found in the person of Napoleon Buonaparte." But if the French Jews really acknowledge the Head of the French Government as their *Deliverer*, and the great Prince predicted in the *sacred writings*, resembling Cyrus in the Old Testament, what have the English Jews to do with all this? They have never acknowledged the validity of these proceedings, nor carried on any correspondence with those in France on the subject. The author of *The Compendious History* proceeds thus: "but it is not only the *illiterate* and the *enthusiastic Jews* who entertain this idea (that Napoleon is their Messiah), the *Literati* have also encouraged it in their writings." (Here an asterisk points to the following note:—"They have even gone so far as to apply the meaning of the second Psalm of David (*Quare fremuerunt gentes*) to this extraordinary man: a metrical translation of it, applicable to the present times, has been published in the French language, and circulated throughout Europe."

Now this latter assertion is so far from

from being the fact, that the Jews in France are entirely exculpated from any such application of the second Psalm; for had the author of "The Compendious History" read with attention, *The New Sanhedrin*, and *The Causes and Consequences of the French Emperor's Conduct towards the Jews*, London, printed 1807, (I say with attention, because he seems to have borrowed most of his history, and even many of his phrases from that work,) he would have learned from page 121, that this metrical translation of the second Psalm originated with M. Crouzet, *Proviseur au Prytanée*, upon which the *Redacteur of Le Publiciste* observed, "The intention of this translation is not difficult to discover, and that if one could divest oneself of the idea of a Psalm, one might easily suppose it to be a panegyric upon the Emperor of France, or an imitation of the Hebrew." Surely this is the language of a *Frenchman*, and not one of the *Israelitish Literati*.

Under equal mistake and want of information, the author of the *Compendious History* observes, "They" the Jews, "have laboured to prove, that their promised restoration is accomplished, and that the idea of their having the land of Palestine restored to them is fallacious. They assert that the restoration of the Jews means the restoration of their rights and privileges in Society, equally with all the rest of the human race."

The real fact is, that none of the Jews in England, or upon the Continent, that ever I heard of, "have laboured to prove any such thing." That they have collectively assented to the measures of the French Government, which has no objection to such ideas of their restoration, cannot be denied. "The labour" of the *French Jews* may perhaps be reduced to the figurative expressions contained in the Hebrew Odes and Orations. And here the writer again confounds the *French Jews* with the *English* author of the *New Sanhedrin*, &c. before alluded to! He has in reality employed three of his chapters to disprove the local restoration of the Jews in Jerusalem; on which account the *Monthly Review* for May 1810, style this work "a singular book," and doubt whether

the author be "a Christianized Jew, or a Jewish Christian." Now, with Mr. Urban's permission, I will only add, acknowledging myself the author of this singular book, that my sentiments of the Restoration of the Jews are confirmed by the judgment of some of the most learned and intelligent Divines of the Church of England. Dr. Lightfoot, I find, an hundred and fifty years since, asserted "that the calling of the Jews shall be in their places of residence," and that calling shall not cause them to change place, but condition. Bishop Warburton expressed similar sentiments when the Jewish Naturalization Bill was agitated. Vide Nicholson's *Encyclopædia*, Article *Jews*. Were these Divines Christianized Jews? If they were, I most cordially agree with them, not merely for their opinion as men, but for its correspondence with the doctrine of the Great Author of the Christian Verity. His predictions in Matthew xxiv. &c. dwell largely upon the destruction of Jerusalem, but he never uttered a syllable relative to its restoration! On the contrary, in his conversation with the woman of Samaria, he declined the most distant hint or allusion to any future privilege with respect to the worship of God at Jerusalem; but, with a view expanded beyond the narrowness of human ideas, he then referred to a time when men should worship the Father in spirit and in truth, not in Samaria, nor yet at Jerusalem. See John iv. 20, and following verses. Perhaps the unscriptural notions of a future restoration of the Jews to worldly power and splendour at Jerusalem, notions in which they have been flattered by Christians, have been a strong reason for their continuance in a state of intellectual and moral inferiority.

I cannot help observing here, that it is rather strange that with these chimerical notions of the future prosperity of the Jews, when, if the Scriptures are to be understood literally, they will be more than men, Christians should have been so long content with treating them as being less. I believe the late Archdeacon Paley has expressed his opinion "that Christianity is yet in its infancy." I believe also that true Charity, being the most sublime virtue, will be one of the last generally learned. When Governments and Subjects mutually agree

agree to lay aside the lash of persecution, and extinguish the flames of discord, real "knowledge may cover the earth as the waters cover the sea."

This kind of knowledge, I can aver from intimate observation, has begun to make a sensible progress among the Jews. Their antipathies to Christians are rapidly wearing away. As they condemn none for their faith, nor wish to make any converts: they only require of their fellow-subjects that they will suffer them to enjoy in quietness that liberty of conscience which the Government and the Church of England so liberally allows to all. The Sermons of Dr. Hirschell, it is well known, are frequently very pointed on the duties of universal Toleration. Many of the wealthy among them subscribe to our Charitable Foundations, and in return several Christian names appear among the list of the Benefactors to the new Jewish Hospital in Mile-end-road; though they neither have nor require the least interference in management or education of the Jewish children there. These Christians have no connexion whatever with the London Society, or the Missionaries who preach in the Jews' Chapel near Spitalfields.

If these Strictures meet your approbation, I may offer some farther considerations upon the present condition of the Jewish people in this Metropolis, and upon some peculiar circumstances under which they have recently been placed.

Yours, &c. W. HAMILTON REID.

Mr. URBAN,

July 6.

PRECEDENCE is a point indeed on which "Doctors disagree," and on which they will always disagree till express regulations are made to adjust this long dubious matter. The ideas of your Correspondents who say that Naval and Military Officers, Doctors of Law, Physic, and Divinity, should take precedence of Gentlemen, are not to be regarded, because we see that such ideas proceed from persons of no good extraction, who are always anxious that those who have sprung, like mushrooms, from the lowest stations into the appearance of gentlemen, should take precedence of those whose birth entitles them strictly to that appellation. How should we like to see a man, perhaps the son of a tailor, a stonemason, or

a lodging-house keeper, merely because he had attained a high commission in the army or navy, rank before a man whose forefathers had been independently seated for many generations on an hereditary estate, and which forefathers may perhaps have partaken of the blood of the noblest families? And how would the Heralds, who pay such great regard to antiquity, lustre, and gentility of descent, tolerate such an act? Would they not thrust the upstart back to his proper sphere, and place the descendant of an antient and honourable house before him?

Persons of good or even middling birth ought undoubtedly to take precedence of all others, let them be what they may, unless honoured with a title; because their good birth is not an acquirement of their own, but is a gift engrafted on their blood. No wealth, no learning, can make a man a gentleman who is not born so. Wealth and learning are the ornaments, not the constituents, of a gentleman. *Fortuna non mutat genus.* The words of Cicero might well be parodied and here applied: he says, *poeta nascitur, orator fit*, and this I would alter to *generosus nascitur, dives vel doctus fit*: and again, nothing can deprive a man born a gentleman of his gentility; no pecuniary losses or sufferings, no apparent degradation from his station. I readily grant that a man, however low his station, after he has acquired a fortune, received a liberal education, and associated with the enlightened, may be the *stock* from which *future gentlemen* may in the course of time spring, because his descendants, by dint of education, by separation from the pursuits of their founder, and by living for some generations on an hereditary property, grow gradually into, and finally become gentlemen: but this is a work of long time, for *quo, semel est imbuta recens servabit odorem testa diu*; this opinion is supported by a writer who has combined literature with the pleasing and elegant study of heraldry, and whose effusions often grace your pages. He says, "The corrupted heart, the interested sentiments, the debased, however acute, understanding of a low man grown great, are too apt to throw a tincture over his family for at least a century, whereas that race whom hereditary affluence has long placed

placed above what is low, sordid, and meanly ambitious, has a far greater likelihood of possessing elevated ideas, and pure and independent souls."

After all then that has been stated, let us no longer hear that those persons denominated Gentlemen in the full and proper meaning of the word, are not to take precedence of every man whose profession alone has raised him to the appellation. That many hundreds of men belonging to the learned, the naval, and the military professions may be gentlemen born, I cannot deny; but as a standing rule none surely can be better than to class the gentlemen who are designated as entitled to bear arms, immediately after the different descriptions of Esquires, and just before the Bar and Church. The Herald should undoubtedly make an arrangement of the following description of persons, viz. Serjeants at Law, King's Counsel, Deans, Prebendaries, Rectors, Vicars and Curates, Heads of Colleges, and all persons who have received any academic degree, Physicians, Members of Parliament, &c.

As for Blackstone, highly as I look up to him as a legal authority, I nevertheless cannot suffer myself to be led out of the path of reason and propriety by his statement, or that of any other person, however great their name.

The word Citizen, Vol. LXXX. p. 535, when used in tables of precedence, does not, I believe, mean those who reside in the city, but representatives in parliament for cities, just as Burgess means one for a borough.

Yours, &c. A CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN, July 12.

IN your Vol. LXXX. p. 535, I find it stated that Doctors of Divinity, Law, Physick, and Musick, have precedence of Esquires. That Doctors in general take place of Esquires is well known, but as to Doctors of Musick in particular, as all Masters of Arts have precedence of those Doctors, will it not follow that if Doctors of Musick precede Esquires, Masters of Arts ought also to take place of them? I allude to *real* Esquires, not to those upstarts who have chosen to distinguish themselves by that title.

Yours, &c. OXONIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, Park-street, Bristol, July 5.

IN your Vol. LXXIX. p. 1204, Supplement, I stated that I had found by reference to Tailleux's Chronicles of Normandy, and Dugdale's Baronage, that the antient family of Mears, (who produced the earliest Speaker the House of Commons ever had) derived their descent from the house of Mountmorency in France, but it appears that this statement has given offence to M. M. M. of Kilkenny, (see Vol. LXXX. p. 530), who wishes to make it appear that I have spoken erroneously, and is desirous that I should admit his authority in the place of the well-known and standard authorities above mentioned; but this I am by no means disposed to do; and I wish to set your Correspondent right as to some misconceptions into which he has precipitately fallen.

I do not state that the family of Mears is descended from the Mount Morreses now existing in Ireland; but I carry their extraction much further back, viz. from the stock of the French house of Mountmorency.

Your Correspondent asserts, that Lords Mountmorres and Frankfort, and two others, are the only descendants of Mountmorency; but can he consider any one so egregiously credulous as to admit that this once spreading house, a house which flourished so many centuries in France, and which formed such extensive alliances, had not a single remaining collateral; but that all the lines suddenly failed, except a single one, the representative of which is stated to be the ancestor of Lord Mountmorres? I scruple not to declare that I could not credit such an extraordinary circumstance, even if the illustrious Mountmorencies themselves were to rise and declare it. He might as well assert, that the noble families of Grosvenor, Seymour, Cavendish, Clifford, Moore, Egerton, Neville, and an hundred others, are all now centered in a single representative.

It is well known, and can be stated without fear of controversion, that there were many lines of the French stock from which several families proceeded, and whose names bear a close analogy of sound, and which families seated themselves, after being long severed from the patriarchal stem, in this and the sister kingdom, antecedent,

cedent, circiter, and subsequent to the Conquest.

M. M. M. says, that Meares or Marres, &c. cannot belong to the Morresfamily, because since the settlement of the latter in Ireland, they had no collaterals, and that in fact there are "only four solitary heads" of it; but this is no proof that other families may not, as I said before, have sprung from the same root. By this mode of reasoning, your Correspondent would say that no Seymours were related to one another but those who proceed from the Protector: now how false would this be, for there are by far a greater number of Seymours who derive from the Protector's ancestors, than from the Protector himself. This method of arguing is too confined, and would destroy many an existing line of antient nobility.

I have now, I trust, said sufficient to convince any person disposed to be convinced, and ten times more than sufficient for a person resolved to remain obstinate in error: so here I shall let the matter rest.

Yours, &c.

S.

Mr. URBAN,

July 2.

AN old friend visiting me lately out of the country, informed me, that he had heard Prayers on Week-days were left off in all or most of the London Churches: even in Passion-week the Churches were shut. This, he said, put him almost in a rage with the Relator, whom he supposed to have forged a monstrous falsehood to vilify the London Clergy. I shook my head, and feared it was too sadly true. But as he wished to see the interior of some of the City Churches, I proposed going on Ascension-day, when the parishes walk their bounds. We accordingly set off. At the Metropolitan Church St. Mary-le-Bow, the Charity-Children were ranged in the vestibule; but, on my trying the interior doors, the Beadle told me there would be no Service. We went next to several of the neighbouring Churches, St. Mary Aldermary, St. Antholin's, St. Mildred Poultry: all shut! But looking into the Dutch Church, Austin Friars, we found a congregation met devoutly to celebrate this grand Festival of the Christian Church (and a sermon preached). Surely if Christ is not ascended as well as risen, to borrow an argument from

St. Paul, then is our faith and hope vain. Alas! well may the Methodists triumph in the indolence of the Established Clergy!

I wish to be informed if any of your Correspondents know of an excellent plain little book, intituled *The Communicant's Assistant*, printed and sold by H. Kent, Finch-lane, 1753; with an Appendix in two parts, containing a Dissertation upon the principal errors committed in the time of Divine Service, both in the Church and out of it, by Protestants of the Church of England; and a Postscript, wherein is shewn briefly the duty of Churchwardens. It would be a deed of charity to re-print it, as I think, on the whole, I never saw a book so well adapted to inform and persuade the lower class to the duty of communicating. It is excellent on the various indecorums too generally committed in the time of Service, as sitting at prayer, whispering, or other inattentions, improper dress — on this head I was sorry to hear that a girl's charity-school appeared at St. Paul's on the Anniversary, decorated with necklaces. I was under the dome; but I did not observe that particular school, though I saw too many unnecessarily decked out with gaudy ribbands, which I hoped was left off by all.

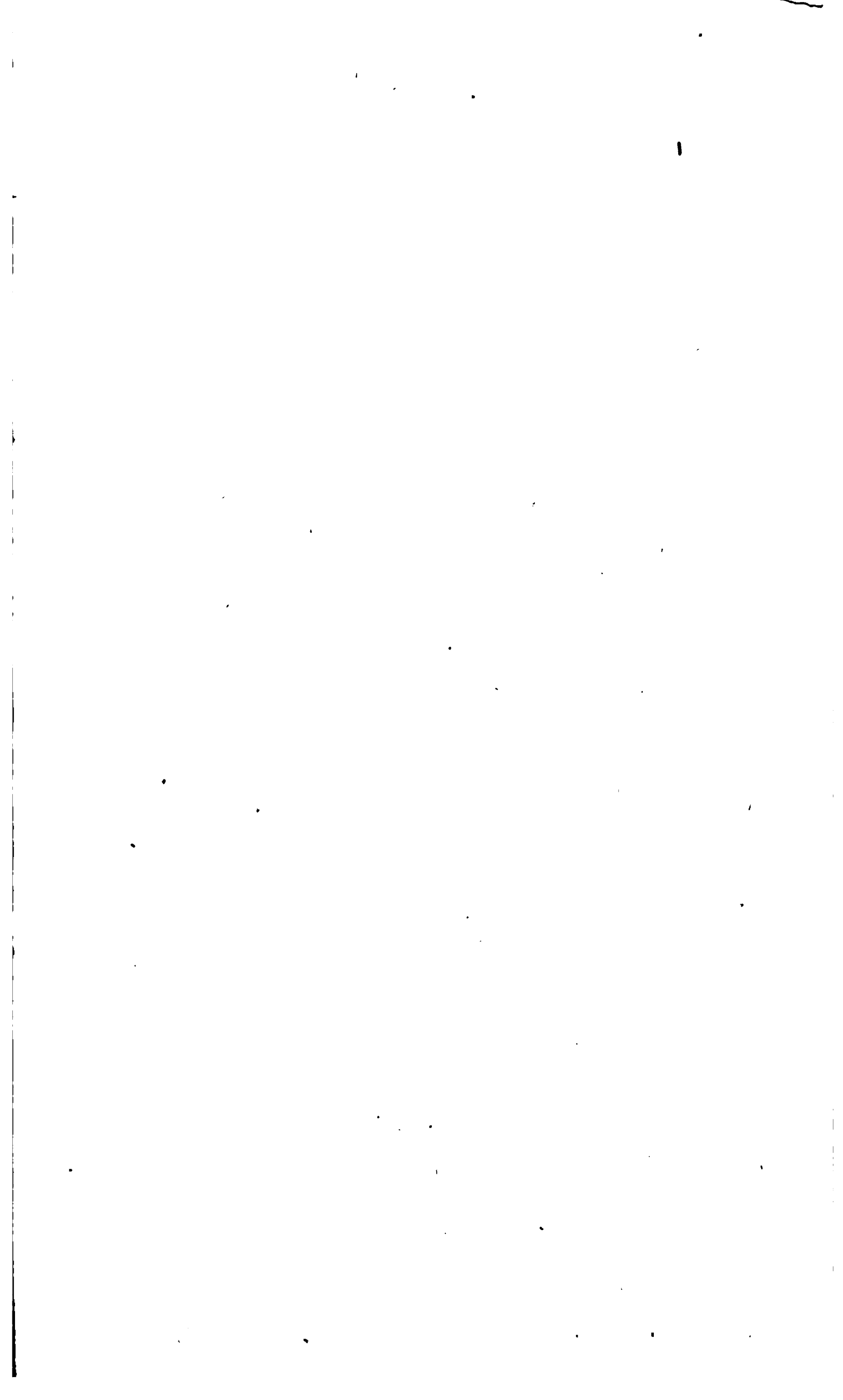
Yours, &c.

E.

Mr. URBAN, Cambridge, July 3.

MR. Butler, in the Preface to the First Volume of his *Æschylus*, speaks of four MSS. as having been now for the first time collated; and elsewhere mentions that the collation of two of these had been sent him, and that he had collated the other two himself. The remark of the Edinburgh Reviewer is this; that "Mr. Butler professes to have collated four MSS. not previously consulted. Whether the four MSS. had been previously consulted or not, is not a matter of much importance, since consulting and collating are different things."

Mr. Butler thinks it possible, that Mr. Blomfield was with the Reviewer in the University Library when he examined the two MSS. collated by Mr. Butler, and this may be called consulting. Why the Reviewer chose to use the word *consult*, it is in vain to search; but, considering the language of Mr. Butler, he ought to have used the word *collate*, considering



Gene. May, July 1810, IV E p 17

1. S. W. VIEW OF HORNSEY CHURCH.

2

3

4 Off Jones gbari his Wife
 m ac i g aillm

ing too what he immediately after says of those two MSS. that they had been collated in 1744 by Dr. Askew, and considering that he thus meant to strip Mr. Butler of the honour of collating them for the first time. Mr. Butler, in justification, explains after this manner the collation of Dr. Askew and his own: that Dr. Askew collated only one of those MSS. through-

now entirely defaced. The fragments in the window contain a request to pray for the soul of a man and his wife, who perhaps contributed the window. (See Fig. 4.)

There is a Gallery at the West end, erected and built at the sole charge of Mr. Samuel Arncliffe, citizen and girdler of London 1731, a good benefactor to this parish; and another Gallery at the bottom of the South aisle for singers and servants.

The Font is octagon, with pannels of niche work.

The Bishops of London had a Park here, now called *The Woods*, in which Norden mentions a hill or fort called *Lodge Hill*, seeming by the foundation to have been in old time a lodge when the park was replenished with deer; with the stones that came from the ruins of which, the Church is said to have been built. In this Park was a famous meeting of the Nobles, 10 Rich. II. 1387, in a hostile manner, to rid the King of the traitors he had about him, Robert de Vere, Duke of Ireland, Alexander Neville, Archbishop of York, and Michael de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, who, with others, had conspired the deaths of the Duke of Gloucester, and the Earls of Arundel, Warwick, Derby, and Nottingham. While the King amused them with promises of dismissing his favourites and remedying their grievances, the Duke of Ireland was advancing with an army from Warwick to arrest them; but, being met at Radcot-bridge in Oxfordshire*, was entirely routed, and obliged to quit the kingdom; by which means the King came again into the hands of the other party, who took their revenge on their enemies †. The King had sent the Duke of Northumberland to Ryegate, to arrest the Earl of Arundel; but he not succeeding, the Earl rode all night with his army to *Haringey Wood* ‡, where he found the Duke of Gloucester and the Earl of Warwick with a considerable force §.

For a more particular account of this parish, see Mr. Lysons's *Environs of London*, Vol. II.

Yours, &c.

D. H.

* Camden's *Britannia*, Vol. I. p. 285.

† Rapin, Vol. IV. p. 415—418.

‡ *Ad sylvam de Haringey, or Harynggrype.*

§ *Walsingham, Ypod. Neustrim, p. 342. Hist. Angl. p. 339.*

gures represented in the Plate (see Figs. 2 and 3); two angels holding shields, with the see of Canterbury, impaling, Gules, 3 escalops, with a goat's head above a fess Or; probably those of *Warham*, who bore these arms, and was Bishop of London 1502—1504; and round their feet are scrolls, which once bore inscriptions,

GEN. MAG. July, 1810.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF HORACE

BOOK I. SATIRE VI.

WHAT Horace observes in another place, speaking of Lucilius, that his book, like a votive tablet, represents the good old way of living, is equally applicable to himself, and particularly in the present performance, which may be considered as an interesting account of some passages in his life. Few authors have in their works spoken so much of themselves as Horace; and nothing perhaps is more

valued him, no less for his own sake than that of his magnificent patron, to explain this matter to the world, or the infinite multitude of those to whom he could not be more intimately known. Mæcenas, notwithstanding his vast influence and reputation, never held any public office in the administration of the Roman republic; yet he seems to have lent a willing ear whenever any compliment was paid him on the high antiquity and the noble origin of his race*, pleasing himself with an assumed modesty which in fact was only a cover to the pride of preferring to be the first among the hereditary equitians, than to be clothed with those honours which were conferred by popular election, and which he would have possessed in common with that south-horn tribe, who in these times, either by the *cursu popularis* or the favour of the triumvirs, were elevated to posts which they were not born to fill. He had therefore, even though he had been less of a philosopher, a reason of very near concernment, for looking, in the choice of his friends and commensals, at their personal qualities rather than at the circumstances *quali sit quisque parvitas*. To this, however, was added a political view, to which (as may be assumed upon the most solid arguments), in this mode of proceeding, his eye was constantly directed; namely, that it was conformable to the great plan of the young Cæsar, chalked out by himself, that in the monarchy into which he intended imperceptibly to transform the republic, every thing should in a manner be new, and, in the design of defeating the pretensions of the remaining old families, and as much as possible of rendering the condition of the Romans dependent on the arbitration of the emperor, less regard should in future be had to the honours and merits of ancestry, than to personal worth and acquisitions. Accordingly Horace brings his process before a judge no less favourable than competent; and the artful turn he gives it is so well adapted, that he seems rather to be writing a justification of the esteem and attachment with which he is honoured by Mæcenas, than an apology for himself.

by a quite different fortune and a quite different course of life, being now reduced to a state of utter dependence, were obliged to contrive means of subsistence which they would heretofore have looked down upon with scorn. It was probably people of this stamp who, more than others, upbraided our poet with the meanness of his birth, and thus at last com-

* Thence the story tells us in the First Ode, which is of a date posterior to the present composition.

We are already acquainted from the foregoing Satires with our author's manner of giving his treatises the appearance of that natural planless career of thought, the characteristic of free and easy conversation, and entirely along meandering walks, with little occasional digressions, in reality to be approaching his object at every step. This method of composition cannot be sufficiently recommended to all who would descant upon opinions, manners, and passions, in the form of satires, epistles, or discourses: and since herein we cannot so well work by rules, as upon forms and models, which the judgment must select and the imagination impress; young poets, wishing to try their strength in this department, cannot perhaps more profitably employ themselves in any kind of study, than in diligently analyzing the Satires and Epistles of Horace. What a dull academical exercise would be the result, if the axioms contained in this performance were to be delivered in a methodical series of syllogistical deductions? And what else can be adduced but trite common-place matter on such a subject? But how new, how interesting and entertaining, is every thing that Horace says upon it, by partitioning the universals, converting all into results of immediate experience, illustrating every proposition by appropriate examples, and forming the main point which he intends to demonstrate, into an individual characteristic of Mæcenas, whose conduct he is vindicating, while, with the most simple cordiality he delineates his father's character and his own? By this method abstract ideas are rendered apparent, and metamorphosed as it were into historical personages; the figures file off into distinct groups, acquire their proper keeping, their natural colouring, light, and shade; and instead of a hard and dry didactic sketch, a living picture of manners is produced to our view, which at once satisfies the judgment, affects the heart, and gratifies the taste.

The situation of Horace respecting his birth and education, was indeed one of those which rarely occur. A freedman of such noble sentiments, and procuring for his son such an excellent education as the elder Horatius, was a phenomenon not less ex-

traordinary, than that the son of a freedman should become a man who in his twenty-second year deserved to be valued and beloved by a Marcus Brutus, and in his twenty-sixth by such men as Mæcenas and Pollio. Horace was unquestionably indebted to his father for all this, and more than most of his contemporaries of nobler descent were to theirs; and accordingly he had great reason not to be ashamed of such a father. The same individuality may be predicated likewise of the use which he made of his leisure. His dispositions and his habits of life were strictly analogous to his situation; and in him much was highly praiseworthy, which would have been extremely culpable in a thousand others. Our poet therefore, when speaking of the prerogatives of that nobility which is conferred upon us by education, moral character, talents, and acquirements, over that which consists solely in hereditary possessions, and the advantages of an humble over a splendid birth, enjoys the advantage of finding all he wants for setting these objects in the fairest point of view, as it were within his own enclosure, and therefore (making allowance for the difficulty of speaking of oneself with decency and without fatuity) but little art was requisite to finish this beautiful delineation of manners. Fewer requisites, so to speak, sufficed him for being a poet, because he was a man so fortunately born, and so happily situated. This remark is perhaps applicable to most of his performances; but it may likewise be a hint to the poets, *invita Minerva*, and the imitators, *servum pecus*. It is not impossible to ape the manner of Virgil, Ovid, Lucan, with success; but in order to seize Horace's manner, we must be able almost to kidnap his very person.

Lydorum quicquid Hetruscos.] Horace here speaks in conformity to a vulgar tradition accredited by the historian Herodotus, in pursuance whereof the Hetrurians were descended from a Lydian colony which had been transported thither by Tyrrhenus, a son of King Atys. The falsity of this report, which was even held fabulous by Diodorus Siculus, may be seen proved to demonstration in the *Recherches sur l'Origine des differents Peuples de l'Italie*, article 5, in the Xth volume of the *Histoire de l'Academie*

demie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, the edition in 12mo.

Optimæ cui maxime lætationibus immeri-

testine wars and the proscriptions, reduced to a very few families. The senatorial dignity was shorn of its

* Besides the Favourite of Augustus, I find only two Mæcenases, whose names have accidentally come down to us. One of them figures in a fragment of Sallust, in the character of a Secretary, at the lower end of the table of Sertorius; the other is mentioned by Cicero (*pro Cluent.* cap. 56.) under the name Caj. Mæcenæs, with great commendation, as having, with two other Roman knights, effectually opposed the turbulent enterprises of the tribune, M. Livius Drusus (who was consul in the year 640). This might very possibly, however, have been the grandfather of ours.

† Aldus Manutius, *clientis Mæcenæ*, in *vita Horatii*, p. 4. & seq.

in the latter period of the republick, have concluded from the terms *libertinus* and *ingenuus*, the former whereof is used by Horace of his father, and the latter of himself, that Horace's father was the son of a freedman. But the demonstration of Manutius, that *libertinus* had at that time lost its antient signification, and now was currently used for what was formerly expressed by *libertus*; and the whole construction of this Satire leaves no doubt remaining that that conclusion is built on premisses altogether groundless.

Besides, there is no difficulty in supposing (and Horace even tells us so plainly enough) that people of superior parentage were discontented with an innovation by which they were degraded one step; and therefore, because there was a scarcity of such examples as that afforded by Mæcenas, Horace makes it so great a merit in him that in the choice of his companions he looked not to the condition of the father, so the man was only free-born. All this notwithstanding, it may however be inferred from the manner in which our poet proceeds to shew that Mæcenas in so doing acted well, that by the expression *dum ingenuus* he had in view likewise the second meaning of it, namely, the nobility of the mind; and this the rather, since after all (as in the sequel he gives clearly to understand) it was not free birth in itself exclusively, but the formation of the mind and polished manners which free-born persons received by a mere liberal education, which presented the true reasons why men of Mæcenas's station and character could live upon a familiar footing with them.

Tulli.] Servius Tullius, who, born of a female slave in the palace of King Tarquinius Priscus, so distinguished himself by his personal qualities, that he became son-in-law and successor to that prince.

Contra Lavinum.] The old Scholiast says, that the subject here relates to a certain (unknown) P. Valerius Lævinus, who, by reason of the bad reputation he had brought on himself by his scurvy tricks, was never able to get any higher promotion than to the quaesture (the office of public treasurer). The family Valeria was one of the oldest and noblest in Rome. Valerius Poplicola, who, in place of Collatinus, was given to the famous

Junius Brutus, as his colleague in the consulate, anno 544, because in conjunction with him he had greatly contributed to the expulsion of the tyrant Tarquinius Superbus, furnished the first motive to the illustration of that family, whereof the Lævini, Carvini, Messallæ, Catuli, Flacci, and others, were so many branches.

Quid oportet vos facere, &c.] I think with Bentley, that instead of the usual *nos*, we should here read *vos*, because the reasons he adduces seem to me convincing, and the objections of Baxter and Gesner weak and frivolous. Horace by no means degrades himself by writing *quid oportet vos facere*, but he would if, with a ridiculous vanity, on this occasion, he had placed himself by the side of Mæcenas as his equal, and (what would have been just as silly) made himself judge in his own cause, if he had written *nos*. This is another instance in which it is necessary to vindicate the sound judgment of the author against his copyists.

Quam Decio mandare novo.] It is probably the first of the Decii, who (in the year 415) obtained the consulate, Publ. Decius Mus, whose name, by the voluntary sacrifice he made of himself to the safety and glory of the republick in the war against the Latins*, became so famous. As to Valerius Lævinus (who apparently was his contemporary, and perhaps had been his rival candidate for some post conducive to the consulate) he was also a *homo novus*.

Censorque moveret Appius, &c.] Horace here by an easy transition reverses his subject. We have examples both antient and domestic, would he say, that virtue and merit are not necessarily attached to noble birth; and the very populace, who are so easily imposed upon by names and genealogies, judge however (some times at least) properly enough, so as to prefer a new Decius to a Lævinius unworthy of his progenitors. But suppose (continues he) the people were, in such a case, unjust to a candidate of obscure descent, or a censor, like Appius Pulcher†, should

* Livy, *lib. viii. cap. 8—12.*

† Who in the year 702, together with Luc. Piso, was censor, and in virtue of that office, turned several persons out of the senate, because they were sons of freedmen.

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of the senate be-
is not from here,
is after all a done?
leap quickly in his
d not be weigh all
ich his vanity and
d him? &c. This
natural sense and
connection of the train of ideas in
the passage before us; and I cannot
conceive how Tarrantius could find
anything here obscure and incongru-
ous. That Horace is not positively
speaking of himself, but of persons
of his rank placed in a similar situa-
tion, scarcely needs to be noticed, this
turn of expression being so common
with him.

[*Sed fulgens trahit constrictos glo-
ria curru, &c.*] This once, Baxter
appears to me to have justly disca-
voured (that Horace has taken this lofty
and sonorous verse, so widely different
from the ordinary diction of his ser-
mons, from some heroic poem now
lost, but well known at the time.
Whether he intended it in derision or
in earnest, such allusions and humor-
ous applications of thoughts and me-
taphors of other authors are not un-
usual with him, and contribute not a
little to that urbanity in which his
writings so peculiarly excel.

Oxford-street. W. T.

Mr. Urban, June 4.
A Country Clergyman, having been
entertained and instructed by the
analysis and account of curious and
scarce books in Belon's Anecdotes,
and Savage's Librarian, has an incli-
nation to endeavour to amuse himself,
and perhaps Mr. Urban's Readers, by
a similar selection from his own li-
brary. He does not indeed promise a
selection from books so curious, or
so scarce, as those to which he refers,
but of such as happen to be in his pos-
session, and may possess sufficient
merit (as objects of amusement) to
recommend them to a little transitory
notice.

Yours, &c. J. B.

Title: "A Relation of a Journey
of the Right Honourable My Lord
Henry Howard, from London to Vi-
enna, and thence to Constantinople;
in the Company of his Excellency
Count Leale, Knight of the Order of
the Golden Fleece, Councillor of State

(to his Imperial Majesty, and Extra-
ordinary Ambassador from Lewis
poldus, Emperor of Germany, to the
Grand Signior, Sultan Mahomet Han
the Fourth. Written by John Hun-
bury, Gent. London, An. 1611,"
12mo.

Dedicative: "To the Honourable
Henry Howard, eldest son of the
Right Honourable My Lord Henry
Howard. Sir, Pictures which relate
to a family are usually exposed in gal-
leries, that the eye by looking on
them, may not only see the features,
but read too the virtues and generous
exploits of his truly noble ancestor.
This Picture of, my Lord, your fa-
ther's journey to Turkey (whom you
have so lively copp'd in your early
travels abroad) I humbly present at
your feet, being sure it will have a
choice place in the gallery of your
mind, since the original itself (which
extracts admiration from all) will
doubtless as highly deserve of poster-
ity, as any of your greatest progeni-
tors. Here without the crind of
adulation, I might tow down the
stream of my Lord your father's qua-
lities, and excellent endowments; but
remembering that you two only differ
in time, I shall but say this (least I
seem to flatter you) that you are most
happy in your father, and your father
is happy in you. May your happi-
ness, like the Danube, (which in its
long passage through Tyrol, Bava-
ria, Austria, and Hungary, receives
thirty navigable Rivers, ere it falls
into the Sea) increase all along in the
course of your life, till it become to
be as great, as to your Noble self and
your family, the donation is of, Sir,
your most humble and most obe-
dient faithful servant,

JOHN HUNBURY."

It appears from this Relation, that
the Author was an attendant of Lord
Henry Howard, who joined the Im-
perial Ambassador's suite at Vienna,
and accompanied him to Constantino-
ple. They set forward "on Tuesday
the twenty one of February 1606,
about one of the clock in the morn-
ing." The object of the Embassy was
to settle the terms of a Peace. The
Ambassador was Count Leale, the
particular friend of Thomas Earl of
Arundel and Surrey, grandfather of
Lord Henry Howard, and Mr. Edward
his brother, who, by invitation, ac-
companied

compeled the Ambassador on this occasion.

On the road to Vienna "we lay at Meyne; and here began our lodging on straw, which we were so familiar with afterwards. As for our horses, some of them were constantly taken from the plough, and wearied with labour before-hand, so as 'tis no wonder we had so many falls. Our guide, like an ignorant, misled us up and down; he could not tell whither; for which being rated severely, he was for a while so abominably unavailing, there was no going near him: at last by good fortune we lighted on a village. There we met with a Lutheran Parson, as full of wine as fat, whose Latin came from him in clusters, which shewed he had doubled his glasses." "But of all the postillions we had, I must needs tell the Head of one, who formally appearing in his ruffe, his cloak, and high-steepled hat, no sooner got upon his horse, which was skittish, and had a trunk behind him; but the horse, not enduring the rattling and weight of the trunk, fell a-kicking and dancing in that manner, that down went the steeple; and the cloak, ruffe, and man had followed after, but that relief ran in; and his wife cry'd to him, *If you had not, Hans, a card, that Hans would throw you to the D—.* But Hans boldly venturing again, says very demurely and gingerly," &c.

They arrived at Vienna on the 20th of March. The 20th "My Lord waited on the Emperor to the Convent of the Capuchins; where his Imperial Majesty dined, the Princes and Lords of the greatest condition waiting on his Majesty, and walking a-foot before his coach." "After dinner, the Emperor, the Empress, and Princesses, went to a park about a mile from Vienna, where his Majesty's huntmen inclosing some four acres of ground, with canvas extended by poles above a man's height, and a little way farther, with canvas aforesaid, making a lane almost high; by letting fall the canvas towards the East, with hedges hunted in at a time some eight or ten fenn; which covered up and down, were by several gentlemen, who had nets in their hands for that purpose, of a foot and a half wide, and between three and four yards long, tossed up into the air, as it were in several blankets, as they ran up and down

seeking places to escape. In this manner, and with dogs and sticks, they sacrificed seventy foxes to the Emperor's pleasure, and afterwards baited and killed six badgers." "The 21st My Lord waited on the Emperor, who that day went a-foot, about a mile from Vienna, where a Sepulchre, in imitation of that of our Saviour's at Jerusalem, is annually visited, and his Majesty kneeled and prayed by the way at five several stations." "His Majesty washed and kissed the feet of 12 men, the youngest of which was 70 years old, and the eldest 104; among them they made up the age of 687 years." The 18th of April, "His Lordship saw the Emperor ride the great horse, and fourscore colts-backed by the riders." The Ambassador's return rode in triumph through the streets to the Emperor's palace, a very numerous and sumptuous train, on the 5th of May; and on the 26th began their route to Constantinople. "His Lordship visited the Hot Baths some four leagues distant from Vienna, whither persons of quality, as Earls and Countesses, very frequently resort, who go all together into the same Bath; but with this distinction, that the men keep on one side, and the women on the other. The men go with drawers and their shirts, wearing black leather caps, with buttons on the top, for the easier saluting of the ladies and gentlemen, when they come into the Bath. They have several laws, and the forfeitures go to the poor; and commonly the women are very great sticklers for exacting and levying the same." "The houses [at Vienna] are goodly and large, and commonly have great cellars for storing of their wines; which are in that abundance in this City, that vulgarly they say (and perhaps without vanity) there is more wine than water at Vienna, though the City hath many fair fountains and wells." In one of the suburbs, seated in an island of the Danube, the Jews do inhabit. There is a park in it, abounding with tall trees, and herds of deer and boars, which wander up and down in a tame and fearless manner." "The territory of Vienna produceth wheat, &c.; every thing growing there smells somewhat of brimstone, for the soil is sulphurous."

Having thus far conducted the Traveller, I have only to remark that, though

though the book be but indifferently written, the descriptions of dresses, and manners of the countries, in those times, compared with modern dresses, and modern manners, and customs, may, in some measure, compensate for that defect; and if Mr. Urban thinks this worthy of insertion, the Writer will have another portion ready for the next month. J. B.

Mr. URBAN,

July 10.

POSSESSING all the Volumes that have been published of your valuable Miscellany, and having been a constant Reader of its numbers, I have occasionally met with notices, and additional information given respecting a County, when its History has been published. A large, splendid, and to me interesting work, containing much novel matter, has lately been put into my hands by my bookseller, intitled, "The History and Antiquities of the County of Cardigan." The Author tells us, p. 196, "that about 5 or 6 years ago, several curious Silver Coins were dug up in a field belonging to a farm called Cevn Lewtrev, in the parish of Llanwunen. They were all triangular, with a hole in the centre; and a circular inscription on each. These curiosities suffered the fate of many antiquities, being given to children as playthings, and were consequently lost. Had these, and the coins found near the inscribed stone in the parish of Penbryn, been preserved, they might perhaps have settled the long-doubted question, whether the Welsh Princes coined money themselves, or used that of the English." This passage struck me forcibly, as, while I was on a tour in South Wales last Summer, being at Caermarthen, I was told that some Coins, exactly answering the above description, were, about five years back, found in a leaden box, that was drawn out of the earth by the teeth of a harrow, in a field belonging to Green Castle, antiently called Castell Moel, about 4 miles from Caermarthen, on the river Towey. These the servant man and girl in the field shared between them, sold a part in Caermarthen to some watchmaker, and the rest at Swansea; but all my farther enquiries proved fruitless. As I have never any where else heard of Triangular Coins, I should be much obliged to any of your Correspond-

ents for any information on the subject.

After the settlement of the Romans in this island, their money became the current coin; and perhaps continued so for some time after their departure; but whether the Roman was immediately followed by the use of English money in Wales, is still a question, or when it was first used there. From the "Statement of Grievs of the Men of Penllyn," temp. Edw. I. it appears that in the time of Llewelyn ab Gruffydd, the English money was used, as Cadvaan ddu, servant to the Constable of Penllyn, was condemned by the English for refusing to receive the old money for new.

Yours, &c.

M. R. R.

Mr. URBAN,

June 5.

WHILE a sentiment of the deepest regret for the death of Mr. Windham, generally prevails throughout the nation, and so many tributes of esteem and admiration have been offered to his memory by the most distinguished of his own countrymen, it will doubtless be gratifying to your Readers, to peruse the Character which a Foreigner has given of him, in a French work published about five years since, and which has not yet been translated. I allude to the "Memoirs of Count Joseph de Paisaye, intended to serve for the History of the French Royalist Party during the late Revolution." That gentleman found in Mr. Windham the most zealous supporter of the cause in which he was engaged; and from the peculiar relations which subsisted between them during the interesting period when the hopes of the Royalists were kept alive by the assistance which the Government of this country afforded them, he had the amplest means of appreciating the many rare qualities he possessed.

Grateful to him for his generous exertions in behalf of his country, as well as for the particular kindness he had uniformly received from him as an individual, under circumstances that rendered it doubly valuable, the Count speaks of Mr. Windham with a warmth of panegyrick no less honourable to himself, than to the object of it; and which cannot fail of being highly pleasing to the liberal Reader, who will for a moment forget his own and country's loss, to sympathize with what

what must be the feelings of this illustrious Foreigner, on the death of so warm, so disinterested, and so firm a friend !

I have only farther to say, that I wish the following translation were better worthy of the subject. I do not think I could have shortened it, without a diminution of its interest ; and it may perhaps induce some of your Readers to peruse the work itself from which it is extracted ; which, I will venture to assure them, will afford a great deal of information, as well as entertainment.

Yours, &c.

G. C.

“ — I have said in the beginning of these Memoirs, that among the generous men who are superior to the influence of public opinion, when contrary to the conviction of their own minds, there is one above all, whose name never occurs to my memory without awakening in me the liveliest sentiments of gratitude, veneration, and attachment. By this alone my friends have recognized Mr. Windham : it was impossible they should be mistaken ; and however insignificant my testimony, however elevated above the enmities of the vulgar may be a man whose whole life is a continued eulogy on his virtues, the calls of gratitude prevail with me over every other consideration.

“ Proud of having seen my name associated with that of this great man in the mouth of malignity and folly, I anticipate the judgment of posterity. I shall render an exact account of the part he has taken in the affairs of the Royalists ; and the simple exposition of facts will reduce to silence those, who, being too eager to accuse without cause as they are to condemn without proof, sufficiently discover the virulence of the motives which have excited their rage and venom.

“ I am under great obligations to Mr. Windham ; yet I am proud to say, what he has done for me has been prompted by no selfish principle, but has sprung solely from his regard to Justice ; and where can Justice fly for refuge, but to the Brave and Virtuous, when the mistaken multitude have but to utter a single cry to stifle her voice, and rise in a mass to overwhelm her.

“ His esteem has been the more flattering to me, as I owe it to the purity and warmth of my zeal for my King and Country. To one who feels like him, how sublime is the sentiment of duty, and how imperious its force ! Hesitation and lukewarmness would have been weak recommendations ; but Treason ! — ye reptiles, who compel me to write the word, how un-

able are ye to estimate the interval betwixt yourselves and Virtue !

“ My relations with England had never been any other than those of which I have before made mention ; and I was wholly unknown to Mr. Windham. As the Minister, charged more especially to treat with me on the affairs which had brought me thither, it was of the utmost importance to him, to study and observe minutely all the details of my conduct. If the lively interest he testified towards me had had for its object only the use that could be made of me to the particular advantage of England, that interest would undoubtedly have ceased with its cause ; and when, to adopt the language of your *modern men of Honour*, I had become good for nothing, he would have abandoned me to my ill fortune.

“ Yet such as this Minister appeared to me at the time when he had some hope of success from my efforts, such have I found him during every moment of a series of nine years of injustice, misfortune, and disaster : and the calumnies with which I have been assailed, the persecution I have experienced, have produced no other effect on him, than to make him the more zealous, to defend me by a continuance of his friendship, and to compensate my sufferings by fresh proofs of esteem.

“ Can, therefore, any thing farther be wanting to convince even those to whom Nature has been the least bountiful in her dispensation of the faculties which distinguish men from brutes ?

“ A stranger to every thing that has not what is useful and just both for its means and object, Mr. Windham kindles at the idea of all that is great and noble. Like Aristides, he would refuse to purchase the most important advantage to his country, at the expence of Justice and Honour. Simple as the character Genius, to the most discriminating judgment, to the greatest sagacity of observation, to the most solid powers of reasoning, and a degree of erudition seldom equaled, he joins the amiable polish of the man of the world, and the interesting attractions of a compassionate and benevolent soul. In him alone have I seen the rare union of all that till then I had esteemed and admired separately in other men ; while a noble confidence in integrity is the natural result of his own worth.

“ He has considered the principle of the French Revolution under that point of view which we have too late to regret all the Statesmen in Europe have not taken of it. The confidential friend of Mr. Burke, educated in the principles of that celebrated man, who was so long the light of Great Britain, and the ornament of its Senate, he has inherited his foresight, no less

less than his talents. With an unerring and comprehensive glance he seized on general causes, and pursued their consequences far into the future. An enemy to half-measures, temporary expedients, and those palliatives which calm the evils of the moment, and gradually lead States to their dissolution, it was to the source of the disease he wished the remedy should be applied; and he judged it more effectual, and more prompt, to lay the axe to the root of the tree, whose narcotic and destructive shade spreads death wherever its branches extended, than playfully to pull it to pieces, leaf by leaf. It was, in fine, in the preservation of France, and in its restoration to the rank of a civilized people, that he saw the welfare of his country, and that of the whole world.

“He never made me any promise that he did not fulfil: thus his word alone became the most certain pledge to the Royalists. A stranger to that narrow policy, as fatal to those who adopt it as to those whom it deceives, which consists in combining false hopes with means inadequate to their accomplishment; in sporting with credulity, necessity, misfortune, and weakness; and in promoting disturbance, with the view of solely reaping the advantages to be derived from it, indifferent to the fate of the blind instruments it employs; he has ever spoken to me with the most noble frankness, concerning what the Royalist party had to expect from the British Government, as well as upon what we were not to hope for. For a moment, when our affairs had taken an unfavourable turn in London, he relinquished the management of them, in order to secure us from the evils which the confidence attached to his name might have produced, from the want of means sufficiently abundant to prevent them; and when the Minister, yielding to the solicitations with which he was assailed, appeared to decide on a more general and comprehensive plan (which certainly would have been preferable to any other, had it not been founded on data which had no existence, but which he undoubtedly would not have acquiesced in, had it not been carefully concealed from him, that the adoption of it would inevitably cause the ruin of the Armies which had so long contended in the Provinces of the West) Mr. Windham hastened to interpose his influence with us, to terminate the scourge of Civil War; and I felicitate myself on having most precious preserved the papers, which bear testimony to his humane and generous sentiments: of which his efforts to stop the useless effusion of human blood, as well as the lively inquietudes he testified on this account, have been the most affecting and honourable proofs*.”

* See Memoirs, vol. III. p. 189.

Mr. URBAN,

July 10.

I AM highly gratified to learn from your Correspondent Stortfordianus, LXXX.p.533, that the Church to which I alluded in p. 311, is likely to undergo every necessary repair. And though I feel much obliged by the communication, I have to complain of an incorrect inference which Stortfordianus has drawn from my remark respecting the sums expended in erecting an Organ, and beautifying the interior of the Church. From my statement of that fact, he deduces that my opinion must be — that such expenditure was “an extravagant waste of money;” and follows up this erroneous conclusion by observing, that “I should have known that the money thus expended is not contributed by rate,” but from “old standing donations.” Now, Mr. Urban, I beg to assure your Correspondent, that I did not mean by reference to such expenditure, to imply, that beautifying the interior of the Church, or adding harmony to the solemnity of the service, was “an extravagant waste of money.” On the contrary, it is a mode of application I think highly praiseworthy. But I am mistaken if every reasonable man will not agree that the work of reparation (no matter from what source the revenue is derived) has been begun at the *wrong end*; for, as I before observed, “in the event of the Tower falling,” (and which had long been pronounced in a *very dangerous state*) great part of the internal improvements “must inevitably be destroyed;” and I sincerely hope that they may not be injured in the progress of securing the edifice. I trust that Stortfordianus’s remark as to the Trustees will have the desired effect; if not, that he will perform his promise, by detailing the “palpable negligence” he alludes to.

Yours, &c.

E. W. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Harpden, July 13.*

HAVING, as I hoped, sufficiently established the fact of Hedgehogs sucking Cows, I had determined never more to resume the subject; but so powerful a corroboration of that circumstance has since occurred at a village in this vicinity, and communicated to me by such disinterested and unquestionable authority, that I am thereby most agreeably diverted from my resolution, and feel strongly

strongly disposed to submit the consideration of it to the candour and impartiality of your numerous and respectable Readers.

Mr. Parrott, a reputable brewer and farmer, who resides at Wheat-hamstead, three miles from hence, in this county, having lately observed his cows, though in luxuriant pasture, to be greatly deficient in affording their usual quantity of milk, began to suspect the fidelity of his servants, or the honesty of his neighbours, in being guilty of privately milking them by night, as neither punctures nor lacerations appeared to furnish conjecture of the real cause (which, indeed, is frequently the consequence when Hedgehogs remain, till satisfied, in the undisturbed enjoyment of this favourite food), and resolved on their speedy detection; but, fortunately for the reputation of those suspected, a most intelligent dairy-farmer from an adjacent county, happening to be there on a friendly visit, to whom long experience, added to anxious observation, had rendered such occurrences familiar, suggested the probability of the milk having been sucked by some noxious animals; and, with the assistance of dogs, proposed examining the pasture in which the cows had been grazing: this proposition being readily acceded to, the indagation took place, the result of which was, besides those that may have escaped, the immediate destruction of *two* old, and *four* young HEDGEHOGS.

It is scarcely necessary to observe, that the cows, since the death of these little nocturnal spoliators, have given their former quantity of milk.

I trust, Sir, that this strong additional evidence, when combined with that already advanced on the subject, will prove sufficiently conclusive, to dispel from the mind of every candid Reader, all future doubt of the truth of this curious and singular FACT. Candour too must allow, that the Gentleman's Magazine is, probably, the only publication extant, in which it appears to be so satisfactorily established on *ocular* and irresistibly-circumstantial testimony.

Yours, &c. W. HUMPHRIES.

"I have read the above account, and declare it to be true,

RQB. PARROTT,

Wheat-hamstead, July 13th, 1810."

MR. URBAN, *Penzance, July 6.*

THE Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews will be much obliged to Mr. Lemoine, LXXX. p.514, for the promised continuation of his Essays "on the present State of the Jews," because it is a leading object of that Society to collect the best information concerning the actual disposition, both moral and social, of that antient and wonderful People. Nor will the "well-intentioned Members" of that Society feel surprised, if Mr. Lemoine, and other learned and intelligent men, doubt the probability of their efforts succeeding at present. They are well aware that difficulties seem to oppose their efforts; and will therefore thankfully receive the notices, which Learning and Experience may suggest, and Philanthropy communicate, for their information. They are not ignorant that "interested motives" are apparently the most powerful: but, having no warrant in the Holy Scriptures to offer any such inducement, the friends of Humanity may rest assured that no pecuniary incentive will be held out; but, on the contrary, a strong test of the sincerity of the Converts will be this: Cut off from the aid of the Jewish community, they may expect to meet many hardships before they find employment equal to their support. The Society offers them instruction, but not maintenance. Its benevolent Members will not of course refuse to a Converted Jew, the benevolence which they previously manifested to the distressed of any other nation: thus far, and no farther, have the Converted Jews a claim to pecuniary aid, and friendly attention.

The Society presumes not to foresee the time of, or hasten the all-wise appointment of Providence. That the Jews will be converted to Christianity, the Holy Scriptures clearly reveal: but whether the period of their Conversion is now near, or still remote, events only can ascertain. It is, however, certain, that a variety of circumstances afford ground to expect the time is drawing nigh. To say nothing of the wonderful Revolutions which so evidently tend to the final destruction of the Papal and Mahomedan Powers (events which the best Commentators generally suppose are to precede, and nearly extend

extend to, the Restoration of the Jews) it is very remarkable, that a spirit of enquiry has been lately springing up among the Jews; and many, in places very distant from each other, have been brought to acknowledge our blessed Saviour to be the promised Messiah. At the same time a like surprising change respecting this long despised, persecuted, and wonderful people, has passed upon the minds of the Christian Nations*. Politicians have been raising them to the rank of Citizens and Liege Subjects; and learned Theologians labouring to instruct them in the knowledge of their own Sacred Books and antient records. The name of *Jew*, which, by the awful decree of Heaven, has been for nearly eighteen hundred years "a proverb, reproach, and bye-word among all nations," is visibly becoming less and less odious; and serious Christians observe in them a miraculous proof of the Divine Authenticity of those Sacred Writings committed to their charge. They see in Jews the descendants of that great family distinguished by the Most High from all the families of the earth; to whom Divine Revelation was given; "whose were the Prophets" and Apostles; "and of whom, as concerning the flesh, Christ came."

That the temporary fall of the Jews from the favour of God was to make way for the vocation of the Gentiles, is largely insisted upon by Saint Paul, in his Epistle to the Romans. He affirms, however, with equal assurance, their Restoration; and assures us, that if in their fall they benefited the world, much more shall their recovery abound in glory.

If then a variety of circumstances, unparalleled in the history of the Christian world, do now excite an attention to this wonderful People, which they never before experienced; surely it is not presumptuous to suppose, that Providence is operating some great change in their condition. Whether, however, the period of their Conversion be near or remote, certainly nothing can be more creditable to this nation, than the being the first to hold out to the Jews, that instruction which our learned Divines are so

competent to afford concerning their Sacred Books, which they (though generally sunk in sordid ignorance) still venerate; and which their Rabbins † are little able, perhaps less willing, to bestow.

How honourable to our venerable Church, that many of her most profound Scholars have so benevolently associated, in order to disseminate a knowledge of the Hebrew Scriptures among the dispersed, and hitherto despised, Children of Abraham! Without any sinister motive, with no Sectarian zeal, but upon the broad and generous basis of Christian benevolence, at the expence of much labour and cost, offering gratuitous instruction to the ignorant, and kind admonition to the profligate; in order that they may become peaceful, honest, and useful members of society in this world, and fit for higher felicity in that which is to come.

Such are the means used, the object pursued, and the end desired, by "the London Society for propagating Christianity among the Jews." To have raised the Jews to the rank of Citizenship is perhaps one of the few bright acts of Buonaparte's government: but how much nobler the effort to raise them to present and everlasting happiness!

Yours, &c.

H. B.

Mr. URBAN,
THE lively interest that you have ever evinced for the preservation of Antiquity, will, I trust, be a sufficient apology for requesting an insertion of the following Letter of an occasional Correspondent and constant Reader.

To the Author of the "Pursuits of Architectural Innovation."

"SIR,

Sept. 29.

MOST highly gratified with the perusal of your interesting Observations on the *Antient Architecture* of this Kingdom, and your frequent exposure of those various *Improvements* and *Innovations* made by MODERN ARCHITECTS in our Ecclesiastical Buildings; permit me to direct your attention to the following hasty remarks. During an excursion that I made this autumn into various parts of Kent, I visited the antient and distinguished

* See Atkins's "History of the Israelites," reviewed in vol. LXXX. p. 556.

† There is in this Country at least one eminently learned Rabbi.

city of Canterbury; and amongst the very many venerable and beautiful remains of antiquity which it contains, my attention was naturally attracted to its magnificent Cathedral, that noble and elegant pile, not less highly interesting from its architectural splendour, the richness of its decorations, the beauty of its ornaments, and the chaste correctness of its proportions, than from the various specimens that it exhibits of the style of almost every age, from the *Norman Conquest* to the æra of *Monastic Dissolutions*.

As an ardent admirer of Antient Architecture, I was most highly delighted with my examination; and, after having enjoyed a rich treat from a minute inspection of the interior beauty of this venerable pile, I adjourned to a view of its exterior, and for that purpose hastened to the grand Western Front, where its large window, so exquisitely proportioned and so richly ornamented with stained glass, entirely engrossed my attention.

After having fully satisfied my curiosity, I proceeded to examine its grand Entrance, adorned with various shields and canopied niches, but which now appeared to be rarely used; and was forcibly struck with the richness of its design and the beauty of its decorations. On retiring from this elegant Front, I perceived that a *deep recess* on one side of the entrance, formed between two massive Buttresses, was most carefully *boarded up*, which at the first view I conceived was done with the laudable idea of preventing the commission of nuisances, or the rude attempts of those who too often injure and deface. But, on a closer inspection, judge, Sir, what was my surprize and astonishment, when I perceived that it was evidently *barricadoed* in this "*unsightly*" manner, merely as a convenient receptacle for stores or other implements employed in the reparation or for the use of the building. Disgusted at the sight of such an *unseemly* object, which contributed so much to disfigure the Entrance and conceal its beauty, and at the same time anxious to obtain some more accurate information concerning it, I applied to a shop immediately opposite, and enquired for what purpose these boards had been erected, and the recess so closely *barricadoed*. In answer to my eager enquiries, I was

informed that it had been *FITTED UP* as a "*CONVENIENT PLACE*" to put faggots and coals in*.

I passionately exclaimed, "Is the grand Western Entrance of this venerable building, which has withstood the brunt of ages, and resisted the violence of faction and the ravages of time; is the magnificent Cathedral of Canterbury, the pride of Architecture, and the Metropolitan Church of England, to be turned into a receptacle for *coals* and *faggots*? Some considerable time elapsed before I could sufficiently recover myself as to reflect how such a palpable nuisance could ever be tolerated; particularly so, as I understood that in the year 1787, when the Nave was newly paved, all the Tombs and Gravestones were removed, although many of them covered the mouldering remains of Archbishops and Priors of the Convent, *merely* because they were deemed "*UNSEEMLY OBJECTS*"; and likewise that a beautiful little Chantry † of the family of Brenchley, which from having been refitted by Dean Nevil for the burying-place of his family, assumed his name, and which contained several highly-finished monuments, was pulled down *solely* from an idea that it "*‡ LOOKED UNSIGHTLY*;" although a very trifling sum expended on it would have been amply sufficient for its repairs; and as it was erected in the reign of Henry VI. it would have now remained an interesting object for the inspection of the Architectural Antiquary. What, let me ask, would be the feelings and emotions of a Prior or a Monk of the fourteenth century, who spared neither time, pains, nor expence, in beautifying and adorning his beloved fabrick, could he now behold a part of that venerable pile thus contaminated and disgraced? I think I may confidently assert, that the Minister and Churchwardens even of the meanest Parochial Edifice in this kingdom would be actuated by such a reverence and regard for the

* We have no doubt but that this is some slight inclosure for a temporary purpose—or that, should it be otherwise, the present very excellent Guardians of the Cathedral will see the necessity of ordering its removal. EDIT.

† Gostling's Walk, p. 205, ed. 1777.

‡ Beauties of England and Wales, Vol. VIII. p. 855.

sacred place over which they are appointed Guardians, that they would wish to be the inheritors, and not the creators, of such a modern convenience. How must the admirer of architectural Antiquity tremble, when he reflects to what objects purposes the whole of this venerable building was at first designed, and that too the most magnificent, thus distinguished.

When Paganism, like a noxious vapour, overwhelmed this country, we too well know to what unhallowed purposes these sacred walls were perverted; and surely we would imagine that, even in such a situation, its sacredness would sufficiently deter from approaching so profane an example. The only advantage known to the Catholics, and the immense revenues attached to it, that of expending it in some of the most important objects, such as the preservation of the most ancient monuments and the education of youth.

As to the building, which has been the subject of the late controversy, it is a structure of a very different nature, and its preservation, or its destruction, is a matter of a very different kind. It is a building which has been the seat of the most sacred rites, and which has been the theatre of the most illustrious actions. It is a building which has been the seat of the most sacred rites, and which has been the theatre of the most illustrious actions.

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dressed these remarks; and can assure you that they were dictated by no sinister motive, but merely from an ardent desire for the preservation of those august and venerable *Remains of Antiquity*, which have for ages been the pride and boast of our country, and of which I have ever been a most fervent admirer.

Yours, &c. VIATOR.

Mr. URBAN, July 5.

Can any of your Correspondents inform me of the issue of the *First Part of Bute*? I am aware that he had several children, one of whom was James, the second Earl; and one of the daughters married into a family of the North of Ireland. I wish to obtain an exact account of the births, marriages, and time of decease of all the children, as I am about to publish a Work, entitled, "An account of ancient noble Scottish families," and my production would be deficient without this knowledge. I have consulted two or three Peers of the day, and amongst these Beckett's, whose information is always to be depended on, but unfortunately in his last edition, I perceive he goes no farther back than James, the second Earl.

Yours, &c. A VERY OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Mr. URBAN, July 18.

The Preface to our English Bible, which in general is printed only with the folio editions, does not seem to be so well known as it deserves to be. It was written, as Wood informs us, by one of the principal translators, Miles Smith, Bishop of Gloucester, an Oxford man, educated in Brasen-nose College, who "for his rich and accord-pushed furniture" in history, was called "*a walking library*." I am at present reminded of this Preface by what a "Constant Reader" has observed* from Lu Fio, "that in all ages, the Church [of Rome] exhorted the faithful to read the Scriptures." On this head the writer of the Preface says: "Now the Church of Rome would seem at length to bear a more affection towards her children, and to show them the Scriptures in their mother tongue: but indeed it is

* Vol. LXXIX. p. 1200. See also what the Correspondent says Vol. LXXX. p. 200, &c.

a gift not deserving to be called a gift, as unprofitable gift. They must first get a licence in writing before they may use them; and to get that, they must approve themselves to their Confessor, that is, to be such as are, if not frozen in the dregs, yet sowed with the leaven of their superstition. Howbeit it seemed too much to Clement* the Eighth, that there should be any licence granted to have them in the vulgar tongue; and therefore he overruleth and frustrateth the grant of Pius the Fourth. So much are they afraid of the light of the Scripture (*Lucefugæ Scripturarum*, as Tertullian speaketh), that they will not trust the people with it, no not as it is set forth by their own sworn men, no not with the licence of their own Bishops and Inquisitors. Yea, so unwilling are they to communicate the Scriptures to the people's understanding in any sort, that they are not ashamed to confess, that we forced them to translate it into English against their wills. This seemeth to argue a bad cause, or a bad conscience, or both. Sure we are, that it is not he that hath good gold, that is afraid to bring it to the touchstone, but he that hath the counterfeit."

ANOTHER CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN, *Louth, Feb. 13.*

DR. Mavor having solicited (Vol. LXXX. p. 126.) some information respecting Nicholas Udall; I beg leave to inform him, that the celebrated Nicholas Udall was a native of Hampshire, and descended from Peter Lord Uvedale, a Peer of the Realm, and Nicholas U. Constable of Winchester Castle in the reign of Edward III. He was admitted Scholar of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, 1520, and Probationer Fellow, 1524, and afterwards obtained the Mastership of Eton, and was Canon of Windsor in the reign of Edward VI. He continued Master of Eton School till 1555, when he was appointed Master of Westminster. He died 1557, and was buried at Westminster. He was author of several learned publications; and other pieces by him are in Ms. in the King's Library.

I take the opportunity of sending you the following Inscriptions which

* See the observation (set forth by Clement his authority) upon the 4th Rule of Pius IV. his making, in the *Index Lib. Public.* p. 15, v. 5."

were lately copied from the Monuments of William Uvedale, Esq. and Sir William Uvedale, Knt. in the Church of Wickham, Hampshire.

"Hic jacet Gulielmus Uvedale Armiger, qui obiit regno Reginae Elizabethae undecimo, et anno Domini 1569.

Vivit qui vivit, jam corpore libera caelo

Mens fruitur: faelix gaudet adesse Deo.

Quis vetat, emensum sinceræ tempora vitæ

Ut capiat rectè præmia, posse mori."

Arms. Quarterly, 1. Argent, a cross moline Gules. 2. Barry of ten, Argent and Gules, on a canton Azure, a cross patonce Or. 3. Gules, a fret Argent. 4. Azure, a fret Or. 5. Or, a pheon Azure. 6. Barry of six, Argent and Azure, a label of three points Ermine.

"Memoriæ Clarissimi Equitis Gulielmi Uvedale, qui obiit 8vo die Januarii 1615, ætatis suæ 56º.

Vis, Lector, quis sit tumulo qui conditur isto;

Flos Uvedalorum est, gentis honosque Vis spacium Vitæ: sex quinquaginta Decembres.

Pignora quæ fuerunt: ter tria. Quævetore

Consors: Nortoniæ stirpis Maria inclita; cujus

Post cineres Pietas vivet in hoc tumulo.

Thy Vertues (worthy Knight) neede not this Tombe [fairer roome.

Mén's Hearts and Heav'n affoorde them Yet sith thy earthly Part jointly deserv'd,

Thy Spouse would it therein should be preserv'd; [twaine

And wills that as one bed still held you So might one Grave at last your Bones containe."

Arms. Argent, a cross moline Gules; impaling Sable, a lion rampant Or.

Yours, &c. ROBERT UVEDALE.

Mr. URBAN, *July 15.*

THE Quarterings of Conyers, concerning whom your Correspondent W. K. enquires, are to the best of my knowledge as follows:

1. Azure, a maunch Or. *Conyers.*
2. Or, a chevron Gules, and a chief Vair. *St. Quintin.*
3. Sable, a saltire Argent. *Rylston*; a crescent for difference.
4. Azure, semée of cross crosetts and 3 cinquefoils Argent. *Darcy.*
5. Azure; 3 bars gemels, and a chief Or. *Meynill.*
6. — a fesse inter 3 garbs —
7. — on a bend—, 3 cinquefoils—
8. Gules, a fess inter 3 hedgehogs Argent. *Claxton, alias Heriz.*

The

The 6th and 7th quarters I am not Herald enough to appropriate: a reference to the pedigree of Conyers will shew how the other quarters were brought in.

The existing family of Conyers of Essex is very distantly connected with that of the late baronet. Tristram Conyers of Walthamstow, who died s. p. 1619 (from whose brother Robert, merchant in London, the Essex family descends) is stated to be a younger son of the house of Bowlby and Bagdaile, in the North Riding of Yorkshire. A Pedigree of the Bowlby family of Conyers, carried back to the time of Henry VI. (previous to which period they must have branched from the chief line at Sockburne) may be seen in Graves's Cleveland. The descent of the Essex family is given in Nichols's "Leicestershire."

Yours, &c.

R. S.

Mr. URBAN, Oxford, July 6.

IT is something strange that an uniform propriety in spelling English words should not have kept pace with other improvements in our language, especially in cases where the orthography might be ascertained by sure and approved rules. We frequently meet with the word *cotemporary* in the writings of some men; while others, better read in our language, write *contemporary*. I could mention a pamphlet of some critical reputation, which lately issued from a press in this University, where towards the beginning we have *cotemporary*, and towards the end *contemporary*, as if it was of no consequence to the beauty and purity of our language which way the word was written, or as if the writer was uncertain which was the true orthography, but had a mind to be right in one of the places at least. The word should always be spelled *contemporary*. And that I may not be understood to dictate from my own judgment, take the following example. Dr. Bentley was reproached by the Oxford Editors of Phalaris's Epistles for anglicizing Latin words, such as *aliene*, *negoce*, &c. Part of that great man's reply, in the Preface to his immortal Dissertation on Phalaris's Epistles (p. 44. edit. 1777) is as follows.

"I must freely declare, I would rather use not my own words only, but even these [viz. *ignore*, *recognoſce*, which are to

be found in the writings of the Hon. Rob. Boyle] if I did it sparingly, and but once or twice at most in 152 pages, than that single word of my Examiners, *cotemporary*, which is a downright barbarism; for the Latins never use *co* for *con*, except before a vowel, as *coequal*, *coeternal*; but before a consonant they either retain the *n*, as *contemporary*, *constitution*, or melt it into another letter, as *collection*, *comprehension*. So that my Examiners' *cotemporary* is a word of his own composition, for which the learned world will congratulate him."

Nothing but ignorance can resist the force of this evidence.

Yours, &c.

W. S. S.

CONFESSIONS OF A NAVAL OFFICER.
(Continued from Vol. LXXX. p. 616.)

AT Gibraltar, an idle garrison in that day, What news? was naturally the first question. Amongst a great number of people, there is seldom wanting some 'scapegrace to give whatsoever report a first currency; and an excess of improbable, or even of the ridiculous, can hardly strangle a lie. This whipping affair of the Frenchman had not circulated beyond the change of guard, before *le pauvre matelot* was grown into a popish conjurer, and his twelve lashes were multiplied into being flogged to death on board the *Brune* for dealing with Old Nick. A story for the world's approval requires only slander or superstition: these are salt and sugar; and where plenty of both seasons a tale high, that may live beyond its author.

On the score of superstition, Gibraltar was prepared just at this time. *L'Oriflame*, a well-appointed 40-gun French ship, had been taken by our *Isis* of 50. Captain Wheeler, immediately prior to close action, sent for Mr. Deans, Surgeon of the *Isis*, and entrusted to him certain particular injunctions about family concerns. The Doctor attempted to parry funeral ideas, but was bluntly told, "I know full well this day's work: Cunningham will soon be your Commander. All the great circumstances of my life have been shown in dreams: my last hour is now come." He was killed early in the fight; and Lieutenant Cunningham managed so well in the devolved command, that Admiral Saunders made him a Post-captain into *L'Oriflame* in Gibraltar Bay.

This foreknowledge of things at hand

hand is a subject many profess themselves positive about: their strong argument is experience, and all who have not been so favoured, may reasonably enough doubt, stopping short of contradiction. Certain instances then afloat in the Navy I may take the liberty to produce, anticipating however an adventure of some such kind never in my power to comprehend.

At the siege of the Havannah, the *Namur* and *Valiant* took it day and day about to fight a sap battery; and the relief of the people was effected every midnight, to save from the observation of the Spanish garrison one party's approach and the other's retreat. We had marched forty in number, a Lieutenant leading, and myself (a Midshipman) bringing up the rear, to relieve the *Valiant's*; when *Moor*, one of our men, made frequent calls to stop — these at last became quite frivolous, and my distance had got so long from the Lieutenant, that the party was halted to close the line. In the interim, *Moor* fairly owned he had no stomach for the battery that night, knowing he should be killed.

Our officer, a hard-headed Scotchman, steady and regular as old Time, began sharp upon me: my excuse was the man's tardiness, and I reported his words. "Killed indeed, and cheat the Sheriff out of his thirteener and a baubee! — No, no, Paddy: trust to Fate and the family-honour of the O'Moors for all that. — Come, Sir, bring him along: point your sword in his stern-post."

Moor of course made no reply, but under a visible corporeal effort and a roused indignation stepped into the line: our whole party moved on. Now this *Moor* was seldom out of a quarrel on board ship, and having some knowledge of the fistycuffs-art, he reigned pretty much as cock of the walk on the lower gun-deck.

When we had relieved the battery, and the *Valiant* had gone silently off, all the guns were manned. There remained on the parapet only one heavy piece of ordnance, and our very first discharge dismounted it. Elated with that success, up jumped all hands upon the platform, and gave three cheers, when a little devil of a gun took us in a line, and knocked down five men. Sure enough amongst these

Genl. Mac. July, 1810.

Moor, being the foremost upon his legs, was the first person killed.

From whence had *Moor* this foreknowledge? He quoted no dream.

In 1778, to come nearer the recollection of survivors, at the taking of Pondicherry, Captain John Fletcher, Captain Demorgan, and Lieutenant Bosanquet, each distinctly foretold his own death on the mornings of their fate.

Without repeating more of disasters, I shall remind any yet in being of the old *Chesterfield's* crew under Captain O'Brien, of a dreamer on board that ship, who promised a good prize that immediately ratified his words. Captain O'Brien had been sent year after year to convoy East India Ships from St. Helena to England, a tedious, creeping, hungry voyage, without any prospect of gain: returning in a month of November about the length of Scilly islands, a petty officer at six in the morning went to relieve another upon the fore-castle, whom he found upon his beam-ends, wrapt up comfortably under a foul-weather cloak. With a rough shake, and a *What cheer, dreamer?* this gentleman awoke, and presently related *they should catch a prize before breakfast*. He was to finish the last two hours on the quarter-deck; where the Lieutenant of the watch, &c. were ready enough to hear any good news. At day-break there never was a sharper look-out: the ships of the convoy were eagerly counted, and one vessel above the number was soon made out. As the light grew stronger, the prize promised was distinguished under their guns, and presently snapt up — literally before eight o'clock, as had been said. — (to be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Reigale*, July 5.

ABOUT the latter end of December, 1783, some old Stables and Haylofts of the Swan Inn, at this place, were pulled down; in the course of which, a considerable number of House Swallows, perhaps 100 and upwards, were seen flying wildly about the streets and eaves of the houses, eagerly endeavouring to get shelter. They were thus observed (but gradually diminishing in number) two or three days, when they all disappeared.

Yours, &c. JAMES RYMER, Surgeon.
METEOR-

34 *Meteorological Journal at Clapton.—Sheffield Family.* [July,

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL kept at Clapton, in Hackney, from the 19th of June to 20th July, 1810.

Day of Month.	Thermometer.		Barometer.		Wind.	Weather, &c.
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.		
June 19	72	57	30.00	29.98	W.	clear and clouds
20	63	57	30.20	30.00	W.N.W.	ditto
21	70	56	30.20	30.20	N.W.	ditto
22	76	56	30.20	30.20	S.E.	fair
23	70	56	30.40	30.20	S.E.	ditto
24	70	51	30.20	30.20	S.E.	ditto
25	68	59	30.20	30.11	S.	ditto
26	62	51	30.11	30.04	N.	showers—fair
27	69	44	30.04	30.00	N.	fair—showers
28	70	54	30.06	30.05	S.	clouds—storm
29	74	51	30.10	30.04	S.—W.	sun and clouds—hard rain
30	75	51	30.18	30.14	S.W.	fair
July 1	73	58	30.18	30.14	S.E.	fair—stormy
2	74	55	29.85	29.84	S.W.	cloudy—clear
3	68	51½	29.79	29.44	S.W.	rain
4	64	51	29.64	29.44	SW.—NW	clouds and rain
5	71	59	29.91	29.81	S.W.—S.	sun and clouds—shower
6	73	50	30.05	29.95	W.S.W.	sun and clouds—clear
7	75	51	30.05	30.02	W.—SW	sun and misty—clear
8	72	51	29.90	29.88	S.	fair—stormy
9	68	57	29.99	29.86	W.—SW	fair
10	73	57	29.80	29.79	S.W.	clouds and hazy—clear
11	77	58	29.69	29.55	SW.—W	clear—showers
12	73	57	29.69	29.61	S.S.W.	sun and clouds
13	71	55	29.69	29.65	S.W.—S.	showers and fair
14	70	48	29.91	29.75	S.W.—S.	fair—thunder storms
15	69	47	30.10	29.96	N.W.	sun and showers—clear
16	70	50	30.13	29.97	W.	sun and showers—cloudy
17	68	51	29.84	29.70	N.W.	some small rain
18	66	51	29.90	29.85	W.	fair
19	70	48	29.90	29.85	W.	fair
20	66	49	30.10	29.96	W.N.W.	fair—shower.

OBSERVATIONS.

June 19. The Sky quite spotted with Clouds of the modification of *Cirro-stratus*.

28. Early in morning *Cumuli* observed floating at different altitudes, about 11 P. M. a very hard Thunder Storm came on.

July 1. Rain and Lightning continued through the night.

7. Spotted *Cirro-strati* of blackish colour seen to N.W. about sun-set.

8. *Cirro-strati*, succeeded by Storms.

12. Clouds appear mountainous and electric, with drops of Rain.

16. Fleecy cumulous Clouds floating beneath *Cirri*.

18. Fine towering *Cumuli*, and rather windy!

19. Spotted Clouds before the Moon.

The Hygrometer still continues of little or no use, the Air remaining dry, notwithstanding the Rain.

Clapton, July 22, 1810.

THOMAS FORSTER.

Mr. URBAN, *Exeter, March 9.* Esq. of the Mountains, married the daughter of the eldest son of the first Earl of Mulgrave. Although he is extremely correct in many of the points upon which he has touched, I must beg to say that he is here misinformed, for I have now before me a very long pedigree of the Sheffields, and it plainly appears that the eldest

son of the first Earl had no daughters whatever, but an only son, Edmund, second Earl, and father of John the first and great Duke of Bucks. I have, for the satisfaction of your Correspondent, copied the Pedigree alluded to, beginning for the sake of brevity at Sir Robert Sheffield, who was born in the year 1166 (12 Henry II.) one hundred years after the Conquest. I have omitted no person, whether male or female, that W. may be enabled to rectify his error, and to discover from what other branch of this illustrious house the family he mentions may derive their descent.

Sir Robert Sheffield was born 1166 (12 Henry II.), married Felix, daughter of — Ternoby, Esq. and had Robert Sheffield, Esq. whose wife was Agnes, daughter and coheir of Sir Simon Gower, and by her he had Sir Robert Sheffield, who in the reign of Edward I. married Janet, daughter and coheir of Alexander Lownd, of Butterwick; he had by her a son, Sir Robert, whose wife was Eleanor, daughter and heiress to Thomas Burnham, Esq. and was succeeded by Robert, his son, who, marrying Catherine, daughter and coheir of Sir Robert Beltoft, had Robert, whose wife was Margaret, daughter to Sir Thomas Staunton, of Yorkshire, and by her had Robert Sheffield, Esq. who married the daughter and heiress of Sir Uster Moyne, and had Robert, his son and heir, who in 1486 (2 Henry VII.) was one of the commanders of the King's army against the Earl of Lincoln and his adherents in the battle of Stoke near Newark, where he had the honour of that victory. He was afterwards Speaker of the House of Commons, and Recorder of London, being then Sir Robert Sheffield. He married Helen, daughter and heiress of Sir John Delves, and had Sir Robert Sheffield, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Zouch, of Codnor, and had Edmund, who in the first of Edward VI. was advanced to

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three daughters; Frances, the wife of — Metham, Esq.; Eleanor, who married Denzil Holles, Esq. second son of Sir William Holles of Houghton, Notts; and Elizabeth. The second lord died 1568 (11 Eliz.) leaving issue by his wife the Honourable Douglas Howard, daughter of William Lord Howard of Effingham, Edmund his son and heir, and Elizabeth, married to Thomas Earl of Ormond. This Edmund, third Lord Sheffield, was born *circa* 1556, and, in the 25th Eliz. was one of the English Lords who, by that Queen's express desire, attended the Duke of Anjou to Antwerp, and anno 1588 (31 Eliz.) was in the sea-fight against the Spaniards (who then threatened to invade England) and for his valiant deportment was knighted by the Lord Admiral. He was afterwards elected Knight of the Garter in the same Queen's reign, and constituted President of the Council for the Northern parts of England. By Charles I. he was advanced to the dignity of the Earldom of Mulgrave.

His Lordship was twice married: first to Ursula, daughter of Sir Robert Tyrwhit, and secondly to Marianna, daughter of Sir William Urwyn. By these two ladies he had nine sons and eleven daughters. Of the daughters, 1. Elizabeth, married Sir Edward Swift, and afterwards Sir John Bourchier. 2. Mary, married the Honourable Sir Ferdinando Fairfax, son of Lord Fairfax. 3. Frances, married the Honourable Sir Philip Fairfax, brother of Sir Ferdinando. 4. Triphema, to George, younger son of Sir Hugh Verney: and there were seven others.

His Lordship's eldest son dying *videlicet* *patris*, the title went to his grandson Edmund, the second Earl. The line of all the other eight sons failed, excepting one, who was born 1606, and, marrying 1630, had Joseph Sheffield, Esq. born 1632 (7 Car. I.) who, marrying an heiress 1658, had Elizabeth, born 1659, who in 1689 (1 Will. and Mary) married Stephen Cassan, Esq. of Maryborough, Queen's County, who changed the name of his antient family estate to Sheffield; and from this marriage the Cassans still seated there are descended in a direct line.

Edmund, second earl above-mentioned, married Lady Elizabeth Cranfield, daughter of Lionel Earl of Middlesex, and died 1668 (9 Jac. II.) leaving

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ing John, third Earl, who was installed Knight of the Garter, and soon after made a Gentleman of the Bedchamber to Charles II.; Colonel of the old Holland regiment; Governor of Hull; and Commander of the Forces off Tangier. In the first of James II. he was sworn of the Privy Council, and afterwards made Lord Chamberlain of the Household. He was likewise one of the Privy Council to William III. and in the 6th William and Mary created Marquis of Normanby. In the first of Queen Anne he was made Lord Privy Seal, and the next year, 1703, created Duke of Buckinghamshire. He was one of the Commissioners to treat of an Union with Scotland; one of the Privy Council; Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the North Riding of Yorkshire: and one of the Governors of the Charter-house.

His Grace married first, Ursula, daughter of Colonel Stawell and widow of the Earl of Conway, but had no issue: he married secondly, Lady Catherine Greville, eldest daughter of Fulk Lord Brook, and widow of Baptist Noel Earl of Gainsborough; but by her he had no issue: he married thirdly, Catherine, widow of the Earl of Anglesey, and daughter of James II. (sister of Queens Mary and Anne) by Catherine Sedley, Countess of Dorchester; by this lady, among other children who died young, he had Edmund, born 1716, seventh Lord Sheffield of Butterwick, fourth (*not fifth, as erroneously stated*) Earl of Mulgrave, and second and last Duke of Buckinghamshire. He died at Rome in 1735, aged 19, and with him the honours became extinct.

The lines of Swift, Bouchier, Fairfax, and Verney, *all* failed; and if any descendants still exist besides those from Joseph Sheffield, Esq. (which I am by no means disposed to deny) they must proceed, I should suppose, from those females whose marriages I have been unable to enumerate: but this is mere matter of conjecture.

It was only Mr. Price's wish to lay before your Readers some information relative to that truly noble and shining character, John D. of Bucks, and his writings; but he was by no means prepared to enter the lists on genealogical points. As you have done him the favour of noticing the

brief Memoirs he sent you, and as he is now disabled from replying to your Correspondents, he trusts you may not let the subject farther occupy your attention or your valuable pages.

Yours, &c. PETER D. ELLIOTT.

ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION.

No. CXLVII.

HAPPY, thrice happy, is the hour that brings the joyful tidings! My constant defence in the cause of our Antiquities is not in vain. The Rev. Mr. Bingley, LXXX. 517, thus confesses: "The papers of the Architect were, in some measure, a means of instigating me to enter upon the task of endeavouring to restore the long-neglected beauties of the interesting Church of this parish" (Christ Church, Hants.) An hour that renews all my ardour, if indeed such feeling was in any wise depressed; and I now turn again to repel the assaults of "Amateur" with no common degree of confidence. I am an Englishman; and an admirer of the arts of my own Country!

"Amateur:" (LXXX. 523).—I am not disposed to give up my reliance upon Mr. Moore's authority, in regard to dates, therefore Durham with me, in point of opinion, stands where it did. With respect to the dispute about St. Denys, this matter will very soon be decided, as the four Views of that Church, now engraving under the patronage of Major Anderson, are about to be submitted to the Publick. The West front, and South side, are already executed by that masterly hand, Howlett; the East front, and interior from West to East, bid fair for completion by the same ingenious Artist;—then for the mighty claim of French "superiority!" As for the monuments of Dagobert and Lady Percy, I brought them into comparison for no other reason (maugre my want of "candour and veracity,") than to make plain that English Artists could do *something* in their profession in the way of Sculpture and decoration; and I rather suspect the magnified Dagobert's memorial is not a work of the date alleged, "the thirteenth century," but of a far later period, as it is not uncommon in Sepulchral history to find the cenotaph of a deceased character erected or renewed over his relicks, long after his passage from this transitory life. See the tombs of King Athelstan, Malmesbury;

bury; and King Osrick, Gloucester; both works allowed to be done in the fifteenth century. I likewise tacked together Notre Dame and Salisbury, merely to shew, that in England we had a Church to be "admired" also, with respect to "windows" and "columns." I mentioned nothing about dates, or comparative styles, &c. Hear, once more, good Mr. "Amateur," "Five ailes;" Galilee, at Durham, Salisbury cathedral, Chichester cathedral, St. Helen's church, Abingdon, &c. At the mention of Litchfield Cathedral, I am again under the standard of Mr. Moore's list, date 1140. The principal features of the West front go with that date; later particulars certainly have been introduced. But "Amateur" seems to tremble in finding an engraving of this our Cathedral is forthcoming in this Miscellany; therefore he does well beforehand (to advance his purpose) in endeavouring by every literary slight to bring down under his foot my "fifty years' experience;" and my "many thousand sketches." I will notice to my Readers that, during the whole of this Controversy, "Amateur" sedulously turns aside from any thing like professional detail of building against building, with regard to design, and arrangement of parts. No, no; let him, as I have hinted before, "beware of that" In this "Amateur" condescends to accord with my "ideas." What becomes of my opponent's "fairness of discussion;" and who is now guilty of a "paltry fraud," when he, in bringing forward my citations about English Portals, only instances that of Winchester, when I had listed together York, Salisbury, Winchester, Exeter, and lastly, the astonishing one of Peterborough?—West Front of York Cathedral. What then, "Amateur" in some sort, (though much against his will) allows the palm of victory to York Cathedral, as being superior to that of Rheims? Is then the man's anti-national prepossession about to humble itself, his proud stomach, big with the glory of French "superiority" in Art, coming down? Happy, thrice happy, is this hour; my reward for labours past is near at hand, and I am comforted!

POINTED STYLE, &c.

(continued.)

Wells Cathedral; date, Thirteenth

Century. After Salisbury, we naturally turn to Wells, in the survey of their West Fronts; many variations in the latter take place, yet not so much so, but there is great similitude existing between them. In Wells, however, the arrangement of the decorations is become more splendid and more refined; a higher degree of elegance is every where brought out; the principal, or West window story, is of a more lofty elevation; the columns in higher relief, and shew enriched grounds; the spandrels to the arched heads of the compartments, with their pediments enriched likewise, and those several other compartments, containing numerous basso-relievo's, which, with the niches themselves, filled with the finest whole length statues, both of religious and costumic interest, form altogether a scene of splendour almost without parallel. As for the two Towers, right and left, continued up from the main body of the front, they are of Tudor workmanship.

The Interior. In the Western part, or nave, the lines, though much after the Salisbury manner, seem to lose some ground in competition for grandeur in respect to the work of the gallery story; for while Salisbury teems with an infinity of columns, Wells bears on its course only architraves, thick set with mouldings. The capitals, as well external as internal, indeed seem to be the most material deviation from those of Salisbury, as they are charged with much florid ornament, while those in the latter Church are but partially and sparingly introduced. I shall not in this place bring in, by way of argument, the choir division of the building: it appears to have undergone at some late period considerable alterations, as the galleries are over-worked with most elaborate decorations, in buttresses, arches, pinnacles, and rich compartments to the spandrels of the groins, &c.

Westminster Abbey Church; date, 1269. Unlike Salisbury and Wells, here is no West Front; either with regard to date or workmanship (the present front Tudor work) to come in proof, so as to illustrate the Architecture of this period; therefore we are directed to the more Eastern divisions of the North exterior of the nave. The most obvious change from
Salisbury,

Salisbury and Wells takes place in the windows, which consist of one opening, containing a combination of mouldings, formed into mullions and tracery, simple of themselves, yet evidently combined together so as to produce the geometrical and allusive figure, Three in One. The buttresses rise the whole height of the elevation, done into three stories, with flying arches or bows springing from them, so as to be attached, and give sufficient security, to the nave in its upper story, affording at the same time a charming effect in the profile view of the building. The niches in the buttresses are like those of the former structures, though of a more simple cast. We have now before us an arrangement, which may be called new in this stage of our endeavour to advance the Rise and Progress of the Art, and is perhaps without example; it is the external range of the gallery story, made out with a series of windows, each with one opening, containing curious tracery, conjoined into the allusive form, Three in One. Battlements are introduced, but I apprehend they are of a date subsequent to the rest of the work. The general appearance in the lines of the elevation is of a simple turn, yet evidently possessing much chastity of design; while its extreme loftiness, accompanied with the unique gallery story, renders the whole at once grand, and of the most imposing character. And while we yet view its leading features with high gratification, we may soon have to lament some rueful metamorphose, in the premeditated *restorations* about to be entered upon at this side of the fabrick. What has been lately done, and is now doing, on Henry's Chapel, strengthens all our fears; fears which will ere long be general, when John Carter brings forth his Survey of the *new work* thereon devised and performed; a Survey hitherto held back for reasons, we may be assured, at once politic, and of the first Architectural import.

The interior, in the more Eastern divisions of the nave, partakes in the most scientific manner all the properties of the exterior, differing from Salisbury and Wells also in many essential points; such as the clusters of columns, which are found to be nearly one combination of compact materials, as most of the smaller co-

lumns disposed round the central one are but of a three quarter projection, while the others, from their very imperceptible detached position, seem with the rest all of the same solid piece of masonry. Bands, dividing the several heights of the columns, are still resorted to. The arches to the ailes of the nave become very acute, and the spandrels to the arches themselves, and those to the galleries, are filled with small ornamented squares (such kind of squares before noticed on the basement of the West Front of Dunstable Church.) The gallery, to speak of it in particular, is beautiful indeed, made out in arches, columns, tracery, in the Three in One; and I earnestly hope it will not be thought "prejudice" with me in this instance, when I maintain, that the interior of Westminster is the sum of all Architectural excellence! As I have often confessed that within its walls I first imbibed my early professional predilections, it perhaps may account for this my *stubborn* national habit, and my being so staunch an anti-Whittingtonist. Although in our Westminster interior the parts are not profusely lavished, yet they are most judiciously and aptly disposed; a kind of magic influence pervades the Pile, which, to a *right-moulded* English heart, must ever give the most just and firm impression of that which constitutes perfection, in spite of the boasted "superiority" of St. Denys. But I will not anticipate Major Anderson's Views; they will aid my cause more than tongue can plead, or mind dictate. I wait the issue, and I am calm*.

Throughout the Progress of the Pointed Style, as thus far adduced, one series of mouldings, ornaments, contour of statues, and other the like particulars, seem to have prevailed with little or no variation; at least the transitions have been so slow and imperceptible, that, although the great outline of the Art has expressed many and important alterations, these their smaller characters passed on in regular and uniform shew—a pleasing train, replete with fair instruction and with true delight.

AN ARCHITECT,
(To be continued.)

* Divisions, both externally and internally, engraved in Antient Architecture.

Mr. URBAN,

July 9.

It is rather remarkable, that the Laws of England, and almost every civilized nation, should be averse to Duelling; and it is still more remarkable, that amongst civilized nations alone this absurd practice should exist. Those who adopt this mode of settling differences in defiance of the law, I well know, have too little sense remaining to be dissuaded from the custom, by any arguments against its impiety; but I am surprized that gentlemen do not banish such a practice, when they see it so frequently resorted to by the vulgar; for it is a well-known though ludicrous circumstance, that many shopkeepers have lately given and received challenges in imitation of gentlemen!

It becomes an imperious duty for the Legislature to enact a law to check this vice, as the existing acts are by no means calculated to do this effectually. The growing evil will never cease to be a torment to society, till we have some such summary mode of punishment as the following: viz. That if two persons escape from a duel with their lives, they should both be confined in a *mad-house*, since the motive which they fought from is to be considered as nothing but temporary madness; and, lest their paroxysm should again break out, this confinement should extend during the term of their lives: and in the event of one of the combatants falling in the field, the murderer should in every case, and under every circumstance, be hanged.

Yours, &c.

S. H. C.

Mr. URBAN,

HUMANITAS, who in Vol. LXXX. p. 508, manifested his philanthropic anxieties in behalf of the opulent Blind in this country, will be highly gratified to know that those so long-neglected sufferers will very soon be enabled to avail themselves of the full extent of the benefits derivable from the ingenious and successful inventions of M. Haüy, by whose arrangements at Paris, almost thirty years ago, the blind were taught to read, write, correspond with their distant friends, and by those means acquire a familiar acquaintance with arithmetic, algebra, mathematics, music, geography, and the rudiments of

science generally; whence any blind subject, who happens to be gifted with such a mind and such genius as a Saunderson or a Blacklock, may be enabled, like them, to arrive at the greatest academic honours.

The Publick will soon be in possession of the particulars of an Institution which is preparing for this humane purpose under the patronage of a Prince of the Blood Royal, in the vicinity of the Metropolis, where blind pupils of both sexes are to be instructed, not only in the before-mentioned branches of learning, but in such other acquirements as are calculated to qualify them for partaking of and contributing to the general enjoyment of a polite circle. Cards, chess, draughts, back-gammon, and even dancing, both minuets and country dances, they are represented to be capable of acquiring a proficiency in, under a well-digested system of education, applicable to their several cases, and the variety of circumstances by which the mode of treating them must necessarily be governed.

In addition to the means of acquiring learning with which it is intended to possess them, and the various accomplishments by which they may be enabled to enjoy life in many of the varieties with which it abounds, the pious part of the community will exult and be glad that considerations of far greater importance than either are not to be unheeded; but that, through the medium of the Gospel, they are to be made sensible of the way which is open to them for enjoying in a future life an ample reparation for the want of every blessing which they may not have been made partakers of in this.

Yours, &c.

STANLEY.

Mr. URBAN,

IT is remarkable this year, that several Plane Trees are dead in different parts of the kingdom, particularly in the county of Norfolk; where it is observed that almost all the Planes are destroyed. Can any of your Correspondents inform us, through your valuable Magazine, the real cause of the decay of the Plane Trees?

Yours, &c.

I. A. R.
LITERARY

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

We understand that Mr. RUDING'S History of the COINAGE of this Kingdom and its Dependencies is in such forwardness, as to afford reasonable expectations that it will be ready for the Press about the latter end of the present year. It will contain an Historical Account of our Coins, digested in the form of Annals, from the earliest period of authentic history, to the end of the fiftieth year of his present Majesty. In a copious Introduction will be given notices of at least 140 Mints, which have been worked under the authority of our Monarchs; together with the manner of working them, the methods used to supply them with Bullion, the duties of their respective Officers, and various other matters necessary to be known for the better understanding of various facts which will be brought forward in the History. The Conclusion will point out the numberless errors with which our Nummery System has been clogged, and which have for some time entirely impeded its motion; and an attempt will be made to correct them, and a Proposal for a new Coinage, upon a plan which may possibly prevent that systematic destruction of the money which has so long prevailed, will be submitted to the judgment of the Publick. An Appendix of original papers will be added. This work will be illustrated by about 120 Plates of Coins, which will form a series extending, with but little interruption, through a space of nearly 1800 years. An Elevation and Plan of the newly erected Mint will also be given.

A Translation of HUMBOLDT'S "Account of New Spain" has been announced as in the Press, and nearly ready for publication. This valuable Work comprises researches into the Geography of Mexico, the extent of its surface, and its political division into Intencancies; the physical aspect of the Soil; the actual Population, state of Agriculture, manufacturing Industry, and Commerce; the Canals which might be carried from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean; the Revenues of the Crown; the quantity of Metals which has flowed from Mexico into Europe and Asia since the discovery of the New Continent; and the Military Defence of New Spain: and will be accompanied by Physical and Geographical Maps,

founded on Astronomical Observations and Trigonometrical and Barometrical Measurements.

The Rev. THOMAS REES being prevented by numerous and urgent avocations from proceeding with the "Familiar Introduction to the Arts and Sciences," some time ago announced by him as in preparation; the Rev. J. JOYCE has, at his particular request, taken up the plan, and has already made considerable progress in the work. It will form One Volume duodecimo, and will be illustrated by numerous Wood Cuts and Engravings.

A Third Edition is announced, in One large Volume in twelves, of LONDON; being a complete Guide to the British Capital; containing, in addition to the Antiquities of this Metropolis, an account of all the new Establishments and Institutions, Commercial, Literary, and Scientific; Charitable Foundations, &c. &c. Interspersed with a variety of original Anecdotes, Eccentric Biography, Critical Remarks, &c. &c. Faithfully abridged and improved from Mr. PENNANT'S London, and brought down to the present year, 1810. By JOHN WALLIS.

Mr. RUSHER of Reading having, since the publishing of his Catalogue for the present year, purchased the Library of the late Dr. CURTEIS and Mrs. CALVERLEY, and some smaller Collections of curious Books; he intends offering them to the Publick in a Second Part of his Catalogue, which will appear about the beginning of September.

The Publick will soon be favoured with "The Value of Annuities, from £1 to £1000 per annum, on single lives, from the age of one to ninety years, with the number of years' purchase each Annuity is worth, and the rate of Interest the Purchaser receives for his money; and also, for the information and convenience of the profession, and of executors and administrators, the amount of the several rates of Legacy Duty payable on the value of each Annuity: under the authority of WM. CAMPBELL, Esq. Comptroller of the Legacy Duty.

At the Sale of Mr. WINDHAM'S effects, the matchless copy of HOGARTH'S Works (bequeathed to him by Mr. GEORGE STEEVENS) was knocked down to Mrs. WINDHAM at 292 guineas.

1. *A Fortnight's Ramble to the Lakes in Westmoreland, Lancashire, and Cumberland.* By Joseph Budworth, Esq. F. S. A. Author of "The Siege of Gibraltar" and "Windermere," Poems. Third Edition. Embellished with a Portrait of William Noble, Esq. 8vo. pp. 413.

A DEDICATION, prefixed to this entertaining Volume, accounts for the Portrait in the front, of "the Friend of Man." The "Ramble" originated in a wish expressed by Mr. Noble to visit his Native Country; and he was most willingly accompanied by an excellent friend, who expresses his obligations with a delicacy equal to its energy:

"It will be seen," says Mr. Budworth, "that it is not one of those catchpenny conveniences in which Editions are multiplied, at the expence of one conspicuous leaf; and likewise, that it hath experienced a sufficient sale to authorise a resurrection.—Having closed the Tour in August 1792, as many copies were sold, in less than six months from the making of it, as cleared me of every expence whatever; and many inaccuracies staring me in the face, I stopped the sale, had the remaining copies *disfigured*, and made an exchange of them at a *celebrated Literary Repository* in Cockspur-street; by which I had the satisfaction of balancing a famous military trunk for my labours, and of thinking they are still useful, and *rambling* over the four quarters of the globe.

"A Second Edition came out in 1795, revised and improved, as expressed in the Preface to it. The sale was slow, but progressive; and most probably it would never have gone afresh to the press, if a dreadful Fire had not consumed the extensive premises of the Printers; when, out of an impression of 1000 copies, more than 500 perished.

"After such a visitation, when the Fire had scarcely left a wreck, I considered my Ramble to have been extinguished; but, understanding from some Booksellers (and other channels) that it was in request; and having a life of leisure, and not being able to make those manly excursions, which were my delight, but never fatigued—the Influenza of 1803 having so humbled me, that the least exercise wearies more than the severest used to do;—I have been consequently forced upon mental resources; and I thank my God that past rambles, and military reflections, can furnish materials, which tend to lessen the calamity, and foster resignation under it.—Considerable additions are introduced into this Book; though the Ramble, with the exchange of

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one chapter (which was no credit to it), is nearly the same; only parts of it have notes branching from them, in which there is much extraneous matter; such may come under the head of Miscellaneous, or *Drossiana*. But, in whatever shape it is received, it will be found built upon Truth. There are but 250 copies struck off; as it is only published to be kept alive; and emolument is so far from a consideration, that the sole expence rests with the Author, which is already settled for; and the entire sale shall go to a charity [the Manchester Infirmary] in his native town, the funds whereof, it is an imperious duty to remark, are not commensurate to its boundless and healing utility. J.B."

The *first* Edition of this Work was reviewed in vol. LXII. p. 1114; as were the improvements in the *second*, in vol. LXVI. p. 134.

In our Review of the first edition, we foretold that it would go through others; suggesting at the same time that a few passages might with propriety be omitted. And it is pleasant to observe that these hints were received with very polite attention.

Of the *third* Edition, it will not be necessary to say more than that, by a careful revision of the Author, it is considerably improved; and to notice some of the new articles.

Most of the chapters are introduced by a few lines of original poetry, of which the first may serve as a specimen:

"More than a life of Errors mine hath been:

Yet, if I write one thought the least *obscene*,
May my young *oziers* perish! and may I
Detested live, and unlamented die!

For works which fine-spun subtleties impart

Fill with the wildest germs the trembling
Mislead the sense, deteriorate the mind;
Like serpents sting, and leave a slough
behind.

Ye generous youths, such *specious* monsters
Who treads the flow'ry path is half un-
done.

Fly their fallacious haunts while strength
And from thy bosom cast the magic
strains,

Whose *Cyprian* shoals, so fair and soft
Make wrecks of minds—and reputation
too."

In many of the additions Mr. Budworth is very animated; and particularly when expressing his feelings on viewing some recent encroachments at Molesey, which was for a considerable time his favourite residence.

A most

A most pathetic poem, "On Simplicity," composed some years since, "when fishing by the river Mole; and in a recess, where he often saw the King-fisher flying across his rod, as if it reckoned this very retreat its own, and took him for an intruder;" is closed by the following *Retrospection*, dated Jan. 15, 1810:

"So, often angling by the 'sullen Mole,'
Have museful moments o'er my senses
stole,
While Philomela, with unrival'd song,
Pours from her swelling breast her stores
along;
And other nightingales responses join,
Filling th' enraptur'd ear with joys divine.
Or, when oft wand'ring on the downy
Hurst*, [burst I
I've heard the rich—the sweetly-thrilling

And, blest association, ever new,
Felt that my cottage home would hear it
too.
Thus midst enchantment pass'd the live-
long day,
And I could listen half the night away.

"Dear, peaceful Molesey, ever in my
mind
Thou shalt a niche of Recollection find;
Her showy meadows, and elastic air,
Which, Thames, (in common) thy lov'd
borders share.
Her fields luxuriant in autumnal grain,
Bending beneath the plenty they contain;
Her stacks of riches, and the num'rous
sheep,
Which to the wether-bell due order keep;
While the Old Shepherd † *toddles* to his
tree,
Attended by his cluster'd family:
Then

* "The spirit of inclosure has reached this *once* beautiful Level, and a large slice of the Hurst is embraced within a pleasure-ground. An immense grove which towered over the country, and was the safe and sacred haunts of nightingales and turtle-doves, has fallen to 'the rude axe;' and if the natives do not *lament* the destruction of that venerable Aviary, the poor *Fawns*, scared from their antient home, may, as Dr. Dalton says, 'In twilight shade of (other) thickets mourn;' for there are few trees left in that part of the country, to receive either nightingales or imaginary deities, and nothing so soon drives them from a country as the axe; the nightingale is capriciously alive to innovations, and I know several situations they have entirely deserted. This reverse about Molesey was only heard of while this proof-sheet was under correction; and though they may wear the character of improvements, A Rambler could never be made to think them so."—[All the trees in the grove there, however, we may add, are not cut off. The landlord felled 20, which made so large an opening, that 20 more were blown down the first great wind; or fell for grief at losing the companions of their youth. EDIT.]

† "The being so much alone undoubtedly gives a kindly tone to a shepherd's countenance. Old Nicholas Hill was forced, from violent rheumatism and age, to give in; and he was succeeded by Cann, who, in the prime of life, suffers heavily from the same complaint; and who, like the old man, has a face as placid as one of his flock. Hill was taken by my predecessor to milk and 'toddle,' as he called it, about the premises; and when past this little labour, the Author had the satisfaction of seeing him as comfortable as the aged poor can expect to be: and the poor fellow did not give up until prevailed upon to give rest to his weary bones. I frequently sat with him, and, questioning him about his religious principles, found an almost impenetrable deficiency. I felt it a Christian duty to talk with him, and open as easy a path as possible, without puzzling him: his attention was salutary, his gratitude repaid me. In due time I went with him to the altar: he trembled violently; on replacing him at his seat, the agitation continued, his arms bendingly extended, and with such a look, he thanked me, that his face and figure appeared impressed with the comfortable banquet he had partaken, and he would have been an angelic subject to a Raphael; as he would an earthly one to Morland or Barker, could they have seen him when a shepherd under the Great Tree upon Molesey Hurst. I purposely kept a few days from him, in order that the mind might be gradually restored. I then called, and the following was his answer to my enquiries: 'Why, Sir, meonly well: I slept out Sunday night better an he have done a power of years; but my auld peans stick all over me as fast as ever; and yet, Measter, I bear um better, an I will bear um. I bin trying to think, and pull out of my head all the wicked things I ha said an done since I was a man. I never rightly thought on um before, or that um were half so many. I am meonly sorry an grift for um: I hope God will forgive me: do you think he will, Measter?' As I only went to speak comfort, I had no difficulty in doing it; and as he scarcely afterwards ever left his room, except in a few years to go to his house of clay, let us hope he took his departure with the resignation of a good and faithful shepherd.—N. B. The farmers and their families are regular church-goers; but as divine service is only performed at one, and then only a short afternoon service with a sermon, and being their dinner-hour, it is worse attended by the poor than in any parish I was ever at; and though forcibly exhorted by the Clergyman, there seems to be an hereditary defalcation in this

Then underneath its foliage recline,
Pull out his scrip, and with contentment
dine.

Her wealthy yeomen, an industrious race!
For cent'ries past, the heir-looms of the
place:

And husbandmen so wedded to their soil,
Who ne'er have chang'd their village or
their toil; [abound,

Rough children on their humble hearths
And ripe old age with healthful wrinkles
crown'd.

"The Thames, majestic! flowing by her
side, [glide:

Where num'rous swans in stately freedom
Midst 'patience in a punt,' and barges
gay, [play;

Move when they move, or in meanders
The willow'd Aytes* their annual nests
contain, [main.

Where undisturb'd the mother-birds re-
The little Mole, which lingers through her
fields,

To many mills proverbial plenty yields;
So grieves to leave them, she forsakes her
bed, [head †.

And in the Monarch's bosom hides her

"And when gay Clifton passes in re-
view,

With features rich as ever Nature drew;
Say, why should we our little Mole pre-
fer?

It is th' unfetter'd quiet reigning there;
And something more, which grooving in
the mind,

In home occurrences we always find.
The robins, blackbirds, and the very poor
That glean'd (when times were hard) around
the door; [TRY soup;

The pans and pitchers smoaking with
The grateful faces of the half-starv'd
group.

To see the urchins on TRY steps await,
And run and struggle who should ope the
gate;

While ev'ry tiny being held a bar,
Eager the copper'd wealth, or smiles, to
share, [night,†

Flinging their naked heads to wish 'good
And whisp'ring ev'ry answer with delight;
Then run a field a head to meet again,

Another nodding blessing to obtain:
Such, and the like, still clinging to the
heart, [part;

Can never—never—from my mind de-

this material concern; and which, from some occasions that came under our notice (besides old Hill's) we had reason to deplore. A resident Pastor should, on the seventh day, be in every village in the kingdom; but, alas! such is not always the fashion; and secession from the Established Church is the frequent and melancholy consequence; besides the many points held out in a moral sense, and which are ignorantly broken, by being habitually accustomed to make a day of rest—a day to idle about and do as they please."

* "Aytes are small islands formed from sand-banks."

† "The Mole rises in Surrey, and, after running two miles underground, most fantastically winds and figures about, never quitting the County, and enters the Thames just below Hampton Court Bridge."

‡ Robin's Epitaph has been already printed, in our vol. LXXVIII. p. 1056. EDIT.

which

And fill it with such salutary charms,
Old age but strengthens what reflection
warms.

"Oh, sweet Simplicity! thou gen'rous
maid! [rural shade;
That deck'st with matchless charms the
Thine is the gift to live and laugh with
ease,

And, like thy Parent Nature, ever please."

Old Bob Partridge, who acts as guide,
as boots, postilion, and boatman, at
Windermere, is a character worthy
of being transmitted to posterity with
fame †,—perhaps not with so much as
his namesake the Almanack-maker;
but with this difference, John's im-
mortality was *per force*—Robin's at
his own naked desire.

(We shall take an early opportunity of re-
suming this agreeable RAMBLE.)

2. *A Trip to Coatham, a Watering Place
in the North Extremity of Yorkshire.*
By W. Hutton, F.A.S.S. 8vo. pp. 317;
Longman and Co.

THIS worthy Veteran intimates
that "perhaps this may be the last
time he shall appear before the world
as an Author." We hope not; and
the ground of our hope is, that we
discover the same lively, intelligent,
and cheerful powers in this work,
which have so often amused us in
Mr. Hutton's more juvenile volumes
—if that phrase can be properly ap-
plied to one who began to be an au-
thor at the age of fifty-six, and now,
at the age of eighty-five, has given
so striking a proof of undecayed fa-
culties, and undiminished curiosity
and information.

The Trip to Coatham, which our
Author has twice performed, appears
to have been suggested by his daugh-
ter, whose health, as well as his own,
rendered something of the kind ne-
cessary; and he writes "because, be-
ing pleased with what he saw, he
wished it might please others," which
we have little doubt will be the case
with all who prefer a simple, neatly-
varied, and lively narrative, to those
more prolix and studied details, in

which we discover more of the library than the post-chaise—more of the author than the traveller, and more, perhaps, of the compiler than of either.

Some parts of our Author's route, having been described in his "Tour to Scarborough," (published in 1803, and now out of print, from that unfortunate event in the house of our Printer to which we have had so often occasion to advert,) are omitted in the present volume, which contains the descriptive scenery, and remarks on such objects and places as were new to him. These begin with Alfreton, Barnsley, and Wakefield; the latter enlivened by a description of the battle of Wakefield, between Richard Duke of York and Margaret of Anjou. This battle our Author describes with the accuracy of the Historian and the acuteness of the Antiquary.—From this we proceed through Hounslet to Leeds. The value of land at this place will form an interesting extract:

"The prosperity of a place may, in some measure, be ascertained by the value of land in its vicinity. A gentleman who resides at Hounslet, the village adjoining to Leeds, told us that he had, at various times, purchased twenty-two acres of land, now in a ring fence, which, upon the average, cost him three hundred pounds per acre. Upon the back part of this land he had erected his house, works, &c. He had no doubt, were he inclined, but he could dispose of the front land at a thousand pounds an acre. Another gentleman told us he had erected a steam-engine, and extensive machinery for scribbling, shearing, dying, &c. upon a lease for the short space of twenty-one years. A third gentleman remarked to us that he had recently agreed for the purchase of a small piece of land, at a most extravagant price; he did not say what. But, as he could not make one bargain without making two, he applied to the Lord of the Manor for permission to use a small brook which ran by the side of the intended purchase, and of which the Lord made no use. That he had offered a thousand pounds, which the Lord was then in doubt whether he should accept. Water seems as dear as land."

From Leeds he proceeds to Heddingley and Harewood, where he introduces the well-known episode of Edgar and Elfrida, told with all the vivacity of youth. On this subject our Author wrote a poem in 1793.—

Harrowgate, that celebrated water-

ing-place, produces the following reflections, which may, perhaps, be applicable to other places of the kind:

"There are pleasures and luxuries at Harrowgate, well suited to the man who has money to spend, and time to spend it. *Health and Disease*, having long contended for the pre-eminence in this beautiful valley, at length came to this agreement: that Health, assisted by the waters and exercise, should govern in the morning; and that Disease, assisted by the savoury dish, the bowl, and the bottle, should preside in the evening; that, like Penelope's web, whatever was done in the day should be undone in the night."

Of Ripley, Mr. Hutton remarks, what, we believe, can be said of very few towns, that, "If an old inhabitant could rise from the dead, he would find every thing the same as when he left it, except the buildings grown older, and the inhabitants changed."

Ripon affords more extensive information; and the Author enters somewhat at large into its antient history, selecting, as became a traveller, those parts that are most engaging to modern readers.

At Northallerton he finds what many a traveller and enquirer has found before him:

"This town, two hundred years ago, was the residence of my family. My grandfather's grandfather was a native, and enjoyed the *capital* honour of furnishing the place with hats.—I enquired after my relations, but found the name was extinct."

Busby Hall affords a story of too much interest to require any apology for adding it to our pages:

"In our way from Northallerton to Stokesley, we pass by Busby Hall, where resided a widow lady, named Turner, who held the estate, which is large, in her own right. She had one daughter, whom she tortured for her amusement; instead of kindness she bestowed pinches, and instead of smiles pricked her with pins.—The father of the present Sir Thomas Gascoigne, and several other Baronets, would have offered her their hands; but the mother would not suffer it, for this cogent reason, that the daughter would have been a *Lady*, and she herself only *Mistress* Turner.—The young lady afterwards placed her affections upon a Dutch officer, of the name of Straubenzie, and married him (perhaps this occurred in the year 1745, when the Dutch came over). The old lady was now so exasperated that she would not see her daughter, forgetting that the daughter

daughter did not degrade herself to his rank, but elevated him to her own. The mother, however, could not be reconciled. This union produced two sons. The prospect before the family was poverty; not a ray of comfort could be seen. The mother had completely learned the arts of reproof and of punishment, but had never learnt that of forgiveness. No doubt, peace was as much a stranger to her mind, as to her daughters. The wind cannot make a rough sea without being rough itself.—By the interposition of some friends the children were introduced to their grandmother, who took them into favour, consented to keep them and leave them the estate, on one *trying* condition; that the children should swear never to see their mother, and she should swear never to see them. This the children could not do, and the mother would not. The refusal of the daughter ought to have pleaded her forgiveness, as it displayed the laudable tenderness of parental affection; but what can soften a rock?—The old woman, however, suffered the two boys to remain with her, and without goading or tweaking them, till maternal fondness induced their mother, one Sunday morning, to steal a peep, out of a window in Stokesley, to see her sons going to church; which dreadful crime coming to the knowledge of the old lady, she discarded them for ever. She then offered the reversion of her estate to a gentleman, who replied, 'If you leave it to me, I will give it to Mr. Straubenzie.' Thus he honourably cut himself off. She then offered it to several others, who declined it with thanks. She then advertised it, not for sale, but for gift. At length a gentleman, whose name I have forgotten, accepted the offer upon her own terms. This gentleman, I am informed, had five or six brothers; and for fear the property should, in future, revert to her own family, she entailed the estate upon every one of them and their heirs, according to priority. Anxiety shortened the days of the daughter, and the heir-at-law keeps the House of Correction at Wakefield. I apprehend a parallel case cannot be found in the history of man; for the female breast is ever open to pity towards its offspring. We read of harsh fathers; but

our present case she proved the greatest curse. She knew her power, and resolved to shew it; because she possessed it. She grasped the fatal bolt, and aimed destruction at her daughter with full effect. A father has been known to wrong his children, by melting down a fortune in the bottle, or by dashing it to pieces upon a gaming table, yet seldom out of revenge; still seldomer a mother. Had the old lady been able to reason, she might fairly have concluded, that the persons to whom she gave the estate would despise her for her gift."

From Stokesley we arrive at Coatham, our Author's destination; and, consequently described with more minuteness than any other part of the Trip.—It appears a very eligible spot for invalids; but, lest such should be doubtful of its containing the due proportion of pleasure which all watering-places must hold forth, we shall transcribe what Mr. Hutton says of its

"AMUSEMENTS.

"These are yet in a confined state; but will advance as the credit of the place advances. The billiard-table has not made its appearance; the tennis-court is not erected; the skittle-alley and the butts are not begun; nor has the bowling-green shewed its face. Quits are in tune, but this is rather a butcher's game, although an healthful one. The visitants are amused at present with the sands and the sea in the day, and with cards at night. There is, however, what I should never expect to find, a little modern Circulating Library, for those who are inclined to letters. I must also add, that the roads are remarkably fine, and well suited to the foot, the horse, or the carriage, and both for a long or a short distance, for either meadow or romantic views.—I remarked and censured in my History of Blackpool, if I remember right (for I never was master of a copy), a species of contemptible pride exhibited by one house towards another. There were five principal boarding-houses. The people of every one shunned and despised those of the other four. I am pleased that I have no room to bring this accusation against the visitants of Redcar and Coatham. There can be no reason to despise any class of people, who live without offence to society. Is not the tenant who sows the ground as good a man as the landlord, who feeds upon the crop? Can we subsist without those degraded characters the nightman and the chimney-sweeper? Nay, some have asserted, that he who cleans is a better man than he who dirties; hence, the man who cleans my shoes is preferable to me who daub them. I remember too, at

Blackpool,

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Blackpool, the Easterly winds blew the smoke of the village upon the boarding-house. I had a dear afflicted wife, who continued there several months, and found the virtues of the sea counteracted by the smoke of the land. This cannot be the case here. for the elevated bank upon which stand Coatham and Redcar, will prevent annoyance from its smoke; for, let the wind blow from what point it may, the meadows on one side, or the sea on the other, will clear away the refuse of the chimney."

The CHARACTERS our Author met with are depicted with humour:

"The developement of the human character is infinite; and a man who has nothing else to do, has time to unfold it.—One of our company was a rich banker, a lively companion, though seventy; would draw up his breeches, stroke down his waistcoat, and shuffling his feet along the floor, in the style of a beau, march up with a smile, and say pretty things to the ladies. He possessed as much good-nature as vivacity.—Another, having a fortune left him of fifty thousand pounds, rejoiced in black: this is often the most acceptable colour in the Mercer's shop.—A third was of a shrewd philosophical turn; thought much, said little, but said it well.—The next was a gentleman, his lady, and amiable daughter. They exhibited a complete, but rare, picture of conjugal love and domestic happiness. The lady took daily walks or rides upon the sands; her husband always, and seemingly from love, attended. He found that happiness at home, which others look for abroad, and are disappointed. Her returns of affection, I am persuaded, were to his wish, although they had been married more than twenty years. We contracted a friendship with this worthy family.—Another was a young Attorney, full of spirit and activity, and of a generous turn. He spoke much, and to the purpose; was handsome; and, being the principal young man amongst us, it is hard to say what became of the ladies hearts, for we abounded with female beauty. He treated us with many humorous songs.—The last gentleman I shall enumerate was a Clergyman, about thirty. I accosted him, at his first entrance, with a slight civility, to obviate that timidity which naturally attends a man, when he first enters a room among strangers. He made no return. I watched an opening to begin a conversation with him; but the only word I could extract from him was No. He spoke to none, nobody spoke to him. I saw him rearing against a window, and, willing to win him, I made another attempt; but could procure no other reply, than the same dissonant No. I desisted,

concluding he kept all his words for Sunday. At dinner, he sat at my right elbow, when, for the first time, he gave a specimen of his eloquence: 'Waiter,' 'Sir,' 'Take this wine! What stuff! Change it;' which was done without a word of reply. It appeared the company drank the same without a complaint. Why he came, and when he went, none of the company knew.—I am doubtful of entering upon a female character; for *Pope* says, 'Women have no character at all.' I shall, however, venture upon one, an elderly widow lady, with an estate of seven hundred a year. She was a most amiable person, and, I could gather, was respected by all who knew her, and those were not a few; many a man would be glad to venture upon such a prize. Her knowledge was so extensive, that scarcely a family could be named, within forty miles of her residence, of whom she was ignorant. She often set disputants right in domestic history; and I must here return her my thanks for some part of this work. She chose a certain corner of the room, and no soul attempted to infringe her right. She was rather of a silent turn, but was easily brought into a laugh with the joke, which might be kept up by the hour. Whenever she uttered a sentence, she did not choose to part with it, till it had gone through three editions. I asked her, in private, whether the lively sallies of the company were too severe, for we should be sorry to give the least offence. She assured me with a smile, they were not at all disagreeable; she was perfectly satisfied, and rejoiced to contribute to the entertainment of the company. This did not slacken the progress of mirth.—Nothing in a man's life tends more to health and longevity than peace of mind; it is the index to old age. When the temper is ruffled, the whole system is disordered. Whatever preys upon the spirits, preys upon the body, and repeated attacks bring down the man. When the sea is boisterous, there is danger. Evils will arise, which, like waves, a man cannot withstand; but there are others, which he may, and more, which prudence may avoid. I was acquainted with a couple who had resided in one house more than twenty years; the landlord turned them out; though it was one of the most disagreeable houses in Birmingham, and in which they had lost a fortune, and were reduced to poverty, yet to part with this old house broke the wife's heart, nor did the husband survive her many days. This, though only an imaginary evil, was attended with fatal effects: but they ought to have reasoned upon their case; then they would have found it a thing of little moment. When a man who is accustomed to associate and converse with

man,

man, is deprived of that blessing, being reduced to a state of solitude, he naturally applies to the brute creation for amusement. This was my case during eleven or twelve days after my arrival in 1809 at Coatham, before company approached. I attended, from the windows of the dining-room, to the domestic economy of a sow and her offspring, and was pleased with their regular deportment. I was also attentive to two flocks of geese, quartered upon the same green. A rivalry existed between them. They chattered in anger, which answered to our gazetted declaration of war, stretched out their necks, thundering vengeance, and bespattering each other with foul language; at length the heroes of both sides fought, drew off, and both, like the English and French, erected their heads, cackled in triumph, and flapped their wings in token of victory.

In this second visit to Coatham, I shall hold up the glass, and exhibit a few characters.—One was a person who had the resolute prudence to retire from a business by which he was enabled to amass one hundred thousand pounds in thirteen years; an example not often followed. He acted the part of the gentleman, without assuming airs.—Another was a Clergyman, whose name was Vaughan. His appearance was inviting; he was well informed, open, and intelligent. As I was given to understand his stay would be some time, I silently enlisted him among my friends, fed upon my future entertainment, and took an hour's walk. Upon enquiry for my intended friend, I found, to my regret, he was gone; and the prize had slipped through my fingers.—I had often read, in the London Papers, of '*Worthy Aldermen*.' Whether the word perfectly fitted, may admit a doubt; but I am bringing upon the stage a *worthy Alderman* of York, whom it will completely fit; also his brother and two sons, who claim an equal share of merit. From this quadruple alliance I enjoyed many happy hours.—A lady sat at the head of the table, the wife of a Physician. Her manners were polite, engaging, and sat as easy upon her as ten thousand pounds did upon her husband.—On her left, and opposite to me, sat three sisters, who treated me with six bright and black eyes, all cast in the same mould.—We had also two sisters, orphans, most agreeable and accomplished ladies, and of a sweet temper. Ill betide the man who should attempt to steal the hearts of these lovely sprigs of human beauty, without a return! They were under the protection of a sensible lady. Should this sportive page come under their eye, they will accept my thanks for leading by the hand an old man nearly blind. They had been

ill-treated at another house, came to ours, and brought with them a treasure.—Another was a widow lady and her amiable daughter. I had found a curious sea-shell. The lady asked, with a small degree of emotion, 'Where I found it?' 'Where, Madam, there are no more; please to accept this, and keep it for my sake.' 'I will.' 'Perhaps, Madam, this may not be the last time of your pronouncing the words *I will*.'

Having been so liberal in our extracts from this amusing Trip, we can only recommend to our readers, as of equal interest and curiosity, the account of Mrs. Margaret Wharton, the Peg Pennyworth of Foote, and the detail of the battle of Marston Moor, which the Historian will not think unworthy of his attention. We might, perhaps, have pointed out other passages, but it may suffice to conclude with the general praise that the volume will form a most useful companion to persons travelling on the same road, and must be considered by all as a very extraordinary production from one of Mr. Hutton's very advanced age.—The work is embellished with a portrait of the Author, a map of Cleveland, and three topographical engravings illustrative of objects of antiquity.

3. *The Works of the Rev. Thomas Townson, D. D. late Archdeacon of Richmond; one of the Rectors of Malpas, Cheshire, and sometime Fellow of St. Mary Magdalen, Oxford. In Two Volumes. To which is prefixed, An Account of the Author, with an Introduction to the Discourses on the Gospels, and a Sermon on the Quotations in the Old Testament, By Ralph Churton, M. A. Archdeacon of St. David's, Rector of Middleton Cheney, Northamptonshire, and late Fellow of Brasen Nose College, Oxford;* 8vo. pp. 849. Rivingtons, and Payne.

It is with much satisfaction we renew our acquaintance with Mr Archdeacon Churton, as an Editor and Biographer; and the learned and religious world will be no less pleased to find that his useful labours have been directed to the publication of the works of such a writer as Dr. Townson. These are now collected with care and accuracy, and illustrated by plates, an original portrait, and such other documents as may convey the character of this valuable Author with credit to the latest posterity.

As Mr. Churton's Life of Dr. Townson is a copious and interesting article, we are tempted to enrich our Miscellany with an abridged sketch of it.

The Rev. T. Townson was the eldest son of the Rev. John Townson, M. A. Rector of Much Lees, in Essex. He was born in 1715; and, having been instructed a-while by his excellent father, was placed under the Rev. Henry Nott, vicar of the neighbouring parish of Terling, where he was soon distinguished for quickness of apprehension and a most retentive memory. From Terling he was removed to the Free-school at Felsted, then under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Wyatt. On March 13, 1733, he was entered a Commoner of Christ Church, Oxford, where he had for his tutor the Rev. John Whitfield, M. A. afterwards Poetry Professor. In July 1735, he was elected Demy of Magdalen College, and two years afterwards Fellow of that Society, having in the intermediate year (Oct. 20) been admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He commenced M. A. June 20, 1739; and was ordained Deacon, Dec. 20, 1741, and Priest Sept. 19, 1742, by Dr. Secker, Bishop of Oxford.

Three days after this he set out for France with Mr. Dawkins, in company with Mr. Drake and Mr. Holdsworth; and, after a tour in Italy, Germany, Holland, &c. returned in 1745. "From the minutes of his journal, kept with regularity and marked with intelligence, an agreeable volume might easily have been formed, had he been disposed to attempt it. But of the accuracy of such books of travels as are usually given to the publick from a transient view of a country, he entertained no very favourable opinion; in support of which he occasionally related the following anecdote of his friend and fellow-traveller, Mr. Holdsworth. When this gentleman first went into Italy, he composed with some care an account of what he saw. On visiting the same country again, with his former journal in his hand, he altered the narrative, and contracted the substance of it. When he made the tour a third time, he burnt his papers."

On his return to College he resumed the employment of tutor. Mr. Lovibond, the poet, and Lord Bagot, were

two of his pupils. In 1746 he was presented to the living of Hatfield Peverel, in Essex. In 1749 he was senior Proctor of the University; and, resigning Hatfield was presented to the rectory of Blithfield, in Staffordshire, by Sir Walter Wagstaffe Bagot, bart. Soon after he quitted the proctorship he was admitted (June 15) to the degree of Bachelor in Divinity, and the same summer Mr. Drake offered him the lower mediety of Malpas, in the county of Chester. After some reluctance, principally arising from his unwillingness to leave Oxford, he accepted this offer, and was instituted Jan. 2, 1751. At the close of the year (Dec. 19) he quitted Oxford, and resigned his Fellowship the month following. He now divided his time between Malpas and Blithfield, which he held for a few years with his new preferment; and then, having resigned it, he inducted (Feb. 23, 1759) his worthy successor, the Rev. Walter Bagot, M. A. son of his esteemed friend and patron. In 1758, a very considerable accession of fortune came to him by the death of the Rev. William Barcroft, rector of Fairsted and vicar of Kelvedon, in Essex, who bequeathed him his library and the principal part of his fortune, amounting in the whole to more than eight thousand pounds.

After mentioning these circumstances, his Biographer gives a long and very interesting account of his conduct as a Christian Pastor, which seems to have been in all respects most exemplary.

The following passage implies a peculiarity of opinion, which we shall transcribe, because it appears to be placed by Mr. Churton in a fair light, and ably defended:

"On a special occasion he composed and used the following prayer, by the desire of the sufferer:

'O almighty and everlasting God, whose blessed Son Jesus Christ did give to his Apostles, and other Ministers of his word, power over unclean spirits, grant, O Lord, that if any evil spirits have afflicted this thy servant, they may be driven away from him, and he suffered no more to hurt or come near him. Hear, O Lord, our humble supplication in the name and through the mediation of Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.'

"The hypothesis on which this proceeds, as he was well aware, though consonant to the sentiments of our best Divine, is not

not the current opinion of the day. But what is unfashionable is not always false. It is thought by some to be in all cases a sufficient proof that nothing beyond natural disease has happened, because, when by medical aid bodily health has been restored, the mind is again perfectly free and tranquil. He esteemed this argument by no means satisfactory. There are persons who will converse with you coolly and rationally on any subject whatsoever, who yet have occasionally propositions darted into their mind (as they believe and express themselves) as distinct from their own train of thoughts, as if they were pronounced by another person. To allege that the body occasions these things, is surely to assign an effect without a cause, or (which is the same thing) without an adequate cause; for it is not, I hope, the body that creates thoughts and forms propositions. To say, again, that the mind itself is the sole agent in the business, is to argue against the consciousness and conviction of that mind; for the person thus molested shall at the same instant be talking with you cheerfully on a subject totally different; shall be reading, or praying. If these momentary interruptions are seldom experienced but when the body is more or less indisposed, and cease when it has regained the full tone and vigour of health, this only shews that a disordered body was the predisposing occasion or organ, but does not prove it to have been the immediate or efficient cause. It will not be denied that there are malignant beings, who watch every opportunity, and eagerly seize every permitted mode, of assaulting us; and where then is the absurdity of supposing they may be able to harass us, when one part of the machine is disordered, in a different manner or degree, from what is in common cases possible, when the whole moves in perfect harmony? When a wicked monarch was troubled by a more wicked spirit, the melody of the harp composed and refreshed him, and he was well; and his foiled assailant departed from him*.—In what I have stated, I am assured, I represent facts; and I know, as to the probable cause of those facts, I express his sentiments, whose opinions, as well as actions, so far as it is material to record the one or the other, it is my duty to exhibit with all fidelity. We cannot pronounce with certainty what is merely natural disease, what demoniacal possession, and what the occasional molestation of the powers of darkness; for we have not, as one has justly remarked †

* "1 Sam. xvi. 23."

† "Bishop Newton, in his Dissertation on the Demoniacs. See his works, vol. iii. p. 191."

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on the subject, that miraculous gift, the discerning of spirits; but it is right surely to pray for deliverance from the more extraordinary degrees of temptation or trouble, as well as from those which are less uncommon, provided it be done with a condition expressed, that the case be what to us appears probable: and a better prayer for the purpose will not easily be devised, than that which precedes and occasioned these remarks."

About the year 1766, and for some time afterwards, he employed himself in composing an exposition of the Apocalypse. This he finished, but never published. "It was his humble request to God, that if his system were wrong, the work might never see the light; and it so proved, that whenever he thought of revising his papers and preparing them for the press, something still intervened, and hindered his design." In this uncertainty as to the probable success of his undertaking, it was suffered to lie quiet in his study, with a direction to be burnt, which he never rescinded. He found leisure, however, while employed on it, to attend to the controversy of the Confessional, and published, but without his name, 1. "Doubts concerning the Authenticity of the last Publication of the Confessional, and the current Editions of certain Books cited in it: addressed to the Author of that learned Work." 1767. 2. "A Defence" of them, "in answer to Occasional Remarks, &c." 1768; and 3. in the same year, "A Dialogue between Isaac Walton and Homologistes; in which the character of Bishop Sanderson is defended against the Author of the Confessional." Mr. Churton has bestowed what we believe to be a very just encomium on all these pamphlets, which are here reprinted.

In Sept. 1768, at the earnest request of his friend and patron, Mr. Drake, Dr. Townson went abroad with his eldest son, Mr. William Drake, a Gentleman Commoner of Brazen-nose college, and performed nearly the same tour which he went over twenty-six years before. After recording this, Mr. Churton introduces his own connexion with Dr. Townson in these words:

"The writer of these memoirs was the younger son of one of Dr. Townson's parishioners, a yeoman. At a paper are

he was put to the grammar-school in Malpas, with wishes, I believe, rather than any just hopes, of bringing him up for the church. It pleased God that both his parents died: but he continued at school; and his worthy master, the Rev. Mr. Evans, mentioned him to Dr. Townson, who made him presents of books, and frequently assisted and directed his studies. By Dr. Townson's recommendation, he was entered at Brasen-nose in 1772; and the same generous hand contributed one half towards his academical expences. In 1778 he was chosen fellow of his college; and his kind friend and benefactor lived to congratulate him on being presented by that Society, March 12, 1792, to the rectory of Middleton Cheney, in Northamptonshire."

After Dr. Townson's return to Malpas in October 1769, he studied and produced his "Discourses on the Four Gospels." They originated in a Sermon first preached in the parish church of Blithfield, and afterwards before the University, June 2, 1771, where he was desired to publish what had been heard with so much satisfaction. This induced him to reconsider the subject; and, by a progress which every literary man will readily understand, it grew under his revision to its present form and size, and was published in 1778, in a quarto volume, and received with the universal approbation of his learned brethren. Bishop Lowth's testimony to its merit may be selected from a number: "it is a capital performance, and sets every part of the subject it treats of in a more clear and convincing light than ever it appeared in before." But, adds his Biographer, he received testimony to the merit of his book, on which he set a higher value than on the commendation of any individual, however exalted in character, or dignified by station. This was the degree of Doctor in Divinity by diploma, which was with perfect unanimity conferred on him, in full convocation, by the University of Oxford, February 23, 1779. This honour will appear the greater to our readers, when they are told that diploma degrees are very rarely conferred by this University.

The Discourses on the Gospels were scarcely published, when some cavils respecting one of the Evangelists, and an attack made upon Mr. West's book on our Lord's Resurrection, induced Dr. Townson to consi-

der the part of the Gospels which relates to that subject; but he did not at this time pursue it. In the summer of 1778, he published a Sermon, intituled, "The Manner of our Saviour's teaching," preached before Dr. Porteus at his primary visitation of the see of Chester; and two years after the Bishop bestowed on him the Archdeaconry of Richmond. The Archdeacon of Richmond has a stall in the Cathedral at Chester, and his portion in the duties of the church; but in other respects he has really no authority or charge belonging to him; for the Bishop is himself, in effect, Archdeacon both of Chester and Richmond; the endowments of which two Archdeaconries constitute the principal revenue of the see. The Bishop, however, laudably solicitous for the good of his diocese, gave him a special commission, April 25, 1782, to visit the five Northern Deaneries within the Archdeaconry of Richmond, in the execution of which Dr. Townson rode, by his own computation, being then almost seventy years of age, 572 miles, and from the information obtained in this journey, composed a very elegant and methodical register, exhibiting a full and distinct view of each parish and chapelry, under the several heads pointed out for his examination.

In 1783, the Divinity Chair of the University of Oxford, then vacant by the death of Dr. Wheeler, was offered to him by Lord North, Chancellor of Oxford, in a letter so honourable to that Nobleman, that we cannot content ourselves with merely referring our readers to it.

"Lower Grosvenor-street,
Aug. 11, 1783.

"SIR,

"Although I recollect our former acquaintance with great pleasure, it is not on account of that acquaintance, nor of your long and intimate connexion with those whom I shall ever love and esteem, that I trouble you with this letter. Upon the death of Doctor Wheeler, the King commanded me to look out for a proper successor; by which words his Majesty understood some person confessedly well-qualified for the Divinity Chair, whose promotion should be acceptable to the publick at large, and, particularly, to the University of Oxford. I have since endeavoured to execute his Majesty's commands, and, after the most minute enquiries, I cannot find any person in the kingdom

kingdom who corresponds so exactly to his Majesty's definition of a Divinity Professor, as Dr. Townson; a gentleman, whose character is universally beloved and esteemed, and whose general learning, and particular knowledge in theology, has been acknowledged in the most distinguished manner by the University, where the Professorship is now vacant. You will, therefore, I hope, give me an opportunity of acquiring credit to myself, of promoting theological knowledge, and of giving satisfaction to the publick and to his Majesty, by accepting a situation which, by the public testimony of the University of Oxford, and by the general consent of all who are acquainted with you, you are the properest person in England to fill. I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, Sir, your most faithful, humble servant,
NORTH."

This very handsome offer, however, Dr. Townson was obliged to refuse, "as he was now so far in the decline of life, that he was very apprehensive, or rather satisfied, that he was not equal to the exertions which a faithful discharge of the duties of that office would require."

During the same year, when the attention of the reading and literary world was occupied by the controversy between Dr. Priestley and Dr. Horsley (then Archdeacon of St. Alban's) Dr. Townson sent to the Archdeacon some remarks on his opponent's letters, which were printed in the Appendix of Dr. Horsley's Letters to Dr. Priestley, published in 1784, but without his name, which he concealed.

In the Northern part of the Diocese of Chester, the Roman Catholics form a considerable body. This induced our Author to turn his mind to examine the claims of the Church of Rome, and he accordingly composed a dissertation on the subject; but, although this work was highly approved by his friends, and was even transcribed for the press, he deferred the publication with his wonted diffidence; nor did he at last, when the question was put to him, pronounce decisively whether it should or should not be printed*. In 1784, however, he printed part of the work on the Resurrection, already noticed as begun in 1778, under the title of "A Discourse on the Evangelical Histories of the Resurrection and First

Appearances of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ." 53 pages, 4to. Of this he dispersed six or eight copies among those in whose judgment he placed confidence; but the final publication was posthumous. He departed this life April 15, 1792, in the presence of his Biographer, who has related the circumstances of his pious and placid departure in a manner that is truly interesting and exemplary; and concludes with a character of the deceased, admirably drawn, and rich in those qualities which, we trust, will ever endear the memory of such men as Dr. Townson to posterity.— Besides the narrative of his life, which we have briefly abridged, Mr. Churton has interspersed much valuable biblical criticism, and incidental notices of Dr. Townson's friends, &c.

The contents of these volumes are, vol. I. The Discourses on the Four Gospels; to which is subjoined, A Sermon on the Manner of our Saviour's teaching. But the original part of this volume will probably first engage the reader's attention, and we may venture to say will afford him ample satisfaction. This consists of a Sermon, intituled, "The Quotations in the Old Testament considered;" preached before the University of Oxford at St. Mary's, May 31, 1807, by Mr. Churton; and, as he informs us, "the result of an enquiry, carefully pursued, at intervals of leisure, during the space of five or six years or more." It is now published, "in humble hope that it may form no improper introduction to the Discourses of Dr. Townson on the Gospels, by shewing that what is there maintained, in the case of the Evangelists, was the known and established practice of Revelation, from the days of the first Prophets that succeeded Moses." Prefixed to this excellent Discourse, is an introduction of very considerable length, principally in vindication of Dr. Townson from the attack lately made on his work by the Author of "Discursory Considerations on the Hypothesis of Dr. Macknight and others, that St. Luke's Gospel was the first written." In handling this controversy, Mr. Churton displays abilities of which it is certainly not too much to say that they place him in the first rank of biblical scholars; but, what is perhaps yet more valuable, they exhibit that uniform

* This, however, was done in 1797; and it is now reprinted in these volumes.

form candour and calmness of temper, which, if they do not end in conviction, would certainly make many controversies end in peace. It would be foreign to our plan to enter upon the points at issue between Mr. Churton and Mr. Dunster; but so far as the character and learning of Dr. Townson are implicated, we may be allowed to add that, in our opinion, he is defended by an advocate whom it will not be easy to answer.

Vol. II. contains Dr. Townson's "Discourse on the Evangelical History, from the Interment to the Ascension of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ," first edited by Dr. Loveday in 1792.—Three "Sermons," 1. On Religious Meditation; 2. The History of the Rechabites; 3. The Righteousness and Peace of the Gospel. These were selected from his MS Sermons by Mr. Churton, and for reasons stated in a short preface to them. "Babylon in the Revelation of St. John, as signifying the city of Rome, considered with reference to the claims of the Roman Church," first published in 1797. "Doubts concerning the Confessional, &c." "A Defence of these Doubts," and "A Dialogue between Isaac Walton and Homologistes; in which the character of Bishop Sanderson is defended, &c."—Such are the contents of these volumes, which, we doubt not, will find a place in every theological library, and perpetuate a name which the scholars of past times were accustomed to mention with respect, and which the friends of Revelation will at all times recollect with gratitude.

4. *Letters from Canada; written during a Residence there in the Years 1806, 1807, and 1808: shewing the present State of Canada, its Productions, Trade, Commercial Importance, and Political Relations: illustrative of the Laws, the Manners of the People, and the Peculiarities of the Country and Climate: exhibiting also the Commercial Importance of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Cape Breton; and their increasing Ability, in conjunction with Canada, to furnish the necessary Supplies of Lumber and Provisions to our West India Islands.* By Hugh Gray. One Volume; 8vo. Longman and Co. 1809.

THE Gentleman to whom we are indebted for the "Letters from Canada," through the peculiar nature

of his pursuits in that country, directed his particular attention to the laws and commerce of the place; and, from the investigation of the former in their antient and modern state, he insensibly became well acquainted with the nature of the Government; in the same way, considering the commerce carried on by the inhabitants with the rest of the world, he soon acquired a knowledge of the productions exported, the regulations of trade, and the several bearings of political connexions: hence, he adds in his Preface, "Many important facts, and valuable commercial documents and calculations, relative to these interesting countries, were gradually collected and arranged."

In his travels or excursions to different places within the territories described, Mr. Gray attentively observed the customs and manners of the people, as arranged into different classes of society; "and the natural beauties of the country, which are every where conspicuous, were not regarded with indifference." The grand and imposing forms assumed by Nature in Canada, are no sooner seen than sentiments of surprize and admiration arise. The climate, and the surface of the district, abound with peculiarities, and the phenomena of the winters are extremely curious. "These," observes Mr. G. "were investigated with all the attention they seemed to deserve." On returning to England, the Author found the political relations of the Northern parts of Europe and the United States of America with Great Britain so unsettled and precarious, that any part of the world became interesting which could supply those articles withheld by those countries. "Such is Canada, and such are our other North American colonies. To point out the value of the latter more forcibly, there are added in the Appendix the petitions and memorials from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to the British Government, in which the productions and resources of those countries are stated, and the line of policy pointed out which they imagine most likely to promote their welfare." The English nation, Mr. Gray truly observes, knows little of the vast regions of America where the dominion of their Monarch still exists, and yet this extensive territory

tory offers an ample field for the exercise of the talents of the philosopher, the statesman, and the politician. To excite the requisite attention to so important a subject was, "in a great measure, the object of the present publication."

The weak, cruel, and abortive policy of forcing nations to resign all their commercial pursuits, in order that France or England may be ruined with more or less certainty or rapidity, lately adopted, is particularly and irresistibly demonstrated in the instances of Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Russia, and the United States of America. Nothing can more decidedly contradict the universality of genius for governing attributed to the present Ruler of France, than his own decrees for the blockade of England; and he has found to his cost, but more to the vassal nations around him, that the veriest plodder in trade can outwit him, England will now use her own inexhaustible resources of timber, tar, &c. contained in America; and he confesses the above fact in every licence granted by him to supply us with the necessaries we require. In returning to the Letters before us from this digression, we should be deficient in gratitude did we not return our thanks to Mr. Gray for his laudable attempt to frustrate one of the designs of our enemies, aimed at the Navy of Great Britain.

The Author had an opportunity of witnessing a most extraordinary conflict, which frequently occurs in the river St. Lawrence. The thresher, a species of flat fish about twenty feet in length, called by the Canadians *Un Fleau*, whose back is black and belly white, assisted by the sword-fish, attack the whale, and contrive by superior address to elude the vengeance of their vast adversary, and at length to kill him. Mr. Gray illustrates this fact by giving an instance of the amazing force with which the sword-fish strikes when exasperated: the Pennsylvania Packet was taken into Dock to discover the cause of a leak, in Philadelphia, in 1806, when the carpenter's found part of the beak of one of these fish had penetrated the copper sheathing, splintered a plank, and had reached the inner planks or ceiling; fortunately the fish could not disengage the sword, which remained

broken off, or the vessel must have sunk.

Mr. Gray is inclined to attribute the mortal combats thus produced, to mere antipathy and mischief on the part of the lesser combatants: we think, on the contrary, that it arises from an instinct of self-preservation, which prevails throughout animated nature; besides, the whale is so enormous, and requires such quantities of food, that, were their numbers not lessened, the sea might lose almost all its tribes of fish. The manner adopted by these daring assailants is extremely sagacious, and shews, that though man alone is endowed with reason, other creatures have a *something* nearly approaching that noble faculty. The sword-fish remains at a convenient depth for his operations, below the whale, and darts with all its force at the huge mass above; the latter immediately rises to the surface, where the thresher waits, and, raising the greater portion of his body out of the water, the tail is seen in violent motion, flapping the back of the whale, who, terrified, escapes from his enemy head foremost, but, at the same time, striking tremendous blows with his own, one of which would instantly destroy the fugitive thresher, did he not keep aloof, till another wound from his assistant, or the want of air, induced the whale to rise again. "It is impossible," says Mr. G. "to conceive any thing more desperate than the conflict appeared to be. To see the tremendous animals in contact, part of both raised high out of the water at the same time, the black back and immense head of the whale, contrasted with the long white and black tail of the thresher, in constant action, literally *threshing* the whale most unmercifully; every blow resounding like the noise of a cannon: feeling the blows, and galled on all sides by creatures he might well despise, he flounders about, blowing, and making a tremendous noise, dashing the water to a prodigious height, and occasioning a sort of local storm."

Canada was discovered by Jacques Cartier, in the year 1535; and, entering the vast river which penetrates the country on St. Lawrence's day, he honoured it with the name of the Saint. The etymology of the word
Canada

Canada is not satisfactorily accounted for by Mr. Gray, who gives a definition which, he confesses, appears more whimsical than true. Tradition says the country had been visited by the Spaniards before the French; the former finding neither a fertile soil or favourable climate, nor gold, frequently exclaimed, in the hearing of the Indians, "*Aca nada*," signifying, here is nothing. "When the French visited the country, the Indians, in hopes of getting rid of them, and supposing them Spaniards, repeated frequently *Aca nada*, which the French not understanding, thought might be the name of the country; hence they called it *Canada*. You may take this definition," adds Mr. G. "till you can find a better." One of the peculiarities of this frozen region attracted the Author's attention soon after the ship entered the St. Lawrence; and that was, the vast volumes of smoke which are suspended over the forests, produced by the consumption of the wood in order to clear the land. Many miles of the shores present a dreary aspect, and the signs of population are seldom observable till the passenger reaches the island of Bique, "where vessels bound for Quebec and Montreal usually take pilots." This place is the rendezvous for the merchantships, and the frigates appointed for their convoy. The distance from Quebec is 150 miles, and 350 from Montreal. The numerous beautiful islands scattered in the stream of the majestic St. Lawrence, and the magnitude of the river, now forcibly struck Mr. Gray, who observes, "for though it is about 20 miles broad, I found, on tasting some of the water at half ebb-tide, that it was perfectly fresh. I really do believe that there is more fresh water thrown into the ocean from this river than from all the rivers in Europe put together. I have seen many of the largest of them. A dozen Danubes, Rhines, Rhones, Taguses, and Thameses, would be nothing to twenty miles of fresh water in breadth, from ten to forty fathoms in depth."

The high banks and headlands have a very fine effect from the midst of the river. Between those and the vast dark mountains at a distance, the houses, villages, and churches, mark the line of cultivation; but at

the close of May, the time when the Author first saw the country, vegetation had advanced but very little towards perfection. The situation and view of Quebec must, judging from Mr. Gray's description, exceed all other cities on the globe. The scenery of the confines of the river is extremely grand. On the left point, Levi appears with a romantic church and scattered cottages: on the right, is the upper point of the island of Orleans: and beyond, the distant country. "And you are struck," says Mr. G. "with the magnificent falls of Montmorency. A river called the Montmorency, as large as the Thames at Richmond, is seen precipitating itself in a body over a perpendicular precipice of 246 feet. It is allowed to be one of the finest waterfalls in the world. The eye then runs along a cultivated country for about half a dozen miles; and the prospect is terminated by a ridge of mountains on the right, and by Cape Diamond and the plains of Abraham on the left, where you see the city and battlements of Quebec, commanding majestically the surrounding country." Every writer on the subject of America, whatever portion of that quarter of the globe he may have visited, has observed the vast scale on which the whole detail of the country is constructed. Mr. G. fully agrees with his brother travellers on this head; and declares the stamp and impression of originality are visible in every direction. The pigmy operations of man, with their diminutive marks of civilization, meet the eye; but they have not effaced the general appearance of one immense forest, and the mountains, lakes, rivers, trees, cataracts, and precipices, stand unrivalled. The original settlers of Canada had many difficulties to encounter, exclusive of the rigour of the climate, as they were compelled to the alternate fatigues of clearing the country and fighting its inhabitants; and, when those were in some degree overcome, their descendants had to contend with new enemies in the infant Provinces of British America. Indeed their Government, even after it had taken the colony under its immediate protection, seems "to have paid more attention to the fur-trade, to exploring the interior of the country, cultivating

vating the friendship of the Indians, and spreading the Roman Catholic religion, than to the improvement of the country in agriculture, and the promotion of the arts, and the domestic pursuits of civil society."

Mr. Gray pays a handsome compliment to the Missionaries employed in disseminating their faith, who, though we disbelieve the doctrines they maintain, cannot be denied the merit of disinterested perseverance in meeting the most horrid tortures and death, in performing what they conceived to be a duty. "Where the intention is good," adds our Author, "praise is due; and, we may suppose, will have its reward from Him who knoweth the heart."

Quebec was founded by Samuel de Champlain, in the year 1608; and never was more judgment demonstrated, than in his choice of the site. The St. Lawrence suddenly contracts to a mile in breadth opposite the city, though the bason, as it is termed, immediately below it, is five, and it again expands above the town. The grand battery of Quebec, composed of very heavy ordnance, and several 13-inch mortars, is judiciously placed, so as to command the narrowest part of the river, which is about 100 feet in depth, and affords good anchorage. The description of the city is concise and satisfactory; and we are informed that the shipping discharge their cargoes at wharfs built from low-water mark, close to extensive warehouses; and that the inhabitants, having suffered greatly on accidental fires, from the combustible nature of their cedar shingle roofs, now use tin plates in many instances, which are not only very brilliant, but durable coverings in this dry climate.

In speaking of the religious houses, Mr. G. observes, "I believe I can safely say, that no where do the Roman Catholics and Protestants live on better terms than here. They go to each other's marriages, baptisms, and burials, without scruple; nay, they have even been known to make use of the same church for religious worship, one party using it in the forenoon, and the other in the afternoon. There is something truly Christian in all this; it evinces a meekness of spirit, and a degree of charitable forbearance with one another, which greatly promotes general happiness.

By the Quebec Bill of 1774, the Roman Catholic Clergy are permitted to exact tithes of their own parishioners; but the Protestants or their lands are not subject to this contribution for that particular religion; the tithes of the latter are paid to persons appointed by the Government, and the amount is reserved for the support of Protestant Clergymen actual residents in the Province. The Governor for the time being is authorised to erect parsonages, and endow them from this fund: and the proportion of Ecclesiastics was, when Mr. Gray wrote, one Bishop and twelve Priests of the Established Church, about 200 Roman Catholic Priests, and but three Ministers of the Scotch Church.

The Plains of Abraham, remarkable for the battle which gave the sovereignty of Canada to England, and the death of General Wolfe, extend for a considerable distance to the South-west of Quebec. These plains are nearly on a level with the fortifications, and spread as the distance from the city increases, to the breadth of one and two miles, deviating but little from the level, yet sloping towards the river St. Charles on the North, and less on the opposite side. The bank next the St. Lawrence is of great height, and "almost perpendicular, and generally covered with wood where the slope will admit of it, which is not always the case. Notwithstanding the difficulty of ascent, General Wolfe, with infinite labour, contrived to carry his little army and a few small field-pieces to the top of the bank, and took his stand on the Plains of Abraham." Mr. Gray attributes the success of the British arms after this moment to the precipitation of General Montcalm, who, instead of concerting a joint attack with a commander of a French army of 10,000 men, encamped at Beaufort, a few miles from Quebec, sallied forth, and, taking the whole of the contest upon himself, was defeated and killed. The precise spot where our gallant Wolfe fell, and the stone on which his friends laid him, are still shewn; but the latter is much reduced by the frequent attacks made on its surface for fragments to preserve as relics.

We shall now turn our attention to those matters which more immediately excite

excite public interest at the present moment. Aware of the capricious policy of Russia, particularly since the infatuation of the Councils of that Empire has laid it at the feet of Buonaparte, Government is making every practicable attempt to encourage the culture of hemp in Canada, where it seems the soil and climate are perfectly congenial to its nature. These have generally succeeded; and several agents, lately sent for this express purpose, have had land assigned them, and they are required to undertake the difficult task of convincing the native farmers of the advantage they may hereafter derive from a species of agriculture with which they were previously unacquainted. "However," says Mr. G. "as Government has agreed to pay the farmer a *price certain per ton*; and, as this price is more than what he would receive for the wheat produced on the land that produced; it is probable the quantity raised in the country in general will increase very fast. One circumstance mentioned by our Author appears worthy of the consideration of Government: at the time the work before us was written, hemp had not been subjected to the payment of tithes; consequently the Clergy would feel themselves impelled to use their influence in preventing its growth. We hope that this error has ceased to exist, and, if otherwise, that it will be corrected without delay. The forests of Canada offer more certain and permanent advantages. In the present instance, neither prejudice nor unfavourable seasons can have the least effect; experience and judgment in selecting the various kinds of timber necessary for building and equipping of ships, is all that is necessary: Nature has profusely spread her gifts before us, and we have their unlimited use. Mr. Gray informs us, "No part of the productions of Canada is likely to become of more importance to Britain than the produce of the forests, which consists of an abundance of different kinds of wood, fit for the purposes of the dock-yard, as well as for the use of the house-carpenter and cabinet-maker. The dock-yard can be supplied with masts of the largest size. Some have been brought down to Quebec 120 feet in length, and about four feet in diameter. It is the white pine which arrives at this

immense size, and may be styled the monarch of the Canadian forest." The Upper Canada oak is generally considered as superior to that brought to England from the Baltic, and inferior to none but the British in quality. The grain of the wood is more open than that produced in our island, and, being softer, is not so durable. The noble and imposing height to which the oak grows in Canada, and the perpendicular position, with few branches, renders it perfectly convenient for planks and staves, but it furnishes little of the timber required for knees. This circumstance may, however, be remedied, by bringing the pine-roots to England, which, according to the opinion of ship-carpenters, answer the purpose extremely well. Much useful information is given in this part of the work, and Mr. Gray seems to have taken every opportunity of rendering it almost essential for the consultation of the British trader. The Appendix, besides, contains a list of the duties payable in Canada on importation, under several acts of the British Parliament, with others levied by that of the Province, part of which expire in 1811. Allowances at the Custom-house. Post-office regulations. Roads and distances in Canada. List of the Governors of Canada from the conquest, with the date of their appointments. List of the Counties in Lower Canada. The number of Representatives in the Provincial Assembly, and the number of Parishes. An account of the principal articles of Provision and Lumber imported into his Majesty's Colonies in the West Indies, in the years 1804, 1805, and 1806; distinguishing each year, each island or colony respectively, and the several countries from which such articles were imported. The real value of Exports from England to all parts of America and the West Indies (exclusive of the United States) in three years, ending in October 1808. Real value of Imports from the United States of America. Real value of Exports to the United States of America. Exports from Quebec 1808. The Memorial and Petition of the Merchants and other Inhabitants of New Brunswick. Another from the Inhabitants of Halifax and Nova Scotia. Address from the Council and House of Representatives of New Brunswick,

Swick, respecting the Islands in
Maquoddy Bay; and the Decla-
as to the boundaries of the
St. Croix. A good Map of
America faces the Title.

ERIN, a Geographical and Descriptive
Poem; 8vo. pp. 112.

"SIX and thirty years of my life, dedi-
cated to the public service (if, as an As-
sistant in a Public School, I have executed
my duty faithfully) entitle me to the regard
and esteem of those, to whose education
I have in any degree contributed."

After such a forcible appeal to his
Westminster Pupils, we rejoice to
see Mr. Smedley's publication ho-
noured by a numerous and respect-
able List of "Men occupying con-
spicuous situations in the service of
their Country," both in Church and
State.

A small but neat Map of Ireland is
prefixed; and the design of the Poem
is taken from Dr. Campbell's "Poli-
tical Survey of Great Britain;" who
says,

"In respect to Ireland, we have more
than once observed, that, except Great
Britain, there is not perhaps in the world
an island that possesses more natural ad-
vantages. The climate, soil, and produc-
tions of this country are such, as render
it wonderfully commodious to its inhabit-
ants, as furnishing them with all the ne-
cessaries, and most of the conveniencies
of life, with a large surplus of valuable
commodities."

On this theme Mr. Smedley very
largely and agreeably expatiates:

"Fair Erin, daughter of the Western
Main, [tain
Whose cliffs rise proudly, destin'd to sus-

'The war of waters rolling to thy shores,
Where uncontroul'd the vast Atlantic
roars; [raves,
As around Skelig's* rocks fierce Ocean
And wastes the strand with never-ceasing
waves; [foul,
Or on Rathlin†, with many a shipwreck
Night after night destructive tempests
howl;
Britain thy aid demands in War or Peace;
With thine her pow'rs diminish or in-
crease.
Whene'er her crimson banners she unfurls,
And o'er the globe her vengeful thunder
hurls,
If Plata's flood demaund a soldier's toil,
Or Asia's plains, or Afric's burning soil,
Where dauntless Abercrombie nobly
bleeds, [ley leads;
Where Stuart conquers, or where Welles-
Thine with her offspring, liberal as brave,
To vanquish hasten, and exult to save.
Nor do the perils of the deep affright,
Where glory hovers o'er Trafalgar's
height,
And gallant Nelson to his comrades calls,
Tells them their duty, then triumphant falls;
They stand prepar'd for victory or death,
And cheer the hero at his latest breath."

Ireland is justly celebrated by Mr.
Smedley for its early and zealous at-
tachment to Religion; and a proper
compliment is paid to "the Maiden
Queen," by whose bounty were,

"Under one name, most honour'd, most
rever'd, [rear'd ‡."
Twin seats of science in two kingdoms
The many natural advantages also
possessed by Ireland are enumerated;
particularly its safe and capacious
Harbours, where
"A thousand fleets expand their swelling
sails §."

* "For a description of the Skelig islands, the reader is referred to Dr. Smith's
Natural and Civil History of the County of Kerry, p. 111; but, as this book is not
every where to be met with, the following extract may afford some entertainment:—
'The great Skelig stands about nine miles W. S. W. from Puffin island. It is a most
high and stupendous rock; and the middle part of the island is flat and plain, consist-
ing of about three acres of ground, formerly cultivated. This place is surrounded
with high and inaccessible precipices, that hang dreadfully over the sea, which is ge-
nerally rough, and roars hideously underneath. There is but one track, and that very
narrow, that leads to the top, and this ascent is so difficult and frightful, that few
people are hardy enough to attempt it.' Here follows a description of the difficulties
which pilgrims experienced in gaining the top.—There are two curiosities on this
island: the first, the exquisite workmanship of the cells, or small chapels, built in
the antient Roman manner, without cement. The other, the wells of fresh water on
the rock."

† "Rathlin is an island situate at the Northern extremity of Ireland."

‡ "Queen Elizabeth founded Trinity-college, Dublin; and gave the statutes by
which Trinity-college, Cambridge, is governed."

§ "When the North-east wind prevails, ships can scarcely make their way up Chan-
nel. In this respect, the harbours of Kinsale and Cork are of infinite advantage to
British fleets, not only on account of their seasonable supplies, but (prior to our com-
plete sovereignty of the seas) for their affording protection from the enemy, as well as
security

The following beautiful portrait will readily be recognized :

“ Heard ye the Shepherd’s legendary tale,
Under old Mole, in soft Armulla’s dale?
Saw ye the villagers around him throng,
Attentive still to hear his rustic song,
And Mulla, list’ning, stop her native speed,
To catch the sound of harmless Colin’s reed?
Kilcolman’s woods with Colin’s carrols
Kilcolman’s ruins sad remembrance bring.
Ill-fated swain! what boots it to have sung
Of knights, of dames, of halls with trophies hung,
Of tournaments and necromantic pow’rs,
And damsels sleeping in enchanted bow’rs,
Fays, giants, goblins, dwarfs of horrid mien,
And all the glories of thy Fairy Queen!
Slow chilling Penury, the Poet’s fate,
And Disappointment, on thy evening wait,
Hope for the morrow; Evil for the day;
To stoop to those who smile but to betray,
To know of sad dependance all the fears,
To court the bounty of reluctant peers;
From barb’rous spoilers not a remnant save,
Worn down with cares, to sink into the grave—
Such were the suff’rings of Eliza’s Bard;
This, Poesy exalted, thy reward!

“ Flow, Mulla, flow; though Colin be no more;
Though Colin’s Friend reluctant leave thy shore
To court new smiles, and give his youthful sail
To all the dangers of Ambition’s gale.”

Mr. Smedley brings to view, by various proofs, the misfortunes brought upon a Country by Inroads of Savage Hordes and Invasions; and introduces several historical anecdotes both of persons and places; amongst which we are particularly delighted to meet with a venerable and much-respected Friend :

“ Can the Muse pass that hospitable door
Where dwells in peace the mitred Sage,
Nor give one line of gratitude to praise
The second father of our antient lays?
Prelate much honour’d, while the many come
To weep o’er Isabel’s sequester’d tomb,
They shall recall thy Hermit’s tale of woe,
While real tears for fabled sorrows flow:
They shall recall how valiant Douglas sped,
Ere he was number’d with the mighty
How Percy, flow’r of knighthood, scorn’d to yield
On Northern hills and Cheviot’s blood-
For me, who knew thee in my earlier years,
And, sympathising, felt a father’s tears,
And saw that father, in the midst of grief,
Seek from Religion and his God relief—
Be mine thy Christian virtues to record:
O! be it Heaven’s those virtues to reward!”

The following lines are equally poetical and patriotic:

“ Here Derry, London’s friend*, and
Ulster’s pride,
With battlements adorns Foyle’s West
And once majestic oaks with spreading shade
Their leafy honours o’er the lake display’d.
But now the nymphs their wonted haunts deplore,
Hereynian forests are beheld no more:
Frantic with loss, the desolating heir
The growth of centuries disdains to spare,
Infatuate sets upon a single cast
The pride of ancestors for ages past,
And hears unmov’d the frequent strokes resound,
That lay the forest level with the ground.
Britain, beware! for, should the time arrive,
When, Heav’n forefend! nor elm nor oak
In glen, or valley, or on mountain steep,
To float thy sov’reign thunder o’er the deep,
Then shalt thou mourn thy wealth-deserted
Then must the empire of the sea be lost.”

Mr. Smedley adds,

“ The flights of humour and of comic mirth,
Which Farquhar penn’d, to Derry owe

securty to those who had made successful captures.—Ann. 1665, several rich prizes, taken from the Dutch, were brought into Kinsale.—1667, Sir Jeremy Smith came into Kinsale with eight men of war and some Dutch prizes of great value; two English East Indiamen, valued at £300,000. and the West India fleet of 130 sail, were preserved in Kinsale harbour.—In 1673, the St. David, with twenty East Indiamen, and forty other rich merchantmen, waited for a convoy from England.—In 1678, several rich French prizes were brought in.—In the beginning of May, 1703, the Virginia fleet came into Kinsale.—November 16, 1704, the transport ships from Portugal sailed from Cork.—1705, the homeward-bound Virginia fleet, 72 sail, came into Kinsale harbour, as also, on the 28th, five ships of the line and nine rich East Indiamen. These, among many other instances, are sufficient to show the value of these two ports to Great Britain.”

* “ Many Companies belonging to the Corporation of London have large estates in this part of Ireland.”

Thalia, though she blush at many a page,
Mourns her lost state when Farquhar quits
the stage,
Sees Dulness re-assume her leaden reign,
Till Sheridan shall banish her again."

The *First Part* of the Poem ends with a prophetic address from King Alfred to Erin, his native country; which, passing through the glories of Elizabethan triumphs, thus concludes:

"O! waft me to those happier days of
peace. [shall cease.
When feuds and groundless jealousies
Then if the Gaul's fell treachery prevail,
And dastard Europe in her duty fail;
If Erin, whom each novelty beguiles,
Deluded listen to the serpent's wiles,
Britain alone shall from her daring height
See the storm lour, nor tremble at the
sight;
Shall bid her pilot boldly seize the helm,
And guide the tow'ring vessel of the realm,
Westward, with swelling sail, she makes
her way,
The flag of Union eager to display:
She rolls her thunder o'er Rebellion's
waves,
And hapless Erin from destruction saves,
Hence sister isles shall to Time's latest
hour,
Regardless of a restless tyrant's pow'r,
Nor meanly yield, nor fearfully despair,
But equal perils, equal triumphs share."

The *Second Part* describes "Lough Allen, the Source of the River Shannon, the grand Feature of the Inland Part of Erin," dividing it into East and West — the Places of Note on its Banks and its Neighbourhood, and the Historical Subjects alluding to them — a Description of an Irish Fair, &c.—the Beauties and Advantages of the Shannon enumerated — its present State described, and future Glory announced." And the Poem concludes with a Description of the Lake of Killarney, and an Irish Wake.

Here again the Author's laudable Patriotism breaks forth:

"Had I a Prophet's voice, I might recal
The native Lord to his deserted hall,
Here might send back those wanderers,
who roam [home,
In search of happiness, best found at
Is it for health to Bladud's springs ye
haste,
Your wealth in pamper'd luxury to waste?
Or where light Fashion, with her vot'ries,
sports [courts?
In balls, in banquetings, and crowded
The rich domain forsaken or forgot,
The park, the castle! the sequester'd spot

Where peasantry neglected bide the storm,
And to their wants their habitation form.
Where day's pale gleam with difficulty
stole, [roll;
From the same crevice see black vapours
A squalid race behold, from terror mute,
With hunger clam'rous, huddled with the
brute,
Nurtur'd in ignorance, and sunk in sloth,
These heirs of Penury, allied to both,
Feed with and imitate whate'er they see
In these associates of their misery.
Their distant lord knows nothing, nothing
sees,
Suffers no steward to disturb his ease,
No province of its gold untimely drain'd,
No tenant of his last best hope distraint'd.

"Back to your homes, ye triflers, haste
away!

Palæmon's cultur'd boundaries survey;
See in their master's presence, doubly
blest, [rest;
Stout youth employ'd, see feeble age at
Their flocks increasing, dreary wastes im-
prov'd,
Palæmon equal with themselves belov'd.
When thus contrasted with your own dis-
tress,
Ye view these sons of humbler happiness,
If e'er the godlike wish pervade the heart,
Such plans to try, such blessings to im-
part, [flow
Check not the impulse; let your bounty
Full, plenteous, as your native rivers go:
If health the salutary draft demand,
Seek Mallow's waters in your native land;
Or Cannel, in whose spring old fables
trace [race."
The noble blood of Borion's slaughter'd

Thankful for the pleasure we have received from the perusal of this Poem, we shall introduce Mr. Smedley in *propria persona*:

"Mute is the tongue of Erin's tuneful
King,
Cold is the hand that swept the silver
string;
But, while his harp remains, it still re-
calls
Terrific measures in resounding halls;
War, tumult, shouts of triumph, dying
groans, [tones.
Love's playful strains, and Pity's melting
Six valiant sons around their Monarch
stood, [good;
Of chieftains first, and best among the
As the light chords he swept with magic
skill, [will:
He mov'd their warring passions at his
Rude though himself, each faithful kern
admires
Th' exalted virtues of departed sires.
Feats of the brave he sung—the robber
Dane,
Invading foemen, friends in battle slain;
Shame

Shame and disgrace the coward's certain
meed,

Eternal bliss to those who nobly bleed.

“ If haply I, without a Muse of fire,
Have dar'd to touch the chords of Erin's
lyre,

Have faintly sung of desolated woods,
Meads, mountains, lakes, and their pro-
lific floods,

The weakness of the Bard in pity spare;
Few well describe high-sounding deeds of
war.

Yet if, fond hope! the verse successful
prove,

Adding one convert to his Country's love,
Erin no more shall at her lot repine,
But with the oak her hallow'd grass en-
twine,

And form (more envied than thy laurel,
Rome!)

A wreath to decorate the Poet's tomb.”

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

WE have not been inattentive to G. W. L.'s *second hint* respecting a Portrait of our worthy friend Mr. GOUCH. An attempt has been made; but, we are sorry to say, has not succeeded.

We have long witnessed and admired the talents and the meritorious exertions of Mr. DIBDIN; were present at the first representation of “The Padlock;” have listened to his Ballads at Ranelagh; and applauded his Tyrtæan Elegies in Leicester Fields: and, with such sentiments, cannot possibly have an inclination in the slightest degree either to injure the Veteran Minstrel or to wound his feelings. We allude to an article in our last, p. 499, which states (in the words of a very respectable Provincial Newspaper) that the late Mr. Havard assisted Mr. Dibdin in his “Bystander,” and wrote some of his popular songs. But we have since Mr. Dibdin's own authority for stating, that “neither Mr. Havard nor any other person but himself wrote A SINGLE SONG of all those productions which have been published under his name.”

We are sorry that A CONSTANT READER should have had the trouble of sending a second copy of his letter. The first was under consideration; but, though equally enemies to *imposition* with himself, we really cannot consider the case he states to be within that description. He complains, that a certain Bookseller demands 2s. 6d. for a single Number of the Gentleman's Magazine for 1806 (now become scarce); and supposes that the same person would not *buy* a Number of that year even at a price 25 per cent less. Perhaps not. But the cases are very different, between a Tradesman's selling a scarce article which a Customer actually *wants*—and buying on speculation what he himself does *not want*, and might never sell.

PHILOMATHES is too ludicrous.

Our Country Correspondent's BALANCE shall be paid to the SOCIETY IN CRAVEN-STREET. His Letter was so far advanced in the press, that it could only be *corrected*, not *wholly omitted*.

VERITAS asks whether there is any fund in London for Clergymen's Widows, without their husbands having been subscribers?—*Answer*. There are *many*, which may be solicited as *gifts*, but *none* that can be claimed as *matter of right*.

A Son of the late Mr. Beckwith, Editor of “Fragmenta Antiquitatis,” and nephew of the late Mr. Thomas Beckwith, of York, F. A. S. possesses a complete MS copy of *Domesday Book* so far as relates to that County, with a good Index, transcribed from one formerly belonging to the late Dr. Burton, of York, which is perfectly useless (because unintelligible) to himself; but might be regarded as a help to an Antiquary in his Topographical researches, and a great curiosity by others. The MS. may be seen at Mr. Carpenter's, Bookseller, 314, Holborn.

In Rees's Cyclopædia, art. *Flute*, it is asserted, on the authority of Mr. Castillon, that the Flutes of the Antients were sounded by a Reed; and that there were two sorts of them, in one of which the Reed was visible, as in our Hautboy, but concealed in the other. This is directly contrary to the opinion of Dr. Burney. If any gentleman would consult Berlin Memoirs 1774, vol. V. and give an abridgment of Mr. Castillon's proofs, he would oblige the Writer of this article, who is engaged in preparing for the press a work on Acoustics. C. J. S.

M. C. P.—R asks for a method of destroying the large grey snails which infest cellars, and other damp situations.

To A. B. who asks, whether SIR FRANCIS BURDETT had the privilege of franking letters when confined in the Tower; we answer, that he doubtless had, as the House gave no order to the contrary.

The FOREIGN COIN sent from Ipswich is too trifling to be worth engraving.

S. K.'s miserable *Scratches* would not be worth using, even if they were genuine. Nor do we wish for any DRAWINGS that are not good, and well authenticated.

K. (from Woodville Lodge) is received, But we do not recollect the Coin.

We do not by any means think ourselves obliged to give Reasons to any Anonymous Correspondents, for omitting, or even not acknowledging, articles that are wholly useless. Nor can we undertake to return them, as they are in general sent back to the POST OFFICE.

Mr. HAMPER'S View of BEACONSFIELD CHURCH, Bucks, in our next; with a Plan of the LONDON BOTANIC GARDEN; HORATIO; &c. &c.

Ode for the *Encænia* at Oxford, performed
in the Theatre July 3.

By EDWARD CORLESTON, M.A. Professor of
Poetry.

IN mute amaze the tranced Roman
lay,
What time on Afric's sultry zone,
In visions of the night was shewn
To his rapt mind celestial Glory's way.
Before his wondering view was spread
The green Earth's lap, and Ocean's
bed ;
He mark'd how broad the barren Main
Stretch'd its inhospitable reign ;
How wide o'er all the chequer'd land
Lay wastes of snow, and seas of sand ;
How thin dispers'd the space between,
Where fields and peopled towns were
seen,
Like shadowy spots upon the fickle deep.
Then caught his ear the theme sub-
lime
Of him who bade him upward climb,
To gain by patriot worth the glorious
steep ; [chime,
Where, listening to the mystic
Unbodied spirits of the heroes throng,
Charm'd by that mazy dance, and undis-
turbed song.

Thus, who that scans the rolls of ages
past [side
But views with grief from side to
The spreading of the waters wide,
The gloomy mountains' form, and de-
sert waste ; [among,
Though Greece her oliv'd hills
Tune the rich, thick-warbled song,
And bright the purple vintage bloom
Around the stately towers of Rome ;
Yet far-remov'd the climes, and few,
Where cultur'd plants of genius grew ;
Like some Batavian pasture fair,
By toil severe and wakeful care
Won from the cheerless void that slum-
bers by :
And soon from Ocean's either bound
Returning billows burst the mound ;
Fast shrinks the land before th' af-
frighted eye,
By Gothic waves encircled round ;
While Paynim floods in fiercer tide ad-
vance, [vast expanse.
And scarce a green isle leave to break the
Yet happier deem not theirs the lot of
yore :
Alike for us that vintage stream'd ;
For us the golden harvest gleam'd,
And ours the fruit that distant ages
bore.
And ever with revolving years
Fresh fruits and flowers each summer
bears,
And gathering riches swell the store
Combin'd with all that pleas'd before.
While in our native woods and plains
Fancy wakes her living strains,

And Eloquence her thunder plies,
Or bids persuasive accents rise,
Soft scatter'd from her lips like wintry
snows !
Still sounds the tuneful Doric choir,
The Attic shell, the Mantuan lyre,
That charm'd embattled Rome to stern
repose ;
Still glows the fount of heavenly fire,
That beam'd on him, first favour'd of
the Nine, [Troy divine.
Who sung the wandering Chief, and tale of
Let low-born Pride the precious gift
despise,
Let sullen Envy backward fling
The bounty of each earlier spring ;
Be ours the task to guard the glittering
prize.
Still as we tend the grateful toil,
Princes lend the cheering smile ;
And Nobles of her loftiest line
England sends to deck the shrine,
By Wisdom, Worth, and Learning
won,
Where Oxford seats her Patriot Son ;
Well pleas'd in each maturer grace
Of word and well-plam'd deed to
trace
The manly promise of his opening morn.
Best Patriot he ! whose steadfast way
Nor Courts, nor lawless Crowds can
sway, [borne ;
Nor light Deceit, on breath of Flattery
In him, should clouds o'erhang the
day, [Power
Yet shall that secret, self-approving
Calm every anxious thought, and cheer
the darkest hour.

THE STATUE OF THE DYING GLADIATOR.
By GEORGE-ROBERT CHINNERY, Student of
Christ Church ; recited at the Theatre.

WILL then no pitying sword its suc-
cour lend
The Gladiator's mortal throes to end,
To free th' unconquer'd mind, whose gen'-
rous pow'r
Triumphs o'er Nature in her saddest hour ?
"Bow'd low, and full of death, his head
declines,
Yet o'er his brow indignant Valour shines,
Still glares his closing eye with angry
light, [night.
Now glares, now darkens with approaching
"Think not with terror heaves that
sinewy breast,—
'Tis vengeance visible, and pain sup-
press'd :
Calm in despair, in agony sedate,
His proud soul wrestles with o'ermastering
Fate ; [yet,
That pang the conflict ends—He falls not
Seems ev'ry nerve for one last effort set,
At once, by death, death's lingering power
to brave—
He will not sink, but plunge into the grave,
Exhaust

Exhaust his mighty heart in one last sigh,
And rally life's whole energy—to die!

“Unfear'd is now that cord, which oft
ensnar'd
The baffled rival whom his falchion spar'd;
Those clarions mute, which, on the mur-
d'rous stage, [rage;
Rous'd him to deeds of more than martial
Once pois'd by peerless might, once dear
to fame, [his frame:
The shield which could not guard, supports
His fix'd eye dwells upon the faithless
blade,
As if in silent agony he pray'd,
“Oh might I yet, by one avenging blow,
Not shun my fate, but share it with my
foe!” [descend!
Vain hope! the streams of life-blood fast
That giant arm's upbearing strength must
bend;
Yet shall he scorn, procumbent, to betray
One dastard sigh of anguish or dismay,
With one weak plaint to shame his parting
breath,
In pangs sublime, magnificent in death!

“But *his* were deeds unchronicled; *his*
tomb [doom,
No patriot wreaths adorn; to cheer his
No soothing thoughts arise of duties done,
Of trophied conquest for his country won;
And he, whose sculptur'd form gave death-
less fame
To Ctesilas—he dies without a name!

“Haply to grace some Cæsar's pageant
pride
The hero-slave or hireling-champion died,
When Rome, degenerate Rome, for bar-
barous shows,
Barter'd her virtue, glory, and repose,
Sold all that Freemen prize as great and
good,
For pomps of death and theatres of blood!

VERSES written by the Rev. WILLIAM
CROWE, Public Orator, and admirably
delivered by his Son, a Commoner of
Wadham College.

STILL, through the realms of Europe,
far around [sound;
Echoes the martial trump, the battle's
There many a nation, now subdued and
broke,
In sullen silence wears the Tyrant's yoke;
There the fierce Victor waves his sword,
and there
Stalks amid ruin and the waste of war,
And, where he bids the din of arms to
cease,
He calls the silent desolation peace.

“Yet what his prize of glory? what the
gain [slain?
Of his wide conquest, of his thousands
His guilty seat on thrones subverted
stands;
His trophies are the spoil of injur'd lands;

For his dark brow no comely wreath is
twin'd, [bind.
But iron crowns and blood-stain'd laurels

“Far other objects here around us rise,
The monuments of nobler victories.
This splendid dome, yon goodly piles be-
hold, [old
This favour'd ground adorning, which of
Our first great Chief, a patriot hero, chose
For Learning's triumph o'er her barbar-
ous foes;
These are her honourable trophies; here
No spoils of plunder'd provinces appear;
Our hallow'd fanes, our lofty spires, were
built

By pure and bounteous hands, unsoil'd
with guilt; [springs
Pure also was the source; the bounty
From holy Prelates, from religious Kings;
Who in the peaceful walks of life pursu'd
Their godlike occupation—doing good;
And taught us, careless of a transient
fame, [claim
Like them, to seek a worthier meed, and
Th' immortal recompence that Heaven
decrees [peace.
For charitable toils and generous works of

“Is there, who, nurtur'd in this happy
seat, [retreat;
Loves yet the mansion, Learning's choice
Who yet these groves will honour, where
his youth
Was early train'd to Virtue and to Truth;
Who liberal Art and useful Science woos,
And, by the Muse belov'd, protects the
Muse;

Whose patient labour, unabated zeal,
Pursues that noblest end, his Country's
weal;
Watchful and resolute in her defence
With counsel sage and manly eloquence;
For him fair Fame her clearest voice shall
raise,

'Till her high trumpet labours in his praise;
He, 'bove the Conqueror's name, shall
be renown'd;
Him Glory still shall follow, and around
Laurels unstain'd, unfading palms shall
spread, [honour'd head.”
Such as he now prepares for Grenville's

ANOTHER ODE

FOR HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY,
June 4, 1810.

AGAIN shall Albion's votive strain
Salute the day's imperial dawn,
That hail'd her Patriot Monarch born,
To rule and bless her fair domain:
From Union Realms shall Freedom's
pæans rise, [skies.
Britannia's choirs make vocal earth and
Again shall Britain's thunders roar
From regal towers, from ocean's
tides,
Where her triumphant navy rides,
To guard her sea-encircled shore:
Surrounding

Surrounding nations mark the glad ac-
claim, [name!
Their shoes re-echo George's glorious
Europe had worn th' enslaving chain,
And Gallia's proud Usurper own'd,
By universal conquest crown'd,
And fought, and bled, and sued in vain,
Had George deny'd his guardian arms, to
wrest
The victor laurel from the Tyrant's crest!
Yet the brave Sons of Patriot Spain,
Whose plains with Gallic ravage
groan!
Assert their violated throne;
With Europe's foe the strife maintain;
Contend for country, empire, life, and
laws; [righteous cause!
While Heaven and George uphold the
Still may they aid her bold essay,
And Europe's prostrate Nations rise,
To share the Patriot's great emprise,
'Till crown'd by Triumph's regal day!
May Britain's arm impel th' avenging
blow, [foe!
And hurl destruction on their impious
Mighty in empire and in arms,
Supreme amidst her native waves,
Britain each foreign Tyrant braves,
And mocks Invasion's vain alarms;
Her virtuous King unaw'd, by threats
unmov'd,
By Heaven defended, as by Britons lov'd.
His guardian reign, though factions
mar!
Fierce Demagogues of State Reform
Would Britain's Senate seize by
storm,
To wreck by fell intestine war;
Yet will Patrician Sons surround her
throne, [their own.
And in their Monarch's rights preserve
Still loyal Sons Britannia boasts,
Who round her State defensive form,
To stem Seditious anarchy's storm,
Or fall at Duty's, Honour's posts!
Her patriot Sons embrace their Country's
cause,
And own the sacred fiat of her Laws.
May Britain's Genius guide her helm;
Bid Hydra Faction's riot cease;
Awe Europe's Ruffian Foe to peace,
And guard her Sov'reign's Union Realm;
Her Senate's shield, to Time's remotest
date,
Guard the Palladium of her Regal State.
Hark! how the harmonizing spheres
Resound to Britain's festive lay;
And Glory's radius gilds the day,
George's paternal reign endears:
Her Isles acclaim their Monarch, Guar-
dian, Friend!
And Freedom's grateful songs to Heaven
ascend!

Bungay.

S. A.

PROLOGUE TO

"INNOVATION; or, The Cross Destroyed."

(See vol. LXXX. p. 425.)

Inscribed to his Grace the Duke of
NORFOLK.

OUR sage Projectors, bred in times of
yore, [o'er;
Review'd their plans and projects o'er and
With Wisdom's eye approv'd what Art
design'd, [bin'd;
And model'd grace with public use com-
With skilful hand the firm foundation laid,
And bade the Pile ascend by Judgment's
aid; [rear'd,
Saw o'er their native town, by Genius
The charter'd Dome, the cloister'd Fane
rever'd;
Saw rural Commerce pour her golden tide;
Saw Justice o'er their Mart and Cross pre-
side;
Religion's zeal their sacred Altar raise,
And dedicate their Church to prayer and
praise.
Such our Forefathers' antiquated rules,
Bred in the rusty lore of Gothic schools;
Dull, pious souls! on whose saturnian
days [rays.
Just gleam'd the dawn of Reason's solar
Science they just descry'd with prying
eyes, [prize!
Their civil rights just understood — to
The Briton's boast, bequeath'd without a
flaw, [law!
His freedom's charter, just secur'd by
Achiev'd the Arts, for just the public good,
And left their fabricks standing as they
stood.
We, in this era of enlighten'd sense,
With all our Fathers' Gothic forms dis-
pense.
To us, Philosophy's meridian light
Shews all their systems rude restraints to
sight; [ties,
On Freedom's wings, releas'd from moral
Through Nature's bounds our bolder ge-
nius flies, [all,
Explores, directs, controuls, and governs
As from our hands their feudal fetters fall;
Brings Art's creative elements to view.
Their forms antique transforms to models
new; [alloy,
With taste, refin'd from judgment's dull
Their boasted works to fashion or destroy:
Hence, to our critic eyes, you Dome ap-
pears [of years!
A shapeless mass, though prais'd a length
That Dome rever'd the Market's long re-
sort, [sport;
Scorn'd in decay and sham'd by vulgar
Now doom'd to echo keen Derision's jest,
Resound to mirth, and give our satire
zest: [ploy'd.
Hence, Innovation's magic powers em-
A Drama furnish'd, and a Cross destroy'd;
Time's antient reliicks yield to fabricks new;
For what great ends, our Episode will
shew!

The

The honest farmer home from market
 jogs, [hogs;
 Looks to his horses, bullocks, sheep, and
 Counts o'er his purse, and marks the
 price of grain,
 Extols the Cross that shelter'd him from
 rain;
 Then tells his deary all the news of town,
 As how the Farmers' Cross is coming
 down: [squall,
 "Down," cries his deary, with a sudden
 "What, are the people mad?" "Why
 no—not all."
 "Down," she repeats—"Why yes—the
 Cross and Stocks;
 The lead is sold — so are the weather-
 cocks."
 "Is lead so scarce in town?" "Why no—
 I'm told, [gold,
 If this, and more, were conjur'd into
 They'd yet have plenty; and they say
 as how,
 Of weathercocks there still will be enow!
 'Tis said the Cross is old, and useless
 grown; [town:
 Too large, beside, and ugly, for the
 Though yet I cannot beat it in my pate,
 How 'tis grown ugly, or got swell'd of late;
 But when 'tis down—up in its place will
 jump, [pump!"
 New, spick and span, a very pretty
 "A pump," she cries, "I plainly see the
 case— [place;
 A pump to wash you from the market-
 To give the farmers water for their beer,
 And cleanse the town of markets through
 the year!"

Thus each succeeding age condemns
 the last, [past!
 Our's more enlighten'd still than all the
 Progressive thus, to Time's remotest span,
 Taste may revolve on Innovation's plan;
 Till grown so wise, by philosophic rules,
 Our sons, in turn, may think their fathers
 fools! [fool!
 May think, perhaps, before a second
 Our venerable Cross had better stood.
 Bungay, January 1810.

The Great Little Oddity's* Manner of
 spending his Time throughout the Year.

ON the Sabbath I'll go to the house of
 the Lord, [record;
 To pray, hear his word, and his praises
 In the ev'ning I ne'er will the practice
 neglect, [reflect;
 To read some good treatise, and on it
 And with pray'r close the day, with God's
 goodness imprest, [to rest.
 While beneath his protection I'll safe go
 On the week day, if fine, about noon take
 a walk,
 And with some friend or other will cheer-
 fully talk;

* See vol. LXXIX. p. 159.

The afternoon chiefly at home I will spend,
 Read or write, or to matters domestic at-
 tend;
 Or on the violin for amusement will play:
 Thus my time, in the Winter I'll spend
 day by day,
 And never be idle from morning till night*,
 Go to bed at eleven, and rise when its
 light.

As to books, a great number, I really don't
 need them, [read them.
 For I'm certain of this, that I never shall
 I can't read so much as I did years ago,
 Nor write my thoughts down, to my
 sorrow I know, [bestow †.
 On which I with pleasure much time did
 Long pain and diseases, I must say, I
 find, [mind,
 Have weaken'd my body, as well as my
 But I wish to God's will to be wholly
 resign'd.

To be fretful, impatient, and cross, I
 must own, [prone;
 To my shame be it spoken, I oft am too
 While troubled with various complaints, I
 confess [no less;
 My temper's much tried, and my feelings
 But hope, through God's mercy and good-
 ness to me, [free;
 From pain and disorders ere long to get
 When my moanings and groanings, the
 rest of my days, [praise,
 Will be happily turn'd into blessing and

A telescope, with a good microscope too,
 I should like to use daily, creation to
 view:

Of the works of my Maker I wish to
 know more, [plore,
 His infinite wisdom through Nature ex-
 His goodness to praise, and perfections
 adore.

As to botany, gardening, or culture of
 land, [stand;
 They are sciences truly I don't under-
 Some other employments I'll therefore
 pursue,
 While to be, do, and get good, I'll still
 keep in view;
 Go to bed in the Summer each night at
 eleven,
 And rise in the morning at half-after-seven.
 May 1809. G. W.

Oscar's Ode in our next; with the La-
 tin verses of Mr. LANGTON, &c. &c.

The "Summer Evening Reflections in
 Kensington Gardens" are spoiled by run-
 ning into politicks. The four first stanzas
 are very good.

Z. Z. B. is too high-flown.

* For an idle man, truly, there is not a
 doubt, [out.

† The Devil's best playfellow often turns
 † Having written and published several
 volumes in prose and verse.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE FOURTH SESSION OF THE FOURTH PARLIAMENT OF THE
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 1810.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *May 16.*

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, to whom were referred the accounts of the public debt, &c.; the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, in a prefatory speech, in which he congratulated the House on the flourishing state of the Finances, brought forward the annual Budget. The Hon. Gentleman said, he should first state the Supplies already granted for the year:—For the Navy, 19,258,000*l.*—the Army, including Army for Ireland and Extraordinaries, 20,307,000*l.*—the Ordnance, 4,411,000*l.*—Miscellaneous Services, 2,000,000*l.* There would besides, be a vote of Credit for England, to the amount of 3,000,000*l.*; for Ireland, to the amount of 200,000*l.*; for Sicily, to the amount of 400,000*l.*; for Portugal, to the amount of 980,000*l.*; total about 50,500,000*l.*; from which, deducting the sum for Ireland, there would remain to be provided for by Great Britain, 46,079,000*l.* To meet this, there were Annual Duties, 3,000,000*l.*—Surplus already voted of the Consolidated Fund of 1809, 2,661,602*l.*—Surplus for the for the present year, 4,400,000*l.*—War Taxes, 19,500,000*l.*—Lottery, 350,000*l.*—Exchequer Bills funded, 8,311,600*l.*—Vote of Credit, 3,000,000*l.*—Loan, 8,000,000*l.*—Making in the whole, 46,223,202*l.* or an excess of 144,202*l.* above the sum required. He should proceed to state the different items of which these sums were to be composed, leaving the Consolidated Fund to the last. First, the War Taxes: these he estimated at 19 millions, and he esteemed himself justified in taking them at that amount, they having last year produced into the Exchequer 22,707,000*l.*—The Property Tax had, during the last year, produced 13,751,233*l.* although the assessment for that year was computed only at 11,400,000*l.* being a difference of 2,351,233*l.* This, however, might be supposed to have arisen from arrears, none of which now existed earlier than 1807. The last quarter shewed the Property Tax to be greatly on the increase, but he did not take it at the increased rate. The War Taxes, under the heads Customs and Excise for three years 1808, 9, and 10, amounted to 27 millions, being on an average 9,060,000*l.*:—being together, 20,460,000*l.* By the drawing of the Lottery in one day, the evil resulting from insuring had been remedied. Trusting, therefore, that Gentlemen would not deprive the revenue of this source of income, he should estimate

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it at 250,000*l.* As to the Exchequer Bills, he had already stated them at three millions for the year, and he trusted the House would not be indisposed to a grant to that amount. Regarding the Loan, he had the satisfaction of stating, that it amounted in all to 12 millions (namely, eight millions for Great Britain, and four for Ireland); and had been concluded on terms infinitely the most favourable of any Loan which had yet been known in this country. The terms were, that the Contractors for every 100*l.* should receive 130*l.* three *per cent.* Reduced, and 10*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* Consols, being in the whole, 140*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; the amount of the interest thus to be paid for the loan, being no more than 4*l.* 4*s.* 3½*d.* *per cent.*; so that a loan of 12 millions had been negotiated at 15*s.* 7¼*d.* below the legal rate of interest. The total charge on the publick, in this manner, was, in the proportion of the loan of last year, as 4*l.* 4*s.* 3½*d.* to 4*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*; so that, be the country in a worse state, or a better now, than it was last year, 12 millions had been borrowed for a sum intrinsically worth 11,230,000*l.* The Right Hon. Gentleman then proceeded to state the amount of the Consolidated Fund, which exceeded in the year 1810 the surplus of the preceding year by 5,339,000*l.* He did not wish, however, to take it as this amount, but to prefer an average of the two years, which produced 4,485,224*l.* Under the head of Malt Duty, there was an increase during the last quarter of 40,000*l.* The Assessed Taxes for the last year amounted to 6,459,000*l.* In this sum, there were considerable arrears, amounting, on the best calculation, to not less than 600,000*l.* These had, however, been reduced to about 300,000*l.* The Stamps he estimated at 5,193,000*l.* the Post-office at 1,194,000*l.*; the Hawkers, &c. at 20,000*l.* producing a total of 37,597,000*l.* The charge on the Consolidated Fund, exclusive of Ireland, amounted to 31,960,000*l.* leaving a surplus of 5,637,000*l.* The reason why he should not take more from this branch for the service of the year, than 4,400,000*l.* he would explain. The Stamps had risen very greatly during the last year, to the amount of not less than 1,236,907*l.* in consequence of the consolidation of those duties, arising from regulations which he himself had introduced. These he had estimated, under different heads of management, would produce a saving of 106,000*l.* but it so happened, that in-

stead

stead of this, it had produced an increased revenue of no less than 1,236,907*l.* He ought probably to take blame to himself for having so greatly under-rated the amount to be expected from these regulations; but still he hoped the House would be happy that they had been so productive. The difference between this expected sum of 106,758*l.* and the actual amount of 1,236,907*l.* left a balance of 1,130,000*l.* What he had to propose, therefore, to the House, was, not only that 970,000*l.* which would be wanted for the expenditure of the present year, should be taken from this excess of a tax laid on by regulation in the year 1808; but he also thought that Parliament was justified in looking to this fund as affording a prospect of defraying the interest of the Loan of the year. Indeed, he should feel himself not justified if he did not call on the House to look to this source. He should propose to reserve 150,000*l.* for this purpose, and then there would still remain 115,078*l.* as the balance of this one Tax, after the interest of the Loan was provided for. The Hon. Gentleman then anticipated the objections which might be made to this new mode of proceeding, and, passing to the Consolidated Fund, adverted to the state of the Trade of the country. In 1802, a year of Peace, and of the greatest import and export, the export of British Manufactures amounted to 26,993,000*l.* Last year it amounted to 35,000,000*l.* making a difference of about eight millions. The export of foreign goods was less last year; but the House would think this much more than compensated by the great increase in the export of British produce. The total export last year had been to the amount of, in round numbers, 50 millions; in 1802, 46 millions, making a difference in favour of last year of about four millions. He next stated the export of British produce, on the average of the years 1802-9, amounting to 32,942,000*l.* and then took the highest average of any two former years, amounting to 31,683,000*l.* All this was sufficient to prove, that, in spite of the peculiar circumstances of the times, our foreign trade continued to advance. Respecting the internal state of the country, he had not the means of acquiring such accurate information; but he was informed, that the Cloth Trade of Yorkshire had increased a million and a half of yards. It was indeed impossible to look round, without seeing on all sides the symptoms of a general increase of trade and wealth; great works, canals, warehouses, docks, inclosures, &c. which could only be carried on by an accumu-

lation of trade and wealth. This was intimately connected with the present subject, as it afforded the best hopes with respect to our future resources; and proved, that, whatever might have been thrown out by persons of great authority, there was no reason to apprehend that we were a falling Nation; but that, whatever might be the pressure on particular branches of trade, greatly as that was to be lamented, there was no reason to apprehend any great calamity, no cause for despondence. He concluded by proposing the Resolution, that 12 millions be raised by way of annuity, &c.

Mr. *Huskisson* thought the country was in a state of progressive improvement, which, in a country where property was so well protected, could only be stopped by some convulsion. That it would be difficult to find new taxes which would not be extremely objectionable; that there was a limit to taxation; and that we had nearly reached that limit, was proved by the statement of his Learned Friend, who must himself have felt its force, before he could make up his mind to propose the mode which he intended to adopt to supply the means of the year. He wished to know, whether he thought it possible, for any great number of years, to continue adding from a million to 1,200,000*l.* every year to the public burthens? whether he thought this would be sufficient on the present plan, even if it could be procured? — and, whether he hoped that the War could be continued in this way? He maintained, that, without a reduction of the scale of our annual expenditure, it would be impossible to carry on the War for any long time. Even in the event of Peace, they would not be without their difficulties, as it would be expected that a considerable share of the public burthens should be reduced. He advised the House to consider well the nature and extent, and applicability of their resources, with a view to Peace and War. It was impossible always to go on in this way, from expedient to expedient; satisfied with getting over the difficulty of one year, without advert- ing to the next. He begged the House to consider to what, if they went on in this way, they would come at last? He here related an anecdote which was current in France before the Revolution: some person asked the Minister of Finance how they were to go on for a number of years? his answer was, that the state of things, such as it was, would last their time; and after them, no matter what became of the Finances. In a few years after, came that horrible catastrophe,

catastrophe, the French Revolution. The course his Right Hon. Friend had taken would create the necessity of adding another million to next year's loan; so that it was only shifting the ground; he might as well have placed the charge upon the war taxes.

Mr. *Rose*, in reply to the last speaker, remarked, that we had made such arrangements for the benefit of those who were to come after us, that no less than 10 millions *per annum* were set apart to relieve them from debt, which sum was more than the whole revenue of the country when he first entered into public life. How the resources of the country had been so prosperous as the statement of his Right Hon. Friend displayed, he declared himself unable to account. But somehow it appeared, that, from the industry and ingenuity of our merchants, every prohibitory measure of Buonaparte's had utterly failed of their object. In fact, instead of limiting our trade, it had rather extended, in spite of the hostile proceedings of the Enemy.

Mr. *Tierney* thought it necessary that some inquiry should be instituted as to the cause of the present state of our resources, in order to ascertain whether that cause was likely to be permanent, or merely of a temporary nature. This inquiry appeared the more necessary, as even an old Member of the Board of Trade professed himself unable to account for that prosperity upon which the House had been congratulated. As to retrenchment, he heard no proposal of it — he could see no sign of it — notwithstanding all the professions that had been made. He saw a Vote of Credit equal to that of the last year, when we had Austria and Sweden to subsidize; and this vote too in addition to that already granted to Portugal. What then could be the object of this Vote? It certainly required explanation. As to the rise in the price of 3 *per cent.* Stock, he thought it owing to artificial causes, by no means indicative of national prosperity, although enabling the Right Hon. Gentleman to conclude the Loan upon such advantageous terms. But the Right Hon. Gentleman seemed to have a great deal of good luck to help him out. In the first year of his financial duties, the Loan was provided by his predecessors; in the second year, between 3 and 400,000*l.* of Annuities fell in; and now a surplus produce of Taxes offered, which, however, he thought the Right Hon. Gentleman was grossly misapplying, in setting apart to pay the interest of the Loan. This surplus ought rather, in his judgment, to be

included in the produce of the Consolidated Fund, to which it properly belonged; and a new tax imposed to defray the interest of the loan. But the Right Hon. Gentleman broke a wisely established principle, merely to make a fetch at popularity, by a shew of declining new taxes. This, however, all thinking men must feel to be mere delusion. For the sum thus taken from the Consolidated Fund must be again supplied by new taxes; and if the Right Hon. Gentleman should go on from year to year, appropriating a part of the surplus of the Consolidated Fund to pay the interest of his loans, it was obvious the publick could not ultimately be gainers. The Resolutions were then agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *May 17.*

After a short discussion, in which Earls *Grosvenor* and *Grey* supported the second reading of the Reversion Bill, and were opposed by the *Lord Chancellor*, Lords *Sidmouth*, *Melville*, and *Redesdale*, the Earls of *Liverpool* and *Carysfort*, the motion was negatived; and the Bill itself, on a subsequent motion by the *Lord Chancellor*, rejected. During the discussion, it was remarked by Lord *Melville*, that the Finance Committee of the House of Commons, after three years investigation, had produced this single measure as the sole result of their labours.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Whitbread's* Bill for amending the Act for the removal of the Poor, so far as relates to the regulation of Workhouses, was read the first time.

The House having, upon the motion of Mr. *Martin*, gone into a Committee upon the Third Report of the Finance Committee, the second Resolution was read; when Mr. *Bankes* observed, that many Gentlemen were of opinion, that Sinecure Offices ought not to be abolished, until some other fund should be created, from which his Majesty might be enabled to make that provision for long services which those occasions afforded; he should, therefore, propose an amendment, coupling the abolition of sinecures with the substitution of such a fund.

Messrs. *Martin*, *Bastard*, *Whitbread*, and *Canning*, supported the amendment.

Lord *Althorp* thought the existence of sinecures unsuitable, for two reasons first, because, when the meritorious service should recur which called for reward, it was improbable that a sinecure office would be vacant; and secondly because

because it was improbable that the office would be a fit reward for service.

Lord *Milton* shortly spoke; as did Messrs. *Long*, *Perceval*, and *Wharton*, in reply.

Mr. *P. Moore* opposed the motion, because it did not go far enough; he was for the abolition of every sinecure office.

The House then divided on, Mr. *Bankes's* amendment: Ayes 93, Noes 99.

Mr. *Martin* then agreed that his Resolutions on the same subject should be negatived, and those of Mr. *Perceval* agreed to, on an understanding that the latter should be discussed, on bringing up the Report.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 18.

The Royal Assent was notified by Commission to 73 Public and Private Bills.

In the Commons, the same day, a Bill for allowing the Trustees of Drury-lane Theatre to rebuild the same, was read the first time.

In the Committee of Supply, the sum of six millions was granted to pay off Exchequer Bills.

In the Committee of Ways and Means, six millions by Exchequer Bills was voted for the service of the year.

The Committee of Privileges, appointed to consider the notices of action sent by Sir *F. Burdett*, presented their report. It consists solely of a citation of law authorities and cases, where the privilege in question had been exercised, and acquiesced in.

Mr. *Whithread* observed, that the report was over-run with erasures, made by the pen, the pencil, and the pen-knife. The extracts cited from Sir *J. E. Wilnot's* posthumous papers were given as if they had been taken from judgments actually delivered by him; whereas the fact was, that the opinions quoted had never been delivered by him, but merely presumed to be delivered. Eleven precedents were also cited as the immovable rocks of their privileges; but of those eleven rocks it appeared that second thoughts had swept away four by erasures. After some further discussion, the report was ordered to be re-committed.

Lord *A. Hamilton's* motion for expunging certain resolutions relating to the sale of seats, from the Journals of that House, was negatived without a division.

Mr. *Grattan* then submitted his promised motion on the subject of Catholic Emancipation; and concluded an impressive and eloquent speech by moving, "That the Petition of the Catholics of

Ireland should be referred to a Committee of the whole House."

Sir *J. Hippisley* seconded the motion, and vindicated the Creed of the Catholics. The debate was then adjourned.

May 21.

In the Committee of Supply, 13,773*l.* was granted, for purchasing, and annexing to the British Museum, Mr. *Greville's* collection of Minerals. (See vol. LXXX. p. 584.)

Gen. *Tarleton* presented a Petition from the inhabitants of Liverpool, in favour of Parliamentary Reform.

A similar Petition from Canterbury was presented by Mr. *Wardle*.

Mr. *Brand*, in a lengthened and appropriate speech, submitted his motion on the subject of Parliamentary Reform. The Hon. Gentleman observed, that the first and greatest evil that existed was, that so many Members of that House were nominated by individuals, the proprietors of decayed boroughs. It was well known to have been the practice of old to relieve, on their application, particular boroughs from the *onus* of sending Representatives to Parliament. The same principle would authorise the disfranchisement of such boroughs, and transfer the right of returning Members to that House to more opulent and populous places. He denied the right of the proprietors of such boroughs to claim remuneration; yet, he thought, that in feeling and equity it ought to be granted. That property and population formed the basis of Representation, he collected from the spirit of the Constitution. It was a principle recognized by our ancestors, and he found it pervading every one of their measures respecting the constitution of Parliament. The elective franchise for counties had very wisely been given to the freeholders of such counties. He should not think of altering that arrangement; but was of opinion, that the copyholders should also be allowed to vote. This was the only alteration he proposed in the right of voting in counties, except in a few of the Northern counties and in Scotland. In the Metropolis, and other populous places, he should propose, that the right of voting should be given to all householders paying parochial and other taxes. In the Northern counties of England, and in Scotland, he could not see any reason why the right of voting should not be assimilated to the practice in this country, and left in the counties to the resident freeholders and copyholders; and in the boroughs, to householders paying parochial and other taxes. North of Oxford-street, there

there was a population of above 400,000 inhabitants, who were at present not represented at all. In the West of England, on the contrary, many places returned Members to Parliament without having any population deserving of notice. What claim, he would ask, could Gatton, Old Sarum, or the sub-marine inhabitants of St. Mawes, have to the right of sending Representatives to Parliament? The right of election, in his opinion, should be transferred from these and such places to Manchester, Birmingham, and other populous towns, and the most populous counties. With respect to Scotland, he could not feel it so easy to point out a remedy, as he did with respect to his own country. He was not sufficiently informed upon the state of Scotland; but he should suppose, that there could be no objection to assimilate the election laws of that country to the laws of England. He was not aware that there was any thing in the contract for the Union of the two countries that would preclude such an arrangement. As to the state of the Representation in Ireland, he was not disposed to propose any change. He should, however, bring that subject under the consideration of the Committee, if his motion should be agreed to. There were, he had no doubt, boroughs in that country, as well as in this, which were entirely in the nomination of some Members of the Aristocracy.—He had thus given a general outline of his plan, which would go to obviate the two principal objections to the present state of the representation. There was, however, another objection of importance, respecting the duration of Parliament: Annual Parliaments would leave the Representative too little accustomed to bu-

siness to be competent to his duties in that House. He, for his part, would be inclined to take a middle course between the extremes of annual and septennial Parliaments, and to recommend triennial Parliaments; which, without the evils of either, would possess all the advantages of both. On the subject of voting, he thought that the Sheriffs ought to collect the votes throughout the different districts, without subjecting the candidate to the expence of bringing up the freeholders from the extremities of the county to the place of the election. There was another point to which he wished to call the attention of the House; and that was, to the number of persons holding places and seats in that House. His remedy would be, that persons holding places without responsibility should not be suffered to have seats in that House. After expressing his conviction, that the country must have either Reform or a Military Government, the Hon. Gentleman concluded, "That a Committee be appointed, to inquire into the state of the Representation of the People in that House, to consider of the most effectual means of reforming it, and to report the same, with their opinions thereon to the House."

Messrs. *Giddy, S. Bourne, and Canning, Lord Milton, and Sir J. Pulteney,* spoke against the motion; and Messrs. *Whitbread, Ponsonby, Tierney, W. Smith, C. Wynne, and Noel, and Sir J. Newport,* in its favour.

Mr. *Wardle* quoted the plan of Reform suggested by Sir F. Burdett last Session as preferable.

On a division, there appeared, for the motion 115, against it 234—Majority 119.

ACCOUNT OF THE ENCÆNIA AT OXFORD.

Monday, July 2. The University was never known to be so full of company as it has been on this occasion. Great difficulty was experienced in procuring horses on the road. This evening the High-street was much crowded with people waiting for the arrival of Lord Grenville, the Chancellor. His Lordship did not enter Oxford till between nine and ten. He alighted at Balliol, the college of the Vice-chancellor, where, according to custom, the Chancellor resides during this celebrity.

Tuesday, July 3. Early this morning a great number of carriages, with ladies full dressed, and a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen on foot, began to assemble at the doors of the Theatre, which, according to a previous arrange-

ment, were opened at nine o'clock. In a few minutes, the Theatre was completely filled; the number of ladies who wished to obtain admission was so very great, that nearly half of them were disappointed. Many went into the neighbouring houses, and others remained in the street to see the procession.—The Noblemen, Heads of Houses, Doctors, and Proctors, dressed in their robes, assembled at Balliol college about ten o'clock, where they were introduced to the Chancellor; and at eleven they accompanied his Lordship and the Vice-chancellor, in procession, preceded by the bedels, to the Theatre. As soon as those who formed the procession had taken their seats, his Lordship opened the Convocation, by briefly stating the purpose

purpose for which it was assembled; after which he proposed that the honorary degree of Doctor in Civil Law be conferred on the following Noblemen and Gentlemen, who were afterwards severally presented by Dr. Phillimore, the Regius Professor of Civil Law, and were admitted to their degrees by the Chancellor: — Duke of Somerset, Mar-

ownshire, and
glou, Jersey,
Temple; Vis-
seton; Lords
l Carrington;
ckham, Right
lon. W. Elliot,
mmond, K. C.
rt, bart. Right
bart. and Mr.
ie United Pro-

ras concluded,
was delivered
Crowe, LL.B.
Public Orator.
in which this
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efactors to the
merous to be
ion, it has been
vide them into
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occasion. He
ose to celebrate
University who
s; but first he

said something of the antiquity and dignity of the office. The Chancellorship of Oxford was always highly honourable, because it was conferred by the free suffrages of the members. Antiently, the person elected was some eminent man resident within the University, who executed the office himself. An office so laborious was not held for life. During this period, the Orator noticed two Chancellors; Bishop Smyth, the founder of Brasenose college; and Archbishop Warham, whom he desired leave particularly to name (being himself a Wykehamist, as the glory of the Wykehamists in his age, the great benefactor of learned men, and particularly of Erasmus. The Chancellors whom the speech celebrated were Laud, the founder of the Arabic Lecture, and a great benefactor to the Bodlian Library, by the gift of Oriental MSS. &c.; Clarendon, to whose immortal History, the University owes her Printing-house; Sheldon, the munificent founder of the Theatre, and Lord Lockfield, who in-

stituted the Clinical Lecture, and first gave the Annual Prizes for Latin Verse and English Prose compositions. This last benefaction, he said, was greater than it appeared to be; since it encouraged a laudable emulation among the young students, and gave rise to many yearly productions, which shewed much ingenuity and diligence. This he affirmed from a personal knowledge of the fact for many years. (The Orator is one of the judges to determine the Prizes.) Having gone through the list of benefactors, he exhorted the students to reflect that their acts of munificence were all calculated to extend the fame and glory of the University, much more than to adorn or enrich it; and therefore he trusted that they would cooperate towards such a noble end. The conclusion of the speech was addressed to the Chancellor, to this effect: — "I have not hesitated to celebrate the munificence of these Chancellors in your presence; for I am not apprehensive that my speech can be misinterpreted so far as that any should think I have a design to stimulate you to acts of bounty, by this recital of the bounty of others. Your good-will to the University is already well known; and she has proofs of your liberality, for instance, in the new annual Prize. Other acts I could willingly mention, but this is not the season. Envy is too often the attendant upon Virtue, and Death alone can extinguish it. It is not till then that Virtue has her due reward. The age to come will not fail to give you a more ample praise. But may you long live to preside over us, and may that day be far distant, when your praises will be heard without envy! This is the wish of all who wish well to our University."

Some little indications of discontent at the opening of the Convocation contributed to make the conclusion the more appropriate.

The Prize Compositions were then recited in the following order:

THE CHANCELLOR'S PRIZES.

The Latin Verses, "Pyramides Aegyptiacæ," by Mr. John Taylor Coleridge, Scholar of Corpus Christi College.

The English Essay, "What are the Arts in the cultivation of which the Moderns have been less successful than the Antients?" by Mr. Richard Whately, B.A. of Oriel college. This Essay shewed a considerable degree of research, and good habits of analyzation and comparison.

The Latin Essay, "In Philosophiâ, quæ de Vitâ et Moribus est, illustrandâ, quænam præcipuè Socratorum fuit excellentia?" by Mr. John Miller,

Miller, B.A. Fellow of Worcester college. This was highly and deservedly applauded.

SIR ROGER NEWDIGATE'S PRIZE.

English Verse, "The Statue of the dying Gladiator," by Mr. George Robert Chinnery, Student of Christ Church. As we have enriched our poetical department with this production (see p. 61.) we shall only observe that it exhibits much youthful poetical genius and fire, and was also most deservedly commended.

The Installation Ode, written by the Professor of Poetry (see p. 61.), and set to music by the Professor of that science, was then performed, amidst frequent bursts of applause; and at about two o'clock, the Chancellor dissolved the Convocation; after which, the Noblemen, Heads of Houses, Doctors, and Proctors, met the Chancellor at a sumptuous dinner in the Hall of Balliol College.—The first Concert commenced at the usual hour of five in the afternoon, and was over before nine. The persons present amounted to two thousand and sixty-four. This, however, was but the prelude to the amusements of the evening, for there was a grand ball and supper at the Town-hall. The company was very brilliant, but so very numerous that the dancing was much interrupted. The stewards were the Marquis of Worcester and the Earl De la Warre.

Wednesday, July 4. At eleven, full choir service, with an anthem, accompanied by the band of music, was performed at St. Mary's Church, for the benefit of the Radcliffe Infirmary, where an excellent sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Howley, the Regius Professor of Divinity. The subscription amounted to 249l. After service, the Chancellor held a Levee at Balliol college, which was fully attended by those who had not had an opportunity of being previously presented to his Lordship. He this day dined with the Stewards of the Radcliffe Charity at the Town-hall. The company at the Concert in the afternoon amounted to rather more than 1800. In the evening, there were several private balls.

Thursday, July 5. This morning the doors of the Theatre were opened before nine, and that part appropriated for ladies was soon filled. Some benches in the semicircular part of the Theatre were on each morning reserved for Lady Grenville, her friends, and other ladies of distinction. The Convocation commenced at ten, when the following were admitted to the honorary degree of

Doctor in Civil Law: Viscount Hawarden, Hon. Richard Neville, M. P. Hon. W. H. Lyttelton, M. P. Hon. James Abercromby, M. P. Sir Cecil Bisshopp, bart. Sir W. Pole, bart. Sir G. Clerke, bart. Sir Stephen Glynn, bart. Sir Richard Brooke, bart. Sir Oswald Mosley, bart. Sir James Matthew Strong, bart. Rear-adm. Sir W. Sidney Smith, Sir Codrington Edmund Carrington, Rear-adm. Isaac George Manley, W. Cavendish, Esq. M. P. C. Watkin Williams Wynn, Esq. M. P. Wm. Lowndes, Esq. M. P. John Leach, Esq. M. P. Daniel Giles, Esq. M. P. Wm. Henry Fremantle, Esq. M. P. Pascoe Grenfell, Esq. M. P. Richard William Henry Vyse, Esq. M. P. William Holmes, Esq. M. P. Joseph Halsey, Esq. M. P. The name of Sir Sidney was received with loud shouts of applause, which were repeated when he was admitted to his degree, and on his taking his place among the Doctors. After all the degrees were conferred, congratulatory verses were delivered by the following Noblemen and Gentlemen, and in the following order from each rostrum alternately:—
1. Mr. Chinnery, Christ Church, *English Verse in Rhyme*; 2. Earl De la Warre, Brasenose college; 3. Mr Rogers, Oriel college, *English Blank Verse*; 4. Mr. Rawnsley, Exeter college, *English Rhyme*; 5. Mr. Gregson, Brasenose college, *Latin Alcaic Ode*; 6. Mr. Mills, Magdalen college, *English Rhyme*; 7. Hon. Mr. Campbell, Christ Church, *English Rhyme*; 8. Mr. Keble, Corpus Christi college, *English Blank Verse*; 9. Mr. Poulter, New college, *English Blank Verse*; 10. Mr. Randal, Trinity college, *English Blank Verse*; 11. Mr. C. Bathurst, Christ Church, *English Rhyme*; 12. Mr. Bill, Oriel college, *English Rhyme*; 13. Mr. Richards, Jesus college, *English Blank Verse*; 14. Lord Apsley, Christ Church, *Latin Alcaic Ode*.

The Chancellor dined this day in Christ Church Hall. The party was very large, and his health was given with acclamations of applause.—The Concert this afternoon was as fully attended as on the preceding. The remainder of the evening was passed in private parties and balls.

Friday, July 6. The Convocation met at ten, when the honorary degree of Doctor in Civil Law was conferred on Lord Viscount Duncannon, M. P. Right Hon. Lord G. Grenville, M. P. Sir Edw. Knatchbull, bart. M. P. Sir James Craufurd, bart. Sir Montague Cholmeley, bart. William Robert Spencer, Esq. Thomas Tyrwhitt, Esq. M. P. Charles
William

William Taylor, Esq. M. P. Albany Saville, Esq. M. P. Henry Calvey Cotton, Esq. Henry Watkin Williams Wynn, Esq. George Hammond, Esq. Benjamin Garlike, Esq. William Henry Ashhurst, Esq. High Sheriff of the county of Oxford; Frederick Thomas Hervey Foster, Esq. Thomas Francis Fremantle, Esq. Captain R. N. George John Legh, Esq. William Hanbury, Esq. Patrick Craufurd Bruce, Esq. Samuel Kekewich, Esq. Thomas Schutz, Esq. John Engelbert Liebenrood, Esq. Thomas Strangways Horner, Esq. High Sheriff of the county of Somerset; Edward Grove, Esq. —Rev. Dr. Haggitt, of Cambridge, was admitted Doctor in Divinity, *ad eundem*. The following gentlemen of Cambridge University were admitted Masters of Arts *ad eundem*: Charles Peers, Esq. Ralph Lockie, Esq. the Rev. William Robinson. The Honorary Degree of Master of Arts was also conferred on Charles Cumming, Esq. Gentleman commoner of Corpus Christi college; Addison John Easterby Cresswell, Esq. Gentleman commoner of Corpus Christi college; William Whittred, Esq. Gentleman commoner of Exeter college; Henry Ralph Willett, Esq. Gentleman commoner of Christ Church; Edmund Lechmere Charlton, Esq. Gentleman commoner of Christ Church. They were presented by the Public Orator. Congratulatory Verses were then delivered, in the same manner as on the preceding day, by 1. Mr. Smith, Magdalen college, *English Rhyme*; 2. Mr. Cleaver, Christ Church, *English Blank Verse*; 3. Mr. Fowle, Merton college, *English Rhyme*; 4. Hon. Mr. Eden, Christ Church, *English Rhyme*; 5. Mr. Crowe, Wadham college, *English Rhyme* (see p. 62.); 6. Mr. Hornby, Brasenose college, *a Latin Alcaic Ode*; 7. Mr. Oakley, Christ Church, *English Rhyme*; 8. Mr. Short, Trinity college, *English Rhyme*; 9. Mr. Starkie, Brasenose college, *English Blank Verse*; 10. Hon. W. Bathurst, Christ Church, *English Blank Verse*; 11. Mr. Bartholomew, Corpus Christi college, *an English Ode*; 12. Hon. Mr. Vane, Brasenose college, *English Rhyme*; 13. Mr. Swete, Oriel college, *English Rhyme*; 14. Earl of Clare, Christ Church, *English Rhyme*. On this, as well as on the former days, some beautiful short pieces of music were performed by the band between each recitation, and they concluded with "God save the King," in which the wonderful sweetness and compass of Madame Catalani's voice were particularly admired. The Chancellor, and a numerous party of Noblemen and Gentlemen, with the Vice-chancellor and

Proctors, afterwards dined with the Principal and Fellows of Brasenose college, in their hall. The fourth and last Concert in the Theatre, as well as the Ball at the Town-hall, were much crowded, and went off extremely well. This morning the Chancellor paid his respects to the Heads of Houses and Members of Convocation at their respective Colleges and Halls, and in the evening quitted Oxford on his return to Dropmore. —The Concerts were miscellaneous; and when we have said that the selections were made by Dr. Crotch, the Professor of Music, and that they were performed by the first vocal and instrumental performers in the kingdom, at the head of whom were Catalani and Cramer, it is impossible to say more in their praise.

Saturday, July 7. At half past two this afternoon, Mr. Sadler ascended in his balloon from Merton-meadows, amidst the acclamations of an immense concourse of spectators, assembled from all parts of the surrounding country. It was visible for a considerable time, and, after a voyage of about one hour and a half, descended in safety within a mile and a half of Stowe, the seat of the Marquis of Buckingham, a distance of 24 miles from Oxford. —Messrs. Sadler arrived safely at Oxford in a post-chaise a little after two o'clock on Sunday, with the balloon in another post-chaise following them. It appears that the course taken by the balloon was almost due North East to the left of Aylesbury, between that town and Bicester. It floated directly over Winslow, in Bucks, having before swept off Moor Brill, &c. &c. The aeronauts, above Wooton, met with a contrary current of air, which detained them for a length of time, and compelled them to make a complete circle in the air. They then resumed their original course, and after a transit of two hours and 29 minutes, alighted in a field belonging to Mr. Marshall (a Quaker), in the parish of North Crawley, Bucks; by the assistance of whose people it was packed, without having received the slightest injury. The hurry and confusion occasioned by the people in the vicinity of the balloon on its ascension, caused Messrs. Sadler to forget the barometer, so that the true elevation could not be ascertained; the thermometer in the sun rose considerably, being once as high as 85. Their descent was beautiful and gradual for about three quarters of an hour. At first they approached the earth where a number of hay-makers were at work, but who, though repeatedly hailed to take hold of the ropes thrown out, were

too much terrified by the new phenomenon to lend the adventurous travellers any assistance. From this they skinned a wheat field, in which the car took the ground, and they rebounded about forty feet, and cleared the adjoining hedge. The voyagers then threw out the grappling-iron with which they were provided, and after dragging along the field (which was of barley) for some seconds, it brought them to anchor in a

high quick-set fence, on this side of which the car rested in Buckinghamshire, while the balloon itself swung the other side of the hedge into Bedfordshire. In this situation, assistance was gradually procured, the most adventurous and bold of the parishioners advancing first; and the balloon, car, &c. were properly secured. The travellers only felt cold once, and their motion was extremely easy

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, June 26. Admiral Sir R. Curtis has reported, in his letter to Mr. Croker, of the 23d instant, that his Majesty's sloop the *Bonne Citoyenne* captured in the Channel, on the 21st, a French privateer, called *Le Maître de Dana*, pierced for 14 guns, only four mounted, and a complement of 30 men.

Admiralty-office, July 10. Rear-adm. Drury, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships in the East Indies, has transmitted to this Office a letter he had received from Capt. Hart, commanding his Majesty's ship the *Fox*, giving an account of the boats of that ship having, on the 13d of March 1809, captured and brought out from under the batteries at Sapara, *La Caravanne*, mounting eight four pounders, belonging to the Isle of France, and bound from Batavia to Souabaya.

Admiralty-office, July 14. Rear-adm. Drury to Hon. W. Wellesley Pole, late Secretary to the Admiralty.

Russel, in Colombo Roads, Jan. 7.

Sir, You will be pleased to lay before the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the enclosed copy of a letter, which I have received from that most able and judicious officer Capt. Wainwright, of his Majesty's ship *Chiffonne*, who has for some time past had the direction of the frigates employed in the Persian Gulf, and appears to have effectually destroyed the nest of pirates which has so long harassed the trade with impunity.

W. O. B. DRURY.

large dows), and of every species of naval stores. The ships arrived off the place in the afternoon of the 11th inst. but in consequence of the shallowness of the water were not able to approach the town within four miles, except the small cruizers and two of the transports; these anchored from it as near as two miles. On the same evening the *Minerva*, an English ship, prize to the pirates, was burnt within twice her length of the shore. On the following day the town was shelled for three hours by the boats, with a little before dark a feint was made of the place, the command of the troops; and then on the Southwards, consistently with an arrangement made by the Lieutenant-colonel. The troops were soon landed, and gallantly executing the plan of their commander, had possession of Ras al Khyma by 10 o'clock, driving the enemy to the opposite shore; the gun-boats kept up a fire of grape shot on the sea side as the soldiers advanced. Before 4 o'clock all the enemy's vessels were in flames, together with the naval storehouses in the town. I received the most effectual assistance from Capt. Gordon of the *Caroline*, who was with me at the landing, and from the officers and men of his Majesty's ships: also from the respective commanders of the Honourable Company's cruizers* attached to the armaments and men. The *Chiffonne* and *Caroline* were with the army. By return your Excellency in observing that the

apt. Jeakes; *Aurora*,
Lautilus, Lieut. Wal-
Fales, Lieut. Allen;
idson; *Ariel*, Lieut.
I joined on the 12th,

has

loss of men on our side is trifling; that of the enemy has been very severe. I have the satisfaction to say, that the most perfect cordiality subsists between the Army and Navy, such as promises to insure complete success in all the subsequent operations. The troops began to embark at day-light this morning, and, notwithstanding the great want of boats, were all on board the transports at noon. J. WAINWRIGHT.

Killed and wounded. Total, 2 killed, 1 mortally wounded, 5 severely ditto, 4 slightly ditto,

La Chiffonne, Burka Road, Dec. 7.

Sir, My letter of the 14th of November will have given your Excellency an account of the proceedings of the ships and vessels under my orders up to that date. On the 17th the vessels in the piratical port of Linga, amounting to 20, nine of them large dows, were burnt without any loss on our side, the inhabitants having abandoned the town on the approach of the ships. The contemptible holds of the Jowasmees, called Congo, Bunder, Mallum, and Hemeram, were next reconnoitred, but no vessels were there. I then dispatched the cruizers Ternate and Nautilus to the Eastward of Kishma, to prevent the escape of the Lust pirates, while I entered the channel between that island and the Main, at the Western end; but having got the ship I command aground in endeavouring to work through it, as I had no pilot acquainted with the navigation, and as I found the channel was too intricate to pass without buoying the shoals, which would have taken up too much time, I determined to proceed to Lust by the Eastern Channel, leaving the cruizer Vestal to guard the Western end of Kishma. His Majesty's ship the Caroline had been previously detached to Burka Road with the heavy transports. On the 24th ult. the Ternate and the Nautilus joined; and having procured pilots at Kishern, I proceeded up the Channel in his Majesty's ship under my command, with the ships and vessels named in the margin*, and arrived off the town of Lust on the 26th at noon. Twenty-four hours having been expended in fruitless negotiation with the Chief

Mook Hussum, the Ternate, Nautilus, and Fury were anchored off the town, and the troops, preceded by the gun-boats, approached to the attack, which commenced at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 27th ult. The enemy made no resistance until the troops came close to the very strong fort, and attempted to force the gate; he then commenced a fire, I am sorry to say, most destructive, as your Excellency will see by the accompanying return, added to that of Lieut.-col. Smith, to the government. The piratical vessels, 11 in number, 3 of them very large dows, were in the mean time burnt by the seamen; and the gun-boats and the cruizer Fury, which, being of light draught of water, had been towed within musket shot of the fort, kept up a ruinous fire, which very much shattered it by sun-set; the Sheik then consented to yield up the place on the following day to the English, on the part of the Imaum of Muscat, together with all the property in it belonging to his Highness's subjects; this was accordingly carried into effect, the Sheik departing after Lieut.-col. Smith and myself had guaranteed his personal safety. The fort having been delivered in trust for the Imaum to Sheik Dewish, the head of the Benismain, a tribe of Arabs who have always been firmly attached to his Highness, I sailed next morning in La Chiffonne, leaving the Mornington to bring on the cruizers and the transport to Burka, off which place I anchored this day. The several officers and men employed with me behaved so as to merit my warmest approbation. The marines, under Lieut. Drury, were landed with the troops; and Lieut. Chichton, of the Chiffonne, assisted with a party of seamen in dragging the howitzer close to the fort. The loss of the enemy has been very great; he acknowledged to upwards of 50, independent of those who were killed in the towers adjacent to the fort, and driven over precipices to the Eastward thereof.

I have, &c. J. WAINWRIGHT.

Killed and wounded.—2 killed, 7 dangerously wounded, 3 severely ditto, 15 slightly ditto.

* Mornington, Ternate, Nautilus, Fury; Transport, Mary.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

HOLLAND.

ABDICATION OF LOUIS BUONAPARTE.

Amsterdam, July 3. "Louis Napoleon, by the grace of God and the Constitution of the Kingdom, King of Holland, Constable of France. To all those who may see, or hear, or read these presents,

health.—Hollanders! being convinced that nothing more for your interest or your welfare can be effected by me; but on the contrary, considering myself as an obstacle which may prevent the good will and intentions of my brother towards this country; I have resigned my

rank and royal dignity in favour of my eldest son, Napoleon Louis, and of his brother, Prince Charles Louis Napoleon. Her Majesty the Queen, being of right and according to the Constitution Regent of the Kingdom, the Regency shall, till her arrival, be vested in the Council of Ministers.—Hollanders! never shall I forget so good and virtuous a people as you are. My last thought, as well as my last sigh, shall be for your happiness. On leaving you, I cannot sufficiently recommend you to receive well the military and civil officers of France. This is the only means to gratify his Majesty the Emperor, on whom your fate, that of your children, and that of your whole country, depends. And now, as ill-will and calumny can no longer reach me, at least so far as relates to you, I have a well-founded hope, that you will at length find the reward for all your sacrifices, and for all your magnanimous efforts.—Done at Haarlem, July 1, 1810.

LOUIS NAPOLEON."

"Louis Napoleon, by the grace of God, the Constitution of the Kingdom, King of Holland, Constable of France.—Considering that the unfortunate state in which this country now is, arises from the displeasure which the Emperor my brother has conceived against me.—Considering that all endeavours and sacrifices on my part to support this state of things have been fruitless; considering lastly, that it cannot be doubted that the course of the present state of things is to be attributed to my having been unfortunate enough to displease my brother, and to have lost his friendship, and that I therefore am the only obstacle to the termination of these incessant differences and misunderstandings.—We have resolved, as we by these Letters published by our own free will do resolve, to resign, as we do from this moment resign, the royal dignity of this Kingdom of Holland, in favour of our well-beloved son, Napoleon Louis; and in failure of him, in favour of his brother, Charles Louis Napoleon.—We further desire, that, according to the Constitution, under the guarantee of his Majesty the Emperor, our brother, the Regency shall remain with her Majesty the Queen, assisted by a Council of Regency, which shall provisionally consist of our Ministers, to whom we commit the custody of our minor King, till the arrival of her Majesty the Queen.—We further order, that the different corps of our guard, under the command of Lieutenant Bruno and Gen. Bruno second in command, shall render their service to the minor King of this Kingdom; and that the Great Officers of the Crown, as

well as the Civil and our Household, at their customary personage.—The present concluded, and signed, and then deposited in the manner, and in the

Haarlem, July

"In the name of his Majesty, Napoleon Louis, by the grace of God and the Constitution of the Kingdom, King of Holland, the Provisional Council of Regency of the Kingdom of Holland, to all

read th

"That tion of the made by in favour jesty's el of his b Napoleon authority sealed let 1st of Ju gency ha under th Van Der her Majes Regent o of the m of the me be please affairs.

"And

"By

oil of Regency,

"A. J. J. H. VERHEIJEN.

"First Secretary of the Cabinet of the King."

[A Proclamation by the Dutch Commander in Chief follows, impressing upon the inhabitants the necessity of receiving the French troops as friends and allies, and affording them every accommodation, lest they should incur the displeasure of the Emperor Napoleon.]

A corps of 5000 Dutch troops, raised upon the conclusion of the late treaty between Napoleon and his brother Louis, has been ordered by the Duke of Placentia to hold themselves in readiness to march for Spain.

FRANCE.

The Republican inscription on the front of the City of Paris Hotel at Paris was, on the 10th of last month, effaced by order of M. Savary, Chief of Police. The cap of Liberty in front of the edifice was taken down the same time.

The *Moniteur* of the 3d inst. contains a long account of a *fete* given by the Prince of Schwarzenburgh on the 1st instant

instant, at which Napoleon and his new bride were present; but which is worthy of attention only from the melancholy accidents which took place on the occasion. The room in which the ball was given was, after the Parisian fashion, ornamented with pictures of gauze, muslin, and other light stuffs. In an early part of the evening, the drapery of a window curtain caught fire; the flame extended itself with the rapidity of lightning, and all in an instant became most dreadful confusion. Napoleon and his Empress, who were in different parts of the room, precipitately fled; the Queen of Naples, who followed in their suite, narrowly escaped the fury of the flames. Many ladies, and some gentlemen (among whom was Prince Kurakin, the Russian Ambassador), were in the general consternation and confusion severely wounded; and, lamentable to state, the Princess Pauline Schwarzenberg, who remained to the last, in order to save her children (one of whom perished), fell a prey to the pitiless fury of the flames. She was the mother of eight children, and was four months advanced in pregnancy. She is admitted to have possessed all the excellent qualities of human nature; and it is justly observed, that the affectionate act which deprived society of such an ornament, proves how much she is entitled to the deep regret so universally expressed for her loss. The Princess de la Layen and the Baroness Tausard were supposed to have also perished (the former is since actually dead), and many others are not expected to recover, as only 15 or 16 of the wounded persons are considered to be out of danger. The gardens, extensive and well lighted, presented for a considerable time the distressing spectacle of "husbands calling for their wives, of wives calling upon their husbands and children, and who, the moment they found each other, embraced with transport, as if a long absence had separated them."

HOLLAND ANNEXED TO FRANCE.

Extract from the Registers of the Office of the Secretary of State.

Palace of Rambouillet, July 9. 1810.

We, Napoleon, Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine, Mediator of the Swiss Confederation, &c. have decreed, and hereby decree, as follows.

Title I. Art. 1. Holland is united to France.—2. The City of Amsterdam shall be the third City of the Empire.—3. Holland shall have six Senators, six Deputies to the Council of State, 25 Deputies to the Legislative Body, and two Judges in the Court of Cassation.—4. The Officers by sea and land, of what-

ever rank, shall be continued in their employments. Commissions shall be delivered to them, signed with our hand. The Royal Guard shall be united to our Imperial Guard.

Title II.—Of the Administration for 1810.—5. The Duke of Placentia, Arch-Treasurer of the Empire, shall repair to Amsterdam in the capacity of our Lieutenant-general. He shall preside in the Council of Ministers, and attend to the dispatch of business. His functions shall cease the 1st of January 1811, the period when the French administration shall commence.—6. All the Public Functionaries, of whatever rank, are confirmed in their employments.

Title III.—Of the Finances.—7. The present contributions shall continue to be levied until the 1st of January 1811, at which period the country shall be eased of that burden, and the imposts put on the same footing as for the rest of the Empire.—8. The budget of receipts and disbursements shall be submitted to our approbation before the 1st of August next. Only one-third of the present amount of interest upon the public debt shall be carried to the account of expenditure for 1810. The interest of the debt for 1808 and 1809, not yet paid, shall be reduced to one-third, and charged on the budget of 1810.—9. The Custom-houses on the frontier, other than those of France, shall be organized under the superintendance of our Director-general of the Custom-houses. The Dutch custom-houses shall be incorporated therewith. The line of custom-houses now on the French frontier shall be kept up until the 1st of January 1811, when it shall be removed, and the communication of Holland with the Empire become free.—10. The colonial produce, actually in Holland, shall remain in the hands of the owners, upon paying a duty of 50 per cent. *ad valorem*. A declaration of the amount shall be made before the 1st of September, at farthest. The said merchandize, upon payment of the duties, may be imported into France, and circulated through the whole extent of the Empire.

Title IV.—11. There shall be at Amsterdam a Special Administration, presided over by one of our Counsellors of State, which shall have the superintendance of, and the necessary funds to provide for, the repairs of the dikes, polders, and other public works.

Title V.—12. In the course of the present month there shall be nominated by the Legislative Body of Holland a Commission of 15 Members, to proceed to Paris, in order to constitute a Council, whose

whose business shall be to regulate definitively all that relates to the public and local debts, and to conciliate the principles of the union with the localities and interests of the country.—13. Our Ministers are charged with the execution of the present Decree. (Signed)

By the Emperor, NAPOLEON.

(Signed) The Minister Secretary of State,
H. B. Duke of Bassano.

SPAIN.

A letter from Corunna of the 5th inst. mentions, that on the festival of St. Joseph a ball was given in honour of the Bourber by the French officers in Santander; and to this ceremony were invited all the young ladies of the neighbourhood. Some of them, it seems, did not think fit to appear, and among these were three English women. All the absentees were fined in the sum of 4,800 rs. or about 48*l.* sterling.

The inhabitants of the Garaccas on the Spanish Main have proclaimed themselves independent, in consequence of hearing from Old Spain of the departure of the Junta, and of the approach of the French to Seville. In their proclamation, they express their determined hatred to the French, their attachment to Great Britain, and their willingness to re-unite with the Mother Country should she regain her independence.

ITALY.

The tyranny and extortion of the French excite continual insurrections throughout the Papal States. During the month of May, there were many executions—from twenty to thirty were sometimes shot in a morning; but the resentment of the people continued stronger than their fears, and these executions only rendered them more vindictive and enterprising. Vast numbers of Frenchmen had fallen; and, in fact, they could only appear, in the country more especially, in strong parties.

The strong symptoms of dissatisfaction which have been manifested throughout the Papal States, and which the dignified Clergy are suspected of promoting, have rendered it necessary for the Government to collect in the vicinity of Rome an armed force of 20,000 men. Many of the French troops were, until lately, quartered upon the inhabitants; but, in consequence of the numerous assassinations which this dispersion occasioned, it was abandoned, and the cathedrals and other public buildings have been converted into barracks for their use.

Salotti, the relative of Buonaparte, and his unprincipled agent at Naples, &c. some time since died suddenly at Rome, as is supposed, from poison.

GERMANY.

An article from Vienna states, that a treaty of defensive alliance has been concluded between France and Austria; by which the latter binds herself, under certain conditions, to assist France with an army of 150,000 men. The nature of the conditions is not mentioned; but it is highly probable, that the partition of Turkey is the chief object of the treaty, understood, if not expressed.

The comparative state of poverty to which the once-opulent inhabitants of Hamburg are reduced, may be inferred from the following circumstance:—Mollitor, the French Commander, had it recently in contemplation to march the division under his command, amounting to 10,000 men, to the frontiers of Holland, with the view of encamping there for a limited time. He applied to the Senate to furnish the necessary supplies; but they, in reply, declared their finances to be so low, as to be unable to purchase even the wood for building huts and temporary erections for the officers. Mollitor remonstrated, and threatened; but the Senate persisted in their declaration; and in consequence, the French General was obliged to relinquish his design.

SWEDEN.

The following article details the particulars of a disturbance which took place at Stockholm on the burial of the late Crown Prince, and in which Count Fersen lost his life. The Stockholm Gazette alludes to this tumult; and a reward is offered for the apprehension of those concerned, without affording any clue as to the cause. The private letters represent it to have arisen from the suspicions entertained that the Crown Prince had met with an untimely death. The Court, to purge itself, and to quiet the public mind, has offered a reward of 20,000 rix-dollars to any person who shall bring forward any evidence in proof that his Highness's death was occasioned by criminal means.

A private letter from Stockholm, dated the 22d ult. gives the following particulars:—“The funeral procession of the Crown Prince arrived here yesterday. It was led by Count Axell Fersen, in a carriage drawn by six horses. An immense assemblage of people had collected. No symptoms of riot or outrage were observable until the corpse had reached New-street (*Nygatan*); when the populace began to hiss and shout at the Count, who did not seem to suppose that the indignity was directed to him; but, on a stone being thrown into the carriage, the Count put his head out of
the

the window, and, if I may judge from his gestures, which were too significant to be mistaken, set the mob at defiance. This exasperated them to such a degree, that they discharged a volley of stones at the coach, one of which struck the Count in the face. The Count immediately ordered the postillions to stop, jumped out of the coach, and with great difficulty reached the nearest house. At that moment Baron Silversparre, the Adjutant-General, arrived; and, on demanding the cause of the riot, the general exclamation was, Count Fersen has murdered the Crown Prince. Silversparre then told them, that the King had ordered him to declare that the Count should be arrested and tried. The mob then huzzaed, and began to disperse. The carriage had in the mean time advanced a little, and stopped in the square. In half an hour after, the Count came out of the house; and, in approaching the carriage, the mob suddenly rushed upon him, tore the star from his coat, pelted him with stones, and murdered him! So ferocious were the assassins, that they tore the clothes off the body of the Count, and exposed his naked corpse in the street. The Life Guards came up; the people were told to disperse, but in vain; they pelted the officers, &c., used most threatening and abusive language respecting the Queen and Countess Piper, and became more and more outrageous. The soldiers fired, and a great many were shot. The Council of State assembled. Countess Piper, sister of Count Fersen, was arrested, as well as Mr. Rossi, principal physician of the deceased Crown Prince, and sent to the fortress of Wrexholm. When the insurgents were informed of these proceedings, and that Count Fabian Fersen had resigned his office as Lord Chamberlain, the public tranquillity was somewhat restored. In the night, the mob attacked Count Ugglas's house, and broke all the windows, but did no farther damage. Today, cannon is planted in the squares; and orders have been issued for several regiments to march with all possible expedition to the capital."

Stockholm is considered to be still in a state of agitation, and to have a tendency to tumult. The Diet was appointed to assemble on the 23d inst.; and, as a measure of precaution, they are to meet at Orebis. The brother of Count Fersen had requested an enquiry, in order to negative the reports in circulation injurious to the character of the latter, and which had been granted. No fewer than five attempts have been made to set Stockholm on fire; and some circum-

stances have transpired, which tend to confirm the suspicion of the Count Prince having been poisoned; in consequence of which, a physician has been arrested. The greatest possible military precautions appear necessary to preserve the tranquillity of the Swedish capital.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CANNIBALS.—Some Sydney Gazettee have reached town, one of which contains an account of a Cannibal expedition from the Fijee islands, of which Mr. Thomas Smith, second officer of the *Favourite*, Capt. Campbell, who was unexpectedly made prisoner by the natives on the 7th of October last, soon after the arrival of the vessel at those islands, was compelled to be a witness. A large fleet of canoes sailed from Highlea on the 14th of October to make war upon the island of Taffere, or Taffeia; they arrived there on the 12th, and had a desperate conflict for some time with the natives of Taffere, who were also in their canoes, but the latter, overpowered by greatly superior numbers, were forced to give way, and fled on shore. The canoes were taken possession of, with only one captive, an unfortunate boy, who being presented to Bullandam, the relentless Fijee Chief, was ordered to be slaughtered, as it was his determination that not a single life should be spared. This ruthless sentence was immediately executed with a club, three blows from which the youthful sufferer endured, and then expired. The body was afterwards given into the charge of an attendant, to be roasted for the Chief and his principal associates. The horrors that immediately succeeded the defeat the most sensible imagination can but faintly represent. A massacre was determined on; and as the men had escaped the fury of their conquerors by flight, the women and children became the chief object of search — on which mission a canoe was dispatched, and unhappily the fatal discovery was very soon made. On a signal from the shore, numbers landed, and a hut was set fire to, probably as a signal for the work of destruction to commence. Within a cluster of mangroves the devoted wretches had taken sanctuary; many might undoubtedly have secured themselves by accompanying the flight of their vanquished husbands and relatives, could they have consented to a separation from their helpless children, who were no less devoted than themselves. A dreadful yell was the forerunner of the assault; the ferocious monsters rushed upon them with their clubs, and, without regard to sex or infancy, promiscuously butchered all. Some who still

and motion were treated as dead bodies, which were mostly dragged to the beach by one of their limbs, and through the water into the canoes; their groans were disregarded, and their unheeded protracted sufferings were still more hurtful to the feelings of humanity than even the general massacre itself had been. Among the slaughtered were some few men, whose age perhaps had prevented their flight; but, in fact, so sudden and so dreadful was the consternation that succeeded the defeat of the unhappy natives of Tassere, as no doubt to paralyze the minds of the wretched creatures, when prompt consideration could alone be serviceable to their deplorable condition. The conquerors appeared to anticipate with inordinate delight the festival with which this sad event had gratified their horrible expectation. Forty-two bodies were extended on one platform in Bulandam's canoe; and one of these, a young female, appearing most to attract his attention, he desired that his second in command would have it laid by for themselves.

The dead bodies were got into the canoes, and the whole fleet left Tassere on their return to the main island; where many others joined in the horrible festivity, which was conducted with rude peals of acclamation. Mr. Smith was on this occasion also taken on shore by the great Chief, and here had again to experience a detestable spectacle. The bodies had been dismembered of their limbs, which were suspended on the boughs of trees in readiness for cookery; and afterwards, part of a human leg was offered to Mr. Smith, who had never broke his fast for five days. The offer he rejected with abhorrence; and, upon his captors appearing astonished at the refusal, he gave them to understand, that, if he eat of human flesh, he should instantly die. They were satisfied with this excuse, and continued their abominable severity the whole night.—Mr. Smith was at length released, after fasting nine days; as were also some of the crew of the vessel, who had likewise been taken prisoners.

A melancholy fate has attended the crew of the ship *Boyd*, which sailed from Botany Bay to New Zealand, in consequence of an agreement made by the Captain with one of the Chiefs of New Zealand (who happened to be at Botany Bay) to purchase timber to take to England. On the arrival of the vessel, the Captain was invited on shore, and attended the Chief with part of the ship's company in the boat. Nothing particular transpired on this occasion; but the Chief returned on board the ship, attend-

ed by a number of canoes full of men. They were permitted to examine the ship, as a matter of curiosity. Tapp-hee, the Chief, was treated with great respect; and, having continued on board some time, he got into his boat, for the purpose, as it was supposed, of meeting the Captain of the ship, who, he said, had gone to see the timber. Instead, however, of leaving the ship, he gave a yell, which was the signal for the massacre of the whole ship's company. There were about 30 in all, 20 of them they tore limb from limb, and regaled themselves upon the flesh of the unfortunate victims. About ten of the men, to save their lives, climbed the masts, and two women passengers, and a lad, ran down below; the Chief hailed the men, and told them, that they had got all they wanted, having plundered the ship; and that, if they would come down, their lives should be spared. The deluded men obeyed, and fell, like their comrades, a sacrifice to the inordinate and brutal appetites of the Cannibals. The two female passengers and the boy were taken on shore, and the ship was burnt. The Captain and men on shore were never heard of. The rival Chief, *Pari*, situated at a different part of the island, hearing of the affair, expressed his sorrow on the occasion to the Captain of the *City of Edinburgh*, who was at the island for timber; and prepared to accompany him with an armed force to release the women and the boy; in which they fully succeeded; and the latter arrived safe on board the *City of Edinburgh* at the Cape.

SCOTCH NEWS.

July 2. A tremendous storm of thunder and lightning was experienced at *Dundee*. The lightning fell on Mr. Keil's house at *Monorgan*, and did considerable damage. One of the chimney-tops was thrown down, and a great number of slates torn from the roof. Most of the windows were broken and shattered to pieces. The lightning ran along the bell-wires, and entered three bed-rooms, which it entirely dismantled. The back was driven from a chest of drawers, and part of the cloth that covered them was burned. The three maids who were in the house at the time made a narrow escape; the neck of one of them was scorched. They were so much stunned with the noise, that it was some time before they could hear distinctly.

July 6. Two young gentlemen, of the name of *Muirhead*, one in the 23d, the other in the 10th year of his age, sons to a West India Merchant in *Glasgow*.

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CANNIBALS.—Some Sydney Gazettees have reached town, one of which contains an account of a Cannibal expedition from the Fijee islands, of which Mr. Thomas Smith, second officer of the *Favourite*, Capt. Campbell, who was unexpectedly made prisoner by the natives on the 7th of October last, soon after the arrival of the vessel at those islands, was compelled to be a witness. A large fleet of canoes sailed from Highlex on the 11th of October to make war upon the island of Taffere, or Taffeia; they arrived there on the 12th, and had a desperate conflict for some time with the natives of Taffere, who were also in their canoes, but the latter, overpowered by greatly superior numbers, were forced to give way, and fled on shore. The canoes were taken possession of, with only one captive, an unfortunate boy, who being presented to Bullandam, the relentless Fijee Chief, was ordered to be slaughtered, as it was his determination that not a single life should be spared. This ruthless sentence was immediately executed with a club, three blows from which the youthful sufferer endured, and then expired. The body was afterwards given into the charge of an attendant, to be roasted for the Chief and his principal associates. The horrors that immediately succeeded the defeat the most sensible imagination can but faintly represent. A massacre was determined on; and as the men had escaped the fury of their conquerors by flight, the women and children became the chief object of search — on which mission a canoe was dispatched; and unhappily the fatal discovery was very soon made. On a signal from the shore, numbers landed, and a hut was set fire to, probably as a signal for the work of destruction to commence. Within a cluster of mangroves the devoted wretches had taken sanctuary; many might undoubtedly have secured themselves by accompanying the flight of their vanquished husbands and relatives, could they have consented to a separation from their helpless children, who were no less devoted than themselves. A dreadful yell was the forerunner of the assault; the ferocious monsters rushed upon them with their clubs, and, without regard to sex or infancy, promiscuously butchered all. Some who

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still had life and motion were treated as dead bodies, which were mostly dragged to the beach by one of their limbs, and through the water into the canoes; their groans were disregarded, and their unheeded protracted sufferings were still more hurtful to the feelings of humanity than even the general massacre itself had been. Among the slaughtered were some few men, whose age perhaps had prevented their flight; but, in fact, so sudden and so dreadful was the consternation that succeeded the defeat of the unhappy natives of Taffere, as no doubt to paralyze the minds of the wretched creatures, when prompt consideration could alone be serviceable to their deplorable condition. The conquerors appeared to anticipate with inordinate delight the festival with which this sad event had gratified their horrible expectation. Forty-two bodies were extended on one platform in Bulandam's canoe; and one of these, a young female, appearing most to attract his attention, he desired that his second in command would have it laid by for themselves.

The dead bodies were got into the canoes, and the whole fleet left Taffere on their return to the main island; where many others joined in the horrible festivity, which was conducted with rude peals of acclamation. Mr. Smith was on this occasion also taken on shore by the great Chief, and here had again to experience a detestable spectacle. The bodies had been dismembered of their limbs, which were suspended on the boughs of trees in readiness for cookery; and afterwards, part of a human leg was offered to Mr. Smith, who had never broke his fast for five days. The offer he rejected with abhorrence; and, upon his captors appearing astonished at the refusal, he gave them to understand, that, if he eat of human flesh, he should instantly die. They were satisfied with this excuse, and continued their abominable severity the whole night.—Mr. Smith was at length released, after fasting nine days; as were also some of the crew of the vessel, who had likewise been taken prisoners.

A melancholy fate has attended the crew of the ship *Boyd*, which sailed from Botany Bay to New Zealand, in consequence of an agreement made by the Captain with one of the Chiefs of New Zealand (who happened to be at Botany Bay) to purchase timber to take to England. On the arrival of the vessel, the Captain was invited on shore, and attended the Chief with part of the ship's company in the boat. Nothing particular transpired on this occasion; but the Chief returned on board the ship, attend-

ed by a number of canoes full of men. They were permitted to examine the ship, as a matter of curiosity. Tapp-*bee*, the Chief, was treated with great respect; and, having continued on board some time, he got into his boat, for the purpose, as it was supposed, of meeting the Captain of the ship, who, he said, had gone to see the timber. Instead, however, of leaving the ship, he gave a yell, which was the signal for the massacre of the whole ship's company. There were about 30 in all, 20 of them they tore limb from limb, and regaled themselves upon the flesh of the unfortunate victims. About ten of the men, to save their lives, climbed the masts, and two women passengers, and a lad, ran down below; the Chief hailed the men, and told them, that they had got all they wanted, having plundered the ship, and that, if they would come down, their lives should be spared. The deluded men obeyed, and fell, like their comrades, a sacrifice to the inordinate and brutal appetites of the Cannibals. The two female passengers and the boy were taken on shore, and the ship was burnt. The Captain and men on shore were never heard of. The rival Chief, *Pari*, situated at a different part of the island, hearing of the affair, expressed his sorrow on the occasion to the Captain of the *City of Edinburgh*, who was at the island for timber; and prepared to accompany him with an armed force to release the women and the boy; in which they fully succeeded, and the latter arrived safe on board the *City of Edinburgh* at the Cape.

SCOTCH NEWS.

July 2. A tremendous storm of thunder and lightning was experienced at *Dundee*. The lightning fell on Mr. Keil's house at *Monorgan*, and did considerable damage. One of the chimney-tops was thrown down, and a great number of slates torn from the roof. Most of the windows were broken and shattered to pieces. The lightning ran along the bell-wires, and entered three bed-rooms, which it entirely dismantled. The back was driven from a chest of drawers, and part of the cloth that covered them was burned. The three maids who were in the house at the time made a narrow escape: the neck of one of them was scorched. They were so much stunned with the noise, that it was some time before they could hear distinctly.

July 6. Two young gentlemen, of the name of *Muirhead*, one in the 23d, the other in the 10th year of his age, sons to a West India Merchant in *Glasgow*.

the window, and, if I may judge from his gestures, which were too significant to be mistaken, set the mob at defiance. This exasperated them to such a degree, that they discharged a volley of stones at the coach, one of which struck the Count in the face. The Count immediately ordered the postillions to stop, jumped out of the coach, and with great difficulty reached the nearest house. At that moment Baron Silversparre, the Adjutant-General, arrived; and, on demanding the cause of the riot, the general exclamation was, Count Fersen has murdered the Crown Prince. Silversparre then told them, that the King had ordered him to declare that the Count should be arrested and tried. The mob then huzzaed, and began to disperse. The carriage had in the mean time advanced a little, and stopped in the square. In half an hour after, the Count came out of the house; and, in approaching the carriage, the mob suddenly rushed upon him, tore the star from his coat, pelted him with stones, and murdered him! So ferocious were the assassins, that they tore the clothes off the body of the Count, and exposed his naked corpse in the street. The Life Guards came up; the people were told to disperse, but in vain; they pelted the officers, &c., used most threatening and abusive language respecting the Queen and Countess Piper, and became more and more outrageous. The soldiers fired, and a great many were shot. The Council of State assembled. Countess Piper, sister of Count Fersen, was arrested, as well as Mr. Rossi, principal physician of the deceased Crown Prince, and sent to the fortress of Wrexholm. When the Insurgents were informed of these proceedings, and that Count Fabean Fersen had resigned his office as Lord Chamberlain, the public tranquillity was somewhat restored. In the night, the mob attacked Count Ugglas's house, and broke all the windows, but did no farther damage. Today, cannon is planted in the squares; and orders have been issued for several regiments to march with all possible expedition to the capital."

Stockholm is considered to be still in a state of agitation, and to have a tendency to tumult. The Diet was appointed to assemble on the 23d inst.; and, as a measure of precaution, they are to meet at Orebis. The brother of Count Fersen had requested an enquiry, in order to negative the reports in circulation injurious to the character of the latter, and which had been granted. No fewer than five attempts have been made to set Stockholm on fire; and some circum-

stances have transpired, which tend to confirm the suspicion of the Count Prince having been poisoned; in consequence of which, a physician has been arrested. The greatest possible military precautions appear necessary to preserve the tranquillity of the Swedish capital.

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SCOTCH NEWS.

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COUNTRY NEWS.

June 14. An extraordinary circumstance occurred lately on a farm in the neighbourhood of *Llanelly*. A young girl, accompanied by her brother, driving some cows into the field from milking, was attacked by a bull, thrown down, and trampled upon; the boy, anxious for his sister's safety, picked up a sharp stone, which he threw at the animal, and striking him between the eyes, he fell dead instantly, the stone being literally buried in the skull.

July 1. Mr. Rogers, a farmer at *Balls Hundred*, near *Chepstow*, was, this night, murdered by some ruffians, who entered his house, and to whom he refused to disclose where his property was concealed.

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made its way through the North-east window of the gallery, which it burst to pieces, and drove out the frame.—In a field near *Broomhall*, a very valuable horse belonging to Mr. S. Newbould was killed during the storm; and a house at *Rotherham* was much damaged by the lightning.—A waggon and horses were precipitated over a bridge at *Lee*, in *Buckinghamshire*; two of the horses were killed, but the driver, who was riding on the waggon, escaped unhurt.—At the village of *Llanconlet*, about two miles from the opposite shore of *Swansea*, about 40 persons were induced to seek shelter in a mill, which being struck by the lightning, killed three men (W. Hopkins, D. Thomas, and D. Jenkins), and wounded about 20 others; and we learn another man has since died. The miller, who was at work, escaped; but the mill was burnt to the ground.—At *Wellingborough*, in *Northamptonshire*, the electric fluid descended through the chimney of a house, and entering a bed room, killed Mr. Hornby, of that place, shoemaker, who was in bed with his wife and child, but neither of the latter sustained the least injury.—At *Painton* in *Lincolnshire*, a cow was so frightened, that she threw herself into a ditch, and was drowned.—At *Aston*, *Warwickshire*, a fine oak standing under a tree for shelter, was struck by the lightning between the eyes, which literally dashed its head to pieces.—The storm raged with considerable violence in *Cardiganshire*: a Dissenting Minister riding near *Eglwyswre* had his horse killed under him, and was so much hurt, that serious apprehensions are entertained of his life.—The lightning also struck the Coach and Horses public-house at *Castletown*, a village between *Cardiff* and *Newport*; it entered the roof at the top of the chimney, and after shattering the mantle-pieces in the upper and lower room, forced its way through the window of both apartments, several squares of glass in which were broken. Four men sitting in the parlour escaped unhurt.—During the afternoon, the same day, the town of *Monmouth* was visited by a storm of thunder and lightning, which continued for some time, but happily without doing any injury there.

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was thrown during the third round; when a blood-vessel of the brain was ruptured by the fall, as well as the spinal marrow injured, in consequence of which he soon afterwards became delirious at intervals, and died within the space of 48 hours.—Verdict *Manslaughter*.

July 6. A fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Harrowby, a farmer of *East Upton*, Essex, which destroyed the house and a very extensive range of out-houses, cattle, rick-yards, &c. The flames were first discovered issuing from a bake-house, over which labourers slept, about a quarter before 12 o'clock; but how the fire happened has not been ascertained. About 12 head of cattle were destroyed, chiefly valuable horses.

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July 11. A most distressing accident happened at *Wimbish*, about four miles from *Saffron Walden*. As Mr. Ward, bricklayer, of *Waldon*, was going down a well at the above place, he was so overpowered by the foulness of the confined air, that he let go his hold of the rope, and fractured his skull in the fall. The person who let him down, discovering what had happened, called a young man named *Savill*, of *Wimbish*, who immediately agreed to go down, and endeavour to extricate Ward; but he had no sooner proceeded about the same depth, than he was suffocated from the like fatal cause, and fell never to rise again.

July 12. The roof of a barn, which had recently been converted into a meeting-house, at *Horns-End*, between *Christchurch* and *Poole*, fell in, whilst — *Hodges*, a Methodist, was preaching. There were a hundred people present, many of whom were much hurt, and four persons were killed.

Exeter, July 13. During the last week the inhabitants of this city suffered the greatest inconvenience, from the general distrust in the responsibility of almost every country bank, occasioned by the failure of the Western bank under the firm of *Wilcocks and*
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Co. and the reported stoppage of some others in the county of *Devon*, as well as in various parts of the kingdom. In consequence of this circumstance, and the scarcity of small change, all business was as it were at a stand, and every banking house in *Exeter* and the county of *Devon* suffered a considerable run on its cash payments. This day, however, a general meeting of the inhabitants was held at the Guildhall, when resolutions were entered into, which tranquillized the minds of the publick, and restored their confidence in the banks of *Exeter*. Similar meetings having been held in other towns, with equally good effect, and the Banks in *Exeter* having agreed to receive local bank notes in payment as before, the ebullition has nearly subsided.

July 14. The thunder-storm, this day, occasioned several accidents. A poor old man who was working in the garden of Mr. *Sneathe* in the *Edgware-road*, was struck blind by the lightning; and two gentlemen, who sought shelter under a tree near *Canterbury*, were killed by it.—From the same cause a barn filled with corn, at *Ditton*, was consumed.—A ball of fire passed along *Kilburn Wells*, by which the driver of the *Watford* coach, and a passenger, was struck down by the lightning: the woman was much hurt, and the ring on her finger melted.—One of the horses of a team near *Haddington* was killed, as was a carpenter between *Dartford* and *Shooter's-hill*.

July 15. A dreadful storm of thunder, hail, and rain, which lasted upwards of an hour, was experienced at *Windsor*, this afternoon, about 3. The hail-stones, which equalled a common marble in size, beat all the fruit off the trees, and destroyed the peas and beans in the gardens of that town and its environs.

July 17. At a fire which broke out this night at *Wycomb*, Bucks, the son of Mr. *Coombe*, a youth five years old, perished in the flames.

July 18. As Mr. *Bly*, master of one of the *Leith* packets, was sailing up the *Thames*, and upon deck exerting himself, he was suddenly laid hold of by the twisting of his cable, dragged to the wheel, and his body literally doubled together. His screams were frightful to hear, and his legs and thighs were severed from his body. He survived but a short time, during which he lamented the fate of his poor wife and five children, and intreated the crew to take care of his owner's vessel.

July 21. This morning, a fire broke out in the melting-house of Mr. *Stokes*, tallow-chandler, near the Church-yard,
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gown, were unfortunately drowned on their return from Carnbleton to Greenock.

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July 12. The roof of a barn, which had recently been converted into a meeting-house, at *Horns-End*, between *Christchurch* and *Poole*, fell in, whilst — *Hodges*, a Methodist, was preaching. There were a hundred people present, many of whom were much hurt, and four persons were killed.

Exeter, July 13. During the last week the inhabitants of this city suffered the greatest inconvenience, from the general distrust in the responsibility of almost every country bank, occasioned by the failure of the Western bank under the firm of *Wilcocks and Gurn.* *MAG. July, 1810.*

Co. and the reported stoppage of some others in the county of *Devon*, as well as in various parts of the kingdom. In consequence of this circumstance, and the scarcity of small change, all business was as it were at a stand, and every banking house in *Exeter* and the county of *Devon* suffered a considerable run on its cash payments. This day, however, a general meeting of the inhabitants was held at the Guildhall, when resolutions were entered into, which tranquillized the minds of the publick, and restored their confidence in the banks of *Exeter*. Similar meetings having been held in other towns, with equally good effect, and the Banks in *Exeter* having agreed to receive local bank notes in payment as before, the ebullition has nearly subsided.

July 14. The thunder-storm, this day, occasioned several accidents. A poor old man who was working in the garden of Mr. *Sneathe* in the *Edgware-road*, was struck blind by the lightning; and two gentlemen, who sought shelter under a tree near *Canterbury*, were killed by it.—From the same cause a barn filled with corn, at *Ditton*, was consumed.—A ball of fire passed along *Kilburn Wells*, by which the driver of the *Watford* coach, and a passenger, was struck down by the lightning: the woman was much hurt, and the ring on her finger melted.—One of the horses of a team near *Haddington* was killed, as was a carpenter between *Dartford* and *Shooter's-hill*.

July 15. A dreadful storm of thunder, hail, and rain, which lasted upwards of an hour, was experienced at *Windsor*, this afternoon, about 3. The hail-stones, which equalled a common marble in size, beat all the fruit off the trees, and destroyed the peas and beans in the garden of that town and its environs.

July 17. At a fire which broke out this night at *Wyeomb*, Bucks, the son of Mr. *Coombe*, a youth five years old, perished in the flames.

July 18. As Mr. *Bly*, master of one of the *Leith* packets, was sailing up the *Thames*, and upon deck exerting himself, he was suddenly laid hold of by the twisting of his cable, dragged to the wheel, and his body literally doubled together. His screams were frightful to hear, and his legs and thighs were severed from his body. He survived but a short time, during which he lamented the fate of his poor wife and five children, and intreated the crew to take care of his owner's vessel.

July 21. This morning, a fire broke out in the melting-house of Mr. *Stoker*, tallow-chandler, near the Church-yard, *Chelmsford*,

tormenting him, for Madame Martini, an acquaintance of Metastasio, became his pupil in singing and playing; and thus he got his board for nothing during three years. In this period he was made Lecturer at a convent in Leopoldstadt, which brought him 10*l.* *per annum*. He played also on the organ at Count Haugwize's Chapel, and sung at the Cathedral of St. Stephen. Haydn never went to Italy; if he had, he would have acquired a true taste for Italian Operas, which would have rendered his reputation as great for vocal, as it is all over the world for his instrumental musick. Thus rose Haydn, by his own exertions, from the greatest distress; and his compositions, for the last fifty years, have immortalized his name. He left a moderate fortune at his decease, chiefly saved from what he had acquired by his travels, and particularly by coming to England, where he acknowledged that his works have been best rewarded, where he was universally respected; and where in 1791 he was created a Doctor of Musick in the University of Oxford. He took, on his return from this country, a small house and garden at Gumpendorf, where he lived as a widower, until the time of his death. In form, Haydn was of middle size, and had no remarkable features. In 1805 he composed instrumental parts to a church service, which had been written only for voices in 1742; and afterwards presented it to his benefactor, the Prince of Esterhazy, which was the last of his works. He composed from his eighteenth to his seventy-third year, 113 overtures, 163 pieces for the viola di gamba, 20 divertimentos for various instruments, 3 marches, 24 trios, 6 violin solos, 15 concertos for different instruments, 50 services, 83 quartetts, 66 sonatas for the piano-forte, 42 German, English, and Italian duetts, 5 German puppet operas (a performance which the late Empress Maria Theresa was much attached to,) 5 oratorios, 366 Scotch airs, and 400 minuets and waltzes. He was born in 1730, and died in May 1809.

Vol. LXXX. pp. 187. 665. The Will of Mrs. Middleton was, like every act of her life, a mark of a good heart. She left to a distant relation (having no near relations) an estate, which came from her family, in Yorkshire. To a Baronet, well known in the charitable institutions of the Metropolis, she left a considerable property, in regard to which he had assisted her in establishing her right of succession. To her husband's relations she gave whatever had been her husband's; for her faithful servants she made a most generous provision; 1000*l.* was distributed among her three Executors; a charitable donation was allotted to poor persons in Ken-

sington; and the residue of her property was left to a grand-daughter of Sir John Cotton, in whose family she had passed great part of the early years of her life.

P. 502. By the death of the late F. G. Skinner, esq. the Naval service has suffered a severe loss; and it is not right that such a man should pass unnoticed to his grave, without some brief memorial of his virtues and his talents. Capt. Skinner was brought up under Sir H. B. Neale, who at that time commanded the St. Fiorenzo, and was with him when he brought his ship with so much judgment from amongst the mutineers at the Nore; he was also with Sir H. B. Neale, when, in company with the Amelia, he fought three French frigates on the coast of France; but which escaped, in consequence of the latter being dismasted, and being close in with the French ports. In the course of their service, his captain, whose character needs no eulogium, became sincerely attached to him, and finding him, in every respect, an admirable officer, in 1804, succeeded in getting him made a Commander. On the breaking out of the present war, which succeeded the short peace of Amiens, Capt. Skinner made perpetual offers of his services, and was at length, in the beginning of 1808, appointed to the Hindostan of 24 guns, and 150 men, which was employed as a store-ship in victualling Sir Charles Cotton's Fleet, at that time blockading Lisbon. In the autumn of the same year, he was appointed to the Goldfinch of 10 guns and 74 men, one of a class of vessels built on a plan of General Bentham's, well calculated for sailing, but for no other purpose, and intended for the destruction of the small French privateers which infest the straits of Dover; but, unaccountably as it may seem, hardly ever employed upon this service. In this vessel, on the 18th of May last, as he was cruising off Bilbao, in the night he fell in with a large French corvette of 14 guns and 130 men, called La Mouch, which he engaged about three in the morning, and continued in close action till about eight, when the French captain took advantage of a breeze of wind to make his escape, and the Goldfinch, having suffered much in the masts and rigging, was incapacitated from following him. Capt. Skinner had three men killed and twelve wounded. A few days afterward the corvette was taken off St. Andero by the Amelia, Capt. Irby, who, in his letter to the Admiralty, made honourable mention of Capt. Skinner's spirited conduct. It appeared from the French Captain that in the action with the Goldfinch, he lost two men killed, and nine wounded. Upon this occasion Capt. Skinner received the most flattering letters from the Admiral of the fleet, and the Port-admiral; and his conduct was considered

dered such as entitled him to a better ship. Before he returned, therefore, from his subsequent voyage to Cadiz, he received from the Admiralty an appointment to the *Trinculo*, at that time just launched, and one of the finest sloops in the service. There was now an opportunity opened to him of distinguishing himself, which was as suddenly closed by one of those unforeseen events which baffle all human calculation, and all his hopes of fame and honour were closed for ever: he had contracted a violent cold, on his return from Cadiz, in consequence of his keeping open his cabin-window at night, for the accommodation of a gentleman who came home with him as a passenger, and who was afflicted with an asthma. By the time he arrived off Falmouth, his disorder increased considerably; in his anxiety to land dispatches from the Marquis Wellesley, then at Seville, he was exposed to a great deal of bad weather, in the latter end of last October; and after making use of the speaking trumpet, when it blew a gale of wind, in a fit of coughing he broke a blood-vessel. However, as it was the first wish of his heart to go out in his new ship, he proceeded to Portsmouth, and had nearly fitted her for sea, when he broke the ruptured vessel a second time. The physician of the fleet then gave it as his opinion, that it was certain death to enter into active service, and ordered him home, where he gradually declined, till death put a period to his sufferings. Such is a brief sketch of the life of this excellent young man. As an Officer, his merits were of the very highest order, and gave promise of his one day earning the right to be enrolled in the annals of his country, amongst those who have done so much honour to it by their courage and capacity. An attention to his duty that was unremitting, a perfect knowledge of his profession, an intrepidity that never failed him when present death was before his eyes; but above all, a lively regard to the comforts of his crew were only a part of those qualities which formed his title as an Officer. On-board his ship he never allowed the meanest cabin boy to be struck, and perhaps there was no other in which there were so few punishments. Those only who knew him intimately can form an adequate idea of the kindness and virtues of his noble heart: he was the delight of his friends; and it may be said of him, with the greatest truth, that he was one of the brightest ornaments of the arduous and honourable profession which he had chosen.

P. 567. The beautiful *Elegy on Castle-Building* was written by Rev. Charles Jenner, M. A.

P. 668. The late Mrs. *Heathfield* was an ancient and respectable maiden lady,
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only sister and heiress of the Rev. John Heathfield, Minister of Northaw, Herts, who died the 6th of February last, leaving a will written, but not executed, and therefore useless: but his sister solicitously endeavoured to fulfil what she thought his intentions. She was buried on the 31st of May, the day on which the new church at Northaw was opened, to which the Rev. Samuel Davis is presented.

Mr. WINDHAM.

P. 589. col. 1. l. 19. r. Mr. Windham was born in London, May 3, 1750.

Ib. at bottom. The mutiny here mentioned happened at Norwich, before the departure of the Norfolk Militia for their quarters at Southolt and Aldborough in Suffolk.

Ib. col. 2. l. 16. r. "Early in the next year he went abroad, and spent that and the following year," &c.

..... l. 43. r. "In 1784 he came into Parliament, where he sat twenty-six years; at first for the city of Norwich; afterwards for various boroughs, and for a short time (1807) for the county of Norfolk; and he had not sat a month in the House of Commons, when he was selected by Mr. Burke to second his motion for a Representation to His Majesty on a very important subject."

P. 591. col. 2. l. 8 from the bottom, for "lesser," r. "least."

P. 592. col. 1. l. 12. for "insisted," r. "encysted."

P. 593. col. 1. l. 17. r. "for interment in the" &c.

DEATHS.

1809, Nov. 23. **A**T Balasore, in the East Indies, aged 23, the wife of Lieut.-col. Plumer, 2d reg. Native Infantry, and dau. of Mr. Robert Trueman, of Bread-street, London, after a long and painful illness, sustained in every part of its progress with the meekness and resignation which innocence and virtue inspire. Possessing all the advantages of youth and beauty, amiable in her manners, with every accomplishment that enhances the charms of female character, she was esteemed wherever known; yet all these exterior accomplishments, the graces of person and manner, that rendered her valuable and acceptable to society, derived a higher lustre from the inestimable qualities of her mind; the sweetness of her disposition, the benevolence of her heart, and the genuine worth that shone in every part of her conduct, endeared her to her family and friends. Her early fall, in the bloom of youth and beauty, is a severe visitation to a fond and disconsolate husband, and to those friends and relations who knew and admired her virtues.

30. At Patna, in the East Indies, Bethia, the wife of the Rev. W. A. Keating.

Dec. 7. At Muscat, in Persia, in the 23d year of his age, Wm. Chicheley Bunce, esq. British Resident at that place for the East India Company; to which appointment he was very lately promoted by the Government of Bombay. He was the only son of Mr. Wm. Bunce, of Northiam in Sussex, and nephew to R. C. Plowden, esq. director. His superior abilities, and rectitude of conduct, obtained him the most reputable patrons, and every honourable distinction in the Service that his youth would admit of, and his deportment to all ranks of people their entire confidence, esteem, and attachment.

30. At Madras, aged 20, Lieut. Henry A. Howell, 5th Native Infantry, son of Mr. Jas. H. of Surrey-street, Straud.

1810, Jan. 7. At Guilon, Madras, aged 25, Lieutenant Peter Fenoulhet, 2d batt. 14th reg. Native Infantry. The honourable zeal he at all times manifested in the discharge of the duties of his profession; was alone equalled by that honest integrity, and those amiable qualities, he displayed in all the transactions and scenes of private and social life. As he lived beloved by all, but by none more than his now surviving brother-officers, so must his death be regretted and deeply lamented by those who ever enjoyed the pleasure of his acquaintance.

8. At Calcutta, aged 16, William only son of the Rev. Wm. Birch, of Rugby, Warwickshire.

March On board His Majesty's ship Pompée, at Guadaloupe, aged 20, Mr. Wm. Ingle, master's mate of that ship, and second son of John I. esq. of Cambridge.

April Of fever on board the Walthamstow East Indiaman, on his passage from Bengal, aged 20, Mr. J. T. Rutt, jun. eldest son of Mr. Rutt, of Goswell-st.

2. Aged 67, Mrs. Beldam, wife of Mr. Valentine B. of Bishop Stortford; the warmth of whose friendship endeared her to an extensive circle of acquaintance, and whose tender and active sympathy often rendered her a benefactress to the poor, and a solace to the afflicted. Her social disposition, and great cheerfulness of mind, united with perfect propriety of manners, made her a fit companion equally for the old and young. In the private relations of life she ever discovered a heart full of feeling and affection; and while her immediate connexions live to regret her loss, they will continue to bless her memory in the recollection of her many virtues. Bred in the faith and practice of a Christian, she held fast her profession, and died in that humble hope which the Gospel only can create and fulfil.

12. At Antigua, aged 49, Capt. Charles White, R. N. Commissioner of the dock-yard at St. John's.

May At Messina, in Sicily, aged 19, Mr. Robert William Bishop, late a midshipman on-board His Majesty's ship Spartan, and second son of Charles B. esq. of Doctors Commons.

2. At Carrickfergus, co. Antrim, Ireland, Mr. Wm. Wallis, son of the late James W. esq. of Harling: he has left a widow and child in England.

26. On his return to India, on board the Eldon, off Madeira, Capt. E. W. Smythies, 15th reg. N. I. in the Company's service, Madras establishment.

28. At Gibraltar, Mr. C. Greetham, midshipman of His Majesty's ship Volontaire, son of Mr. G. of the Customs at Portsmouth.

June 1. At Lisbon, Wm. Wynne, esq. surgeon to the forces.

3. Aged 63, John Wood, esq. of Harcourt park, Salop.

26. At her brother's house in the Isle of Wight, Miss Michell, of Brighthelmstone.

At Balaruc, where he went for the benefit of the baths, the celebrated Joseph de Montgolfier (the first who discovered the principles of aërostation, and ascended in a balloon.)

30. At Carshalton, Surrey, aged 68, Capt. Samuel Goddard, of the 16th, or Queen's light dragoons.

Lately, Mr. Robert Foot, jun. of Ludwell, Wilts. He was going out with his loaded gun; but stopping to converse with a friend, incautiously rested on the muzzle of the gun, which went off at half-cock, and nearly the whole charge passed through his left hand, grazed his side, and lodged in his shoulder. He lingered four days.

At Wrexham, Richard Phillips, esq. late of Tynyrhos, Salop.

At Moorgate fold, near Blackburn, Ralph Latus, esq. a coroner for Lancash.

Aged 76, Capt. Robert Brown, Ipswich. Rev. Mr. Grant, rector of Nalton, vicar of Roch, Pembrokeshire, and prebendary of St. David's.

At Tettenhall, where she resided for near a century, aged 106, Elizabeth Prettie, spinster. She retained her faculties, and could walk about till within a few days of her death.

At Linton, Herefordshire, John Roberts, esq. Lieut. R. N. and son of the Rev. Mr. Roberts.

Suddenly, Miss Moore, an elderly lady, of Salisbury, a member of the Society of Friends.

At Foxley, Wilts, the wife of the Rev. J. Plumtree, assistant at Eton, and eldest son of the very Rev. Dean of Glouc.

Mr. T. Gillam, son of Mr. Benj. G. late banker, of Bristol.

At

At Trinidad, aged 26, Mr. Thomas Mayor Hall, master of His Majesty's schooner Elizabeth, eldest son of Mr. Joseph H. of Bristol.

In Patrick-street, Cork, at an advanced age, Myles Jackson, of Castle Jackson, in that county, esq.

At Cardiff, aged 64, Mrs. Catharine Bassett, eldest daughter of the late Rev. John B. prebendary of Llandaff.

At Yarmouth, aged 102, Mrs. Eliz. Hunter, widow.

At Winterton, aged 93, William Feanby. He retained all his faculties to the last; taught a school; could write the Lord's prayer on a paper the size of a sixpence; and wrote a hand that would be taken for a boy's of 17. He had engraved his own grave-stone, and had his coffin in his own house. He had no one to live with him, and refused to live with his son, who had long wished him to let his wife attend him.

July 1. At Witney, Oxfordshire, aged 80, Mrs. Gray, relict of James G. esq. attorney; much regretted by her surviving friends, to whose esteem she was entitled by the many worthy qualities which she possessed. Her numerous charities will render her loss severely felt by the poor, to whom she was a liberal benefactress.

Aged 74, Mr. John Batchelor, of Oxford, mason.

2. Aged 84, at the house of her sister Mrs. Williams, at St. Stephen's, near Canterbury, Mrs. Mary Goodere, elder surviving sister of the late Sir Edward Goodere and Sir John Dinely, barts. (See *Gent. Mag.* vol. LXV. pp. 1055 and 1115, and vol. LXXIX. p. 1171.) This excellent woman passed through her long life in the constant practice of every virtue. She was in the strictest sense of the word a Christian; for she made the doctrines and example of the most benevolent of beings the unremitted object of her thoughts, and of her imitation. Her loss is deeply felt, and sincerely regretted by his family and friends.

At Turnham-green, Mr. Ogden, some years ago a resident at Manchester; and well known on the turf. He is said to have died worth 100,000l.

Aged 52, Mr. James Christopher Forsyth, sen. of Russia-row, Milk-street.

Aged 76, James Nicklin, esq. of Hackney.

At Weymouth, William Wolstenholme, esq.: a fortnight before, his wife.

3. In Little Lever, Manchester, aged 63, Rev. Thomas Barnes, LL. D. for upwards of 30 years one of the ministers of the Dissenting chapel in Redcross-street, Manchester.

At Paisley, aged 73, Mr. Hugh Simm. He was a native of that town; and, though bred a mechanic, at an early pe-

riod of life discovered so strong an inclination after literary pursuits, that, without the assistance of a teacher, he made considerable proficiency in the study of the Latin language, &c. The discovery of this invincible propensity to literature, as well as aptness to learn, joined to a religious turn of mind, induced the late celebrated Dr. Witherspoon, when he left Paisley, to take him along with him to America; where, in Princetou-college, New Jersey (over which the learned Doctor presided), devoting his attention to the study of the learned languages and other branches of science, he became a Student of Divinity. The unfortunate revolutionary war, however, soon breaking out, his literary progress was unavoidably interrupted, and his connexion with his patron broken off, as their political sentiments respecting American independence happened to be extremely opposite. Dr. Witherspoon, as it is well known, at an early period of the contest, became a Member of Congress, and, by his writings, speeches, and other active exertions, contributed in no small degree toward the separation of the colonies from the mother-country; while Mr. Simm, in his humble sphere, became warmly devoted to the Royal cause.

Aged 76, Isaac Heaton, esq. of Norfolk-street, Strand.

In Stratford-place, the wife of John Kingston, esq. M. P.

4. At Chelsea, the widow of the late Rev. Mr. Wilson, canon of Windsor, and rector of Dinfield, Berks; and mother of G. W. esq. M. P. for Yarmouth in Norfolk, and of Commissioner W. of the Customs.

At Tayside, Perth, Patrick Keir, esq. of Kinmouth.

At Peterborough, aged 27, Wright Thomas Squire, esq.

5. In Chapel-street, aged 33, the widow of the late Ignatius Charles Blake, esq. of Ardfry, and mother of the present Lord Wallscourt.

At Hadspen house, Somersetshire, Miss Hobhouse, only sister of Henry H. esq.

Aged 63, Mr. James Moore, jeweller, of Derby.

6. At Highgate, Hester, wife of Nathaniel Harden, esq. merchant, of London.

Aged 58, Mary-Anne, wife of Richard Bridger, esq. of the Bank of England.

At Rushy-green, James Randall, esq. of Dartford, Kent.

At Ballerton, aged 66, Mr. Henry Hardy, chief constable of the South division of the Newark hundred.

At Hampton, Middlesex, aged 80, Mrs. Frances Ferguson.

7. At the Free School, Margate, Jane, the wife of Mr. Zechariah Cozens, in the 47th year of her age, leaving him and

six children to lament their inexpressible loss. She was descended from the Bedo's of Lymne, near Hythe, in Kent, "John Bedo, gent. ob. 14th Sept. 1767, ætat. 78," being her grandfather; and who was buried in Lymne church aforesaid. She had, through a happy union of nearly 23 years, evinced herself to be a woman of equanimity of temper, fortitude of mind, and indefatigable in her arduous sphere of life. To him, who, with a bleeding heart, recalls her virtues to remembrance, she was every thing that was desirable in a wife, a mother, and a friend. She had in Christian hope consigned the remains of three sons and one daughter to the peaceful grave, with whose dear ashes her worn-out, tender frame now rests. She had laboured, since the 1st of December last, under the fatal effects of the rupture of a blood-vessel on the lungs; which, as is too frequently the case, generated that too common ravager of the human race—a pulmonary consumption; and though every means which medical skill could devise were resorted to, alas! all were in vain. She sustained the long conflict with increased equanimity and fortitude of mind; and met the last Enemy with all the confidence and comfort, which faith in the merits and intercession of a Redeemer can alone inspire.

Aged 64, W. Drage, esq. of Buntingford, Herts.

Aged 55, Joseph Wilkinson, esq. of Bramhope, and recently of Hawksworth, near Leeds; a gentleman well known and highly respected in that neighbourhood, as major of the Leeds volunteers, and subsequently as captain in the Wharfedale corps.

Anne, daughter of the late Mr. Henry Wheelwright, of St. James's palace.

Miss Augusta Henrietta Colleton, fourth daughter of Sir James Nassau C. bart.

At Asfordby, co. Leic. aged 80, Mrs. Green, relict of Thomas G. esq. formerly a Captain in the Leicestershire militia.

At Alton, near Wirksworth, Mr. Francis Bruckfield, of Derby, surgeon to the regiment of Derbyshire Gentlemen and Yeomanry Cavalry, of which he had been a member from its establishment in 1794.

8. At Hatton, near Warwick, in the 38th year of her age, Mrs. Sarah-Anne Wynne, the only remaining daughter of the Rev. Dr. Parr. The brilliancy of her imagery in conversation and writing; the readiness, gaiety, and fertility of her wit; the acuteness of her observations upon men and things; and the variety of her knowledge upon the most familiar and most profound subjects; were very extraordinary. They who lived with her in the closest intimacy were again and again struck with admiration at the rapidity, ease, vivacity, and elegance of her epis-

tolary compositions: whether upon lively or serious topics, they were always adapted to the occasion; they were always free from the slightest taint of affected phraseology and foreign idiom; they were always distinguished by a peculiar felicity and originality of conception and expression; and the genius displayed in them would most undoubtedly have placed the writer in the very highest class of her female contemporaries, if she had employed her pen upon any work with a deliberate view to publication. Her reading in the most approved authors, both French and English, was diversified and extensive; her memory was prompt and correct; and her judgment, upon all questions of taste and literature, morality and religion, evidently marked the powers with which she had been gifted by Nature, and the advantages which she had enjoyed for cultivating those powers under the direction of her enlightened parents, and in the society of learned and ingenious men, to which she had access from her earliest infancy. With becoming resignation to the will of Heaven she endured a long and painful illness, which had been brought upon her by the pressure of domestic sorrow on a constitution naturally weak. Her virtues as a friend, a child, a wife, and a mother, were most exemplary; and her piety, being sincere, rational, and habitual, gave additional value to the great faculties of her understanding, and the generous feelings of her heart.

At Carshalton, Surrey, aged 70, Mr. W. Bird, of Howard-street, many years resident in the Strand, near Temple-bar.

James Serle, esq. of Bishopstoke, many years receiver-general of Hampshire, and steward to the Bishop of Winchester. His death is said to have been occasioned by cutting a corn too close, which produced a mortification.

Aged 82, Mrs. Jane Paterson, of Hull.

9. Mr. Blair, of Lancaster-court, Strand, attorney. Returning home to dinner from Westminster-hall, he dropped down dead facing Northumberland-house.

At Edinburgh, James Bruce, of Kin-naird, esq. son of the celebrated Travel-ler into Abyssinia.

Aged 76, Edward Vincent, esq. of South Mims, Middlesex, many years a wholesale stationer in Salisbury-square.

In Paradise-row, Chelsea, aged 73, Mrs. Frances Helen Smith.

10. At Snaresbrook, aged 65, Mr. Charles Bunyon, of Tower-street, brandy-merchant.

Mr. J. Woodward, of Mark.lane, the resident agent of Messrs. Bolton and Watt, at Soho, near Birmingham. Being thrown from his horse as he was riding near town, his foot hung in the stirrup, and he was dragged a considerable distance along

the road before the horse could be stopped, by which he was so much maimed and bruised as to cause his death.

11. At Cumner, near Oxford, in a fit of apoplexy, aged 53, Rev. John Slatter, vicar of Cumner, Berks, and of Stanton Harcourt, Oxon, and Chaplain of New College and of Merton College, Oxford; M. A. 1791. He was justly esteemed by all who knew him for the urbanity of his manners and the undeviating rectitude of his conduct. By his sudden death, the Church has been deprived of a zealous and sincere minister, and society of an intelligent, active, and upright member.

Aged 86, Mr. John Lindsey, of Stamford.

In Harcourt-street, Gerald O'Farrell, esq. barrister-at-law.

Aged 66, Mrs. Margaret Dixie, relict of the late Rev. Beaumont Dixie, of St. Peter's, Derby, and mother of the present Sir B. Dixie, Bart. She resigned her life calm'y to her Maker, in the presence of six of her children, who deeply lament the loss of their truly pious and just mother.—On the 18th she was attended to her grave by two of her sons, four daughters, and eight grand-children, who are left ever to lament the departure of their unequalled, tender, and amiable parent. Her death is deservedly regretted by all who knew her invaluable qualities.

12. The infant daughter of William Moore, esq. of Doctors Commons.

At Muswell-hill, Middlesex, the wife of James Cathrow, esq. of the College of Arms.

Aged 52, Mark Hodgson, esq. of Bromley, Middlesex.

Lieut. W. Nowell, R. N. and commander of Peak-hill Signal-station, Devon.

Drowned while bathing at Gravesend, Mr. Gray, auctioneer, in Drury-lane.

Mr. John Burge, an eminent grazier, in Dorsetshire; and about two hours before, his daughter, aged 16, of a decline. His death was occasioned by a fall from a one-horse-chaise, on the 5th inst. on his way to Dorsetshire.

Suddenly, the Rev. James Clough, of Leicester.

At Balnamoor, Angus-shire, James Carnegie Arbuthnot, esq.

13. At Topsham road, Devon, Arthur Fenn, esq. of Water-lane, Tower-street.

Mr. Luke, grocer and banker of Exeter. One of the recent failures in the metropolis, by which Mr. L's credit was affected, preyed upon his mind, and, unhappily, was the cause of his cutting his own throat.

At Sydenham common, of the scarlet fever, Alison, youngest son of Thomas Campbell, esq.

Aged 85, Mr. Matthew Ives, of Spalding, many years chief constable and treasurer of Holland Elloe, and clerk to the Magistrates for that division.

Samuel Smith, esq. of Goldsworthy terrace, Rotherhithe, son of the late Capt. Archibald S.

14. In Berkeley-square, aged 80, Mrs. Egerton, relict of the late Col. Wm. E. brother of John late Lord Bishop of Durham.

15. At Exeter, Adjutant Hamilton, of the East Kent militia.

Aged 74, the Rev. James New, M. A. vicar of St. Philip and Jacob, Bristol, and rector of Compton Greenfield, Gloucestershire.

16. At Clifton, Miss Mary Rice, youngest daughter of the late John R. esq. of Tooting, Surrey.

At Gloucester, Richard Chancellor, esq. In Nottingham-place, aged 76, Mrs. Martha Byley.

At Gosport, aged 22, Lieut. Cornelius Willis, R. N. This young officer broke a blood-vessel about two years since, on board the Grasshopper, during a gallant action with the enemy, which brought on a decline, and ultimately caused his death. He was brother to Capt. W. who, as first lieutenant of the Spartan, has lately distinguished himself as a brave and excellent officer.

17. At the Rectory, St. Paul's Cray, Kent, aged 18, Mary Arabella, second daughter of John Pearson, esq. of Golden-square, surgeon.

Whilst on a visit at Mr. Wooten's, mercer, of Oxford, the wife of Mr. Thomas Collingwood, High-Holborn, London.

Mr. Daniel Durtnall, of Oxford-street, silversmith.

18. Suddenly, Mr. Bartol, minister of the Baptist congregation at Spalding.

Of the small-pox, aged 24, Mr. Samuel Cole, book-binder, son of Mr. C. surveyor, of Coningsby.

19. Mr. Judd, of Burton Overy, co. Leic. one of the high constables of the hundred of Gartre; which office he filled near 30 years.

At Southampton, at an advanced age, Mrs. Faulkner, widow of Admiral F. and mother of the late Jonathan F. esq. rear-admiral of the Red.

At Toynton St. Peter's, aged 77, Mr. John Chambers, a respectable grazier.

20. Mr. John Bowman, of Mansell-street, sugar-refiner.

At Stanmore, John Torlesse, esq.

Mr. James Marshall, 50 years an inhabitant of Great Newport-street, and one of the burgesses for the city and liberty of Westminster.

At Tottenham, Mrs. Mildred, relict of the late Daniel M. esq. banker in London.

At the Humber-bank, aged 80, Mr. William Briggs, formerly of the Customs at the port of Hull.

21. At Greenwich, aged 19, Elizabeth eldest daughter of Mr. George Paxton, auctioneer, Hampstead.

-At the parsonage-house, at Wilby, aged 48, the Rev. George Beavor, fifth son of Sir Thomas B. bart. He was rector of Wilby with Hampton, in Norfolk, and of North Cove with Wellingham St. Mary, Suffolk.

At Cheltenham, aged nearly 80, Mr. Seward, sen. who has for many years exhibited his Fantoccini, and other performances, at that place. The night preceding his demise, he played Harlequin with his accustomed activity. He has left considerable property in houses at Bristol, &c.

22. At Kentish town, aged 30, the wife of Mr. Joshua Jowett, of Holborn.

John Head, esq. of Union-place, Lambeth.

At Chelsea, aged 76, John Wainwright, sen. a superannuated Captain of the Royal Navy.

In Great Portland-street, aged 69, the Hon. and Rev. J. Wm. Neville, rector of Burghclere, Hants, and of Bishopstone, Wilts. He was uncle to the Earl of Abergavenny, and nearly related to the Earls of Pembroke and Carnarvon.

23. In Bucklersbury, Mr. Richard Curson Berry, solicitor.

26. In his 62d year, William Parker Terry, esq. of Alton, Hampshire.

At Stratford Green, aged 74, John Hawes, esq.

Lately, At Hastings, Miss Emma Stockwell, of Crutched Friars.

In London, Mr. Wilmot Wells, manager and part proprietor of the Margate theatre.

At Ranelagh, near Dublin, Charles Robert Henry Sheridan, eldest son of the late Charles Francis S. esq. and nephew to the Right hon. R. B. Sheridan.

At Newcastle, Mrs. Watkin; who, on being informed that her son was fighting in the street, ran thither; and on seeing one of the men fall, exclaimed "O my son!" and immediately expired.

At Tweedmouth, aged 49, the Rev. George Burton, curate of that parish.

At Paris, the widow of J. Masterman, esq.

Rev. J. Corbould, rector of Bawdeswell, and of Eocles by the sea, Norfolk.

At Formosa place, Berks, aged 78, Admiral Sir Geo. Young, knt.

At Portsmouth, Major Patten, of the royal marines.

At Andover, Mrs. Comming, relict of the Rev. Dr. C.

Mr. J. Miles, of Out-Marsh farm, near Semington, Wilts.

At Idstone, Berks, J. K. Tarrant, esq.

At Exeter, Capt. L. O. Bland, R. N.

At Knaresborough, J. R. Collins, esq. late major of the 3d West York militia.

Mrs. Hannah Fawsett, relict of John F. esq. of Manchester.

At Kington, co. Hereford, aged 79, Robert Whitcombe, esq.

At Hayes, Middlesex, aged 55, James Collett, esq.

The wife of Henry Sainsbury, esq. of Newbury, Berks.

Mr. James Merest, only son of the Rev. James M. of Wortham.

At Mile-end, Lieut.-col. John Wilson, 2d royal regiment Tower Hamlets militia.

Martha eldest daughter of Thomas Williams, esq. of Hawke house, Sunbury, Middlesex.

Miss Cole, only child of R. C. Cole, esq. of Milborne St. Andrew, Wilts.

Aged 82, T. Taylor, of Lincoln; a very eccentric character, well known by the name of Dr. Taylor.

Aged 88, Daniel Hamilton, esq. formerly a major in the army, and lately a partner in the Exeter bank.

Aged 83, Mrs. Martha King, a very respectable maiden lady of Ipswich.

At Holt-house, near Lynn, the wife of Joseph Taylor, esq.

Mrs. Guppy, widow of Mr. S. G. of Sandford Oreas, near Sherborne.

At Bower Chalk, Wilts, aged 69, Mr. Tho. Norris.

Miss Letitia Kyffin, sister to the Rev. J. K. of Bangor.

In the West Indies, aged 21, E. H. Lewis, esq. of His Majesty's ship Neptune, 4th son of C. Lewis, esq. of St. Pierre, Monmouthshire.

At Aislaby, near Pickering, T. Hayes, esq.

At Coffleet, Edmund Lane, esq. eldest son of Thos. L. esq. and Captain in the 1st Devon militia.

At the Soho, near Birmingham, where he was employed as a model-engraver, aged 64, Conrad Henry Cuchler, a native of Hesse Darmstadt.

In Stanley-place, Chester, Mrs. Glegg, relict of John G. esq. of Irby, in the same county.

Suddenly, after taking a hearty breakfast, near Goulding, Salop, advanced in years, Sir John Dutton Colt, bart. late of Leominter, Herefordshire. He succeeded his great uncle in 1731.

At Fulstow, near Louth, aged 80, Mr. Nathanael Hockney, farmer, late of Co-venham St. Mary's.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from June 26 to July 24, 1810.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	- 672	Males	- 644	2 and 5	211
Females	- 656	Females	571	5 and 10	55
1328		1215		10 and 20	46
Whereof have died under 2 years old		372		20 and 30	62
Peck Loaf 5s. 8d.				30 and 40	111
Salt 1 l. 0 s. 0 d. per bushel; 4d. ½ per pound.				40 and 50	109
				50 and 60	95
				60 and 70	85
				70 and 80	48
				80 and 90	20
				90 and 100	1

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JULY, 1810.

No.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. B. Red.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Cons.	5 per Ct. Navy.	5 per Ct. 1797.	Long Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchange. Bills.	South Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Om-nium.	Irish 5 per Ct.	Emp. 3 per Ct.	Eng. Low. Tickets.	English Prizes.
29	Bank holiday	69½	71½	84½	shut	—	18½	shut	16a 18pr. par 1 pr.	par 1 pr.	shut	—	shut	½ pr.	—	—	22 15 0	1 p. et. dis
30	Bank holiday	69½	71½	84½	shut	—	18½	shut	18a 19pr.	1 a 4 pr.	shut	—	shut	¾ pr.	—	—	—	Ditto.
1	Sunday	69½	71½	84½	shut	—	18½	shut	18a 16pr.	2 p. 1 dis.	shut	—	shut	¾ pr.	—	—	—	Ditto.
2	Sunday	69½	71½	84½	shut	—	18½	shut	16a 17pr.	1 d. 1 pr.	shut	—	shut	¾ pr.	—	—	—	Ditto.
3	Sunday	69½	71½	84½	shut	—	18½	shut	22a 23pr.	1 a 5 pr.	shut	—	shut	¾ pr.	—	—	—	Ditto.
4	Sunday	69½	71½	84½	shut	—	18½	shut	21a 24pr.	3 a 6 pr.	shut	—	shut	¾ pr.	—	—	—	Ditto.
5	Sunday	69½	71½	84½	shut	—	18½	shut	22a 20pr.	2 a 5 pr.	shut	—	shut	¾ pr.	—	—	—	Ditto.
6	Sunday	69½	71½	84½	shut	—	18½	shut	22a 20pr.	2 a 5 pr.	shut	—	shut	¾ pr.	—	—	—	Ditto.
7	Sunday	69½	71½	84½	shut	—	18½	shut	22a 20pr.	2 a 5 pr.	shut	—	shut	¾ pr.	—	—	—	Ditto.
8	Sunday	69½	71½	84½	shut	—	18½	shut	22a 20pr.	2 a 5 pr.	shut	—	shut	¾ pr.	—	—	—	Ditto.
9	Sunday	69½	71½	84½	shut	—	18½	shut	22a 20pr.	2 a 5 pr.	shut	—	shut	¾ pr.	—	—	—	Ditto.
10	Sunday	69½	71½	84½	shut	—	18½	shut	22a 20pr.	2 a 5 pr.	shut	—	shut	¾ pr.	—	—	—	Ditto.
11	Sunday	69½	71½	84½	shut	—	18½	shut	22a 20pr.	2 a 5 pr.	shut	—	shut	¾ pr.	—	—	—	Ditto.
12	Sunday	69½	71½	84½	shut	—	18½	shut	22a 20pr.	2 a 5 pr.	shut	—	shut	¾ pr.	—	—	—	Ditto.
13	Sunday	69½	71½	84½	shut	—	18½	shut	22a 20pr.	2 a 5 pr.	shut	—	shut	¾ pr.	—	—	—	Ditto.
14	Sunday	69½	71½	84½	shut	—	18½	shut	22a 20pr.	2 a 5 pr.	shut	—	shut	¾ pr.	—	—	—	Ditto.
15	Sunday	69½	71½	84½	shut	—	18½	shut	22a 20pr.	2 a 5 pr.	shut	—	shut	¾ pr.	—	—	—	Ditto.
16	Sunday	69½	71½	84½	shut	—	18½	shut	22a 20pr.	2 a 5 pr.	shut	—	shut	¾ pr.	—	—	—	Ditto.
17	Sunday	69½	71½	84½	shut	—	18½	shut	22a 20pr.	2 a 5 pr.	shut	—	shut	¾ pr.	—	—	—	Ditto.
18	Sunday	69½	71½	84½	shut	—	18½	shut	22a 20pr.	2 a 5 pr.	shut	—	shut	¾ pr.	—	—	—	Ditto.
19	Sunday	69½	71½	84½	shut	—	18½	shut	22a 20pr.	2 a 5 pr.	shut	—	shut	¾ pr.	—	—	—	Ditto.
20	Sunday	69½	71½	84½	shut	—	18½	shut	22a 20pr.	2 a 5 pr.	shut	—	shut	¾ pr.	—	—	—	Ditto.
21	Sunday	69½	71½	84½	shut	—	18½	shut	22a 20pr.	2 a 5 pr.	shut	—	shut	¾ pr.	—	—	—	Ditto.
22	Sunday	69½	71½	84½	shut	—	18½	shut	22a 20pr.	2 a 5 pr.	shut	—	shut	¾ pr.	—	—	—	Ditto.
23	Sunday	69½	71½	84½	shut	—	18½	shut	22a 20pr.	2 a 5 pr.	shut	—	shut	¾ pr.	—	—	—	Ditto.
24	Sunday	69½	71½	84½	shut	—	18½	shut	22a 20pr.	2 a 5 pr.	shut	—	shut	¾ pr.	—	—	—	Ditto.
25	Sunday	69½	71½	84½	shut	—	18½	shut	22a 20pr.	2 a 5 pr.	shut	—	shut	¾ pr.	—	—	—	Ditto.
26	Sunday	69½	71½	84½	shut	—	18½	shut	22a 20pr.	2 a 5 pr.	shut	—	shut	¾ pr.	—	—	—	Ditto.
27	Sunday	69½	71½	84½	shut	—	18½	shut	22a 20pr.	2 a 5 pr.	shut	—	shut	¾ pr.	—	—	—	Ditto.
28	Sunday	69½	71½	84½	shut	—	18½	shut	22a 20pr.	2 a 5 pr.	shut	—	shut	¾ pr.	—	—	—	Ditto.

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Embellished with a Perspective View of BEACONSFIELD CHURCH, Bucks;
 and with a Plan of the LONDON BOTANIC GARDEN.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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 where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID. 1810.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY for July, 1810. By Dr. POLE, Bristol.

Days. Mo.	M. & h.		Inches. 100ths.	WEATHER.
	M.	G. heat		
1	68	72	29-17	very cloudy, heavy rain, much thunder, high wind
2	67	72	29-16	cloudy, frequent light showers
3	58	63	29-11	mostly cloudy, frequent showers, windy
4	56	64	29- 6	mostly cloudy, some light showers
5	64	71	29-14	cloudy at times, afternoon rain
6	66	72	29-16	rather cloudy, some light rain
7	67	75	29-18	clear
8	63	72	29-16	ditto
9	65	72	29-14	very cloudy, windy, some light rain
10	66	73	29-14	ditto
11	63	71	29-10	cloudy, showery
12	62	72	29- 9	ditto
13	56	67	29-11	cloudy, frequent heavy showers
14	63	69	29-12	some rain in the morning, mostly clear
15	65	67	29-17	cloudy at times, some rain, windy
16	62	67	29-19	cloudy, heavy rains
17	56	66	29-17	cloudy, afternoon frequent rain
18	55	64	29-10	mostly cloudy
19	62	66	29-15	clear
20	57	67	29-15	cloudy at times
21	57	66	29-17	rather cloudy, some very light rain
22	60	64	30- 0	mostly clear
23	61	69	30- 1	clear
24	64	69	30- 1	ditto
25	63	72	29-17	morning cloudy, some rain, windy
26	62	66	29-14	ditto
27	60	57	29-11	very rainy most of the day
28	63	67	29- 9	cloudy at times, some showers
29	64	67	29-15	cloudy, some showers
30	60	63	29-12	mostly cloudy, some showers, very windy [windy.
31	58	66	29-14	morning cloudy and showery, afternoon mostly clear

The average degrees of Temperature as noted at 8 o'clock in the morning, are 61 74-100ths; those of the corresponding month in the year 1809, were 61 90-100ths; in 1808, 66 22-100ths; in 1807, 64 44-100ths; in 1806, 63; in 1805, 61 52-100ths; and in 1804, 62.

The quantity of Rain fallen this month is equal to 4 inches 52-100ths; that of the corresponding month in the year 1809, was 1 inch 7-100ths; in 1808, 2 inches 76-100ths; in 1807, 4 inches 21-100ths; in 1806, 3 inches 87-100ths; in 1805, 2 inches 69-100ths; and in 1804, 3 inches 78-100ths.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for August 1810. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.			Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Aug. 1810.	Day of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.			Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Aug. 1810.
	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.				8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.		
July	°	°	°			Aug.	°	°	°		
27	60	62	57	29, 50	stormy	12	60	69	58	29, 81	showery
28	60	57	55	, 63	stormy	13	60	68	59	, 71	fair
29	61	64	56	, 80	cloudy	14	60	69	55	, 69	showery
30	60	65	55	, 68	cloudy	15	59	63	54	, 50	fair
31	60	65	54	, 80	showery	16	50	50	49	, 60	rain
Aug. 1	59	66	56	, 82	showery	17	51	61	49	, 92	fair
2	57	68	58	, 95	fair	18	49	66	51	30, 20	fair
3	59	66	57	, 70	showery	19	50	61	52	, 21	rain
4	59	67	58	, 54	showery	20	51	69	54	, 28	fair
5	60	70	56	, 64	showery	21	56	69	58	, 26	fair
6	55	69	55	, 64	showery	22	56	70	59	, 03	fair
7	56	68	56	, 62	showery	23	58	74	64	, 09	fair
8	58	66	57	, 70	showery	24	60	74	65	, 01	fair
9	60	64	56	, 95	showery	25	61	76	64	29, 99	fair
10	61	67	57	, 72	fair	26	60	74	68	30, 02	fair
11	62	68	55	, 57	showery						

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For AUGUST, 1810.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 1.

I WAS much pleased with the pious reflections in vol. LXXIX. p. 1020, on the unhappy female who drowned herself in a cistern, and hoped your Correspondent would have favoured us with more of his judicious remarks on other occasions. I possess not his talent in delineation; but am tempted to send you a counterpart to that melancholy story, which I lately received from a friend at the sea-coast. Her housemaid, whose mild and modest demeanour in her station procured her the esteem of every one, asked her permission one day to go to some relations at a little distance, and return at night. When the servants were called to prayers, this young woman being missed, occasioned some surprise, mixed with alarm for her safety. The servants sat up for her; but she did not arrive till 6 o'clock next morning, when she appeared wet, weary, dirty, and dejected: to their enquiries she confessed she had attempted to drown herself, which she had frequently revolved in her mind, having been disappointed in an attachment she had formed to a fellow-servant in a former service; some circumstances preventing their union, she had prudently quitted the place to avoid him; but the disappointment had preyed so on her spirits, that she gave way at last to the desperate resolution of terminating her existence. The painful struggle with the waves, and the near prospect of death, from which Nature, unassisted, always must recoil, made her reflect with horror, that she was going to appear in the presence of her Maker *uncalled*, stained with the guilt of Self-murder; and, determining never to repeat the rash attempt if she could get out of the water, tried to say her prayers; but her extreme agitation did not permit her, and she sunk. It was providentially the ebb of the tide; and she was

thrown senseless on the beach. Partly recovering, she imagined herself dead, and in the other world; but, after some time, regaining the use of her faculties, she walked up from the shore, and met a man, who, suspecting what her intention had been, gave her good advice, and made her promise not to repeat the attempt: he walked three miles with her. She afterwards reached a public-house, where she endeavoured in vain to gain admittance, and took shelter for some time in an out-house. She then tried to proceed; but the salt water she had swallowed gave her such violent pain, that she rolled in the road; after which she became sick, and, discharging a great quantity, was able to pursue her journey. She was put to bed, and soon fell into a short sleep. My friend says: "After breakfast I went to her, and sat by her the greatest part of the day, for I cannot tell you how greatly I felt interested for her, as I thought her a soul as it were snatched from perdition; at intervals between her sleeps, she seemed composed by being read to, and prayed by. I endeavoured to fix strongly in her mind, sentiments of gratitude for her providential preservation, and to represent to her the great increase of guilt she would incur, if, after such a mercy, she should ever recur to such a desperate act again; adding, that I trusted the great Searcher of Hearts saw it was more the effect of a dejection she had not strength to resist, than a *deliberate* act of disobedience to Him; and that, by a resignation in future of her will to His disposal, and an endeavour to discharge every duty, however painful, to which she might be called, she would make all the return in her power for such an undeserved mercy."

This poor young woman's only failure appears to have been want of submission to the divine will, and not applying

applying to Him, who has said, "Ask, and ye shall receive," for help to overcome the disappointment. Did I say her *only* failure? Alas! is not that the sad fountain from whence springs the sin of suicide? I cannot submit to *this* disappointment; — to *that* privation; to the scorn of the world; therefore I will end my existence; is the proud language of the discontented creature to his Creator. We say with our lips, "Thy will be done;" but we shrink from the first trial. O that every parent, every teacher, would impress on the young mind, that this life is a state of probation! Great will be their reward who bear affliction patiently. The grand Adversary of our souls is sure to take advantage in such a season, to tempt to discontent, repining, envying of others prosperity; but "God is faithful, who will not suffer us to be tempted above that we are able, but will with the temptation also make a way to escape, that we may be able to bear it." (1 Cor. x. 13.) I know no better advice than what our Church holds out in the Office for the Visitation of the Sick, which may serve for any manner of adversity with which it shall please our Heavenly Father to visit us. But I repeat it, we must pray for his assistance. I have said the more on this subject, as it is lamentable to reflect how many of late have committed the rash act of Suicide. Did we know the tenor of their lives, I fear Religion was never seriously thought of by them; I do not mean that Fanaticism which leads to melancholy, by a despair of God's mercy, another temptation of Satan. I will enlarge no farther on a topick many able writers have handled. Only as light reading, such as a Magazine, may be taken up, when professedly grave works would be shunned; if this letter should excite a serious train of thinking in any who feel the evils of this life with too much *sensibility*; to use a fashionable phrase, your old Correspondent EUSEBIA is willing to flatter herself she may not have written in vain.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 10.

IN p. 16, your Correspondent E. has brought forward a serious complaint against the Clergy of the City of London, for omitting to per-

form divine service in their Churches on week-days, and even on those of them which happen to be Church Holidays. This charge of omission, if universally intended, is partly true, and partly false.

In some of the City Churches, divine service continues to be regularly performed on all Holidays, ~~Wednesdays, and Fridays~~; whilst in a greater number of them, perhaps, these services are omitted, not so much, let us hope, through the negligence of the Clergy, as for the want of a Congregation.

At least, I can confidently affirm this statement to be correct, in many instances. I have myself been a London Rector about nineteen years. On my induction, I found that there had been no week-day Prayers in my Church for many years past; on which, desirous of reviving the pious usage, I gave public notice, both from the pulpit, and by other means for more complete information to the parishioners, that divine service should be performed every Wednesday, and in Lent every Friday likewise; and I have not failed, from time to time, to invite, and recommend from the pulpit, an attendance upon these services. One, two, or three individuals, out of *one family*, together with an occasional straggler, were all the Congregation I could ever collect, through the space of *eighteen* years; and, in very numerous instances, there has been no attendance at all; and latterly, even for months together. Under these very discouraging circumstances, I have for the last twelvemonth altogether given up my practice of attending to perform the week-day service; but I should be happy to resume it, if there were any probability of obtaining a Congregation; although, there being no Parsonage-house in my parish, I reside at some distance from it. Your Correspondent E. mentions the disappointment he experienced on Ascension-day. On that day, in this very year, I experienced, perhaps, greater disappointment. A perambulation of the bounds of my parish was to be made; and on the previous Sunday, I gave notice myself, from the Altar, after the Nicene Creed, that the Church would be opened for divine service on Ascension-day, and that the perambulation would commence

mence immediately after the Service. I also notified the same to the Churchwarden, who caused it to be circulated, in a hand-bill, through the parish. Notwithstanding all which, the Churchwarden himself was the *only person* who came to attend the Service; and not more than half a dozen of the parishioners accompanied us in perambulating the parish, though the muster at dinner was about twice the number.

Similarly circumstanced, I am persuaded, are most of the Clergy within the walls of the City: to charge them with blame, therefore, for not having divine service performed in their Churches on week-days, is unfair and uncaudid.

I am, Mr. Urban, your constant Reader, and occasional Correspondent,
A LONDON RECTOR.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 15.

I SHOULD be much obliged to any gentleman who can favour me with Memoirs (or with a reference to them) of Sir Thomas Merry, knight, one of the clerks comptrollers of the Green Cloth to King James I. and a great favourite with that Monarch, who in 1606, and again in 1612, gave him large grants of lands. He purchased Gopsal in Leicestershire in 1618; but more of him I know not. Of Sir *Henry Merry* (probably his son) an Epitaph is given by Bancroft, and another for *Walter Merry*.

In Aldbury-church, Surrey, is the epitaph of Dame *Elizabeth Merrye*, consort of Thomas Merrye, esq. of Gopsal, who died in 1652; and at Brevood, in Staffordshire, is the epitaph of *Mary-Magdalen*, wife of Gilbert Merry.

Yours, &c. M. GREEN.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 7.

"AN Observer," Vol. LXXX. p. 601, is respectfully informed, that I am not conscious of having "misquoted" Drake, in regard to my opinion delivered in Vol. LXXIX. p. 221, about the dates of the North and South transepts of York Cathedral. I followed that Author wherever I conceived him correct; but, when otherwise, I held to my own ideas, derived from ocular demonstration. Drake ascribes the North transept to *Walter de Grey*, 1227; and the South transept to *Roger*, 1171. Now as

the monument of De Grey is set up in the South transept, I merely reversed dates, as naturally supposing the Prelate was interred in that part of the fabrick which he himself had raised.

It is to be suspected "An Old Inhabitant," Vol. LXXX. p. 614, I had almost said "An Old Correspondent," is no friend to our Antiquities, by his advising, under the plea of "improvement," the taking away on the South angle of the Abbey Church, Westminster, the antient building there connected; or he is little acquainted (mayhap pretends to be so) with the Historic interest of the object he wishes to "destroy," which is no less a place than the famous "Jerusalem Chamber," where Henry the IVth died! "An Old Inhabitant's" advice, given in this Miscellany, sacred to the welfare of our Antiquities, is wholly irrelevant, and cannot be read but with disapprobation and dissent. Therefore let this *Improver* direct his ideas to the offices and advertisements of those Innovators who are hourly waiting the alteration or destruction of our Antient Religious and Royal Structures; it is from them he will receive due thanks, and no doubt the due reward he is in pursuit of.

Yours, &c. J. CARTER.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 5.

I WAS much gratified by finding in p. 83, the very appropriate address to the Earl of Northesk and Sir Richard Strachan; and am happy to perceive that the worthy Chamberlain so ably follows the example of his immediate Predecessor, who particularly plumed himself on the terseness of these short occasional Speeches on subjects of the first national interest. To complete the series, I send you exact copies of two Speeches recently made, which you have by some accident omitted to record.

Yours, &c. AN OLD CITIZEN.

"General Lumley,
"I give you joy! and in compliance with a Resolution of the Court of Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, do return you their unanimous Thanks for your gallant and skilful Conduct, so gloriously displayed in the Attack and Capture of the Portress of Monte Video, in South America.

"And as a Testimony of the high Esteem the Court entertains of your gallant and

and meritorious Conduct, you are admitted to the Freedom of this City, and I have the Honour to present to you this Sword."

"Admiral Stirling.

"I give you joy! and in the name of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, return you their Thanks for the distinguished skill and ability with which you effected the Landing the Troops at Moute Video in South America; and for your cordial and effectual Co-operation with the Land Forces at the Capture of that important Fortress.

"And as a farther Testimony of the high Esteem which the Court entertains of your gallant and meritorious Conduct, you are now admitted to the Freedom of the Metropolis of the British Empire, and I have the Honour to present to you this Sword."

"Gentlemen,

"Your Conduct upon this and many other occasions, where the Honour and Interest of our Country has been concerned, will be long remembered with Gratitude.

"But a new Scene presents itself to your view: events have lately taken place which have induced those whom you formerly approached as Enemies, to call in a most trying situation upon British Generosity and British Valour for assistance in aid of their own exertions. And it is with the highest exultation that we now view the Naval and Military Force of this Country employed in the deliverance of a great and gallant Nation, from the most perfidious and detestable Tyranny, which the darkest pages of History have recorded to an indignant world."

To which General Lumley made the following reply:

"Sir,

"I hope I am a better Soldier than I am an Orator; but were I a Demosthenes or a Cicero, I should still be unable to express the sensations I experience at this moment. Grateful indeed do I feel for the Honours conferred upon me.

"I trust, Sir, that I possess no selfish ambition, no improper pride; but Sir, I am not ashamed to own, that I am both proud and ambitious. The ambition of faithfully serving my King and Country to the latest hour of my existence; and, when fortunate enough to obtain it, proud of the approbation of my Countrymen.

"The Freedom of the City this day bestowed upon me, and this Sword, Sir, will ever be with me fresh incitements to exertion, if any such were wanting.

"I have only to add, Sir, that as the faithfully serving my King and Country is the only remaining object of my life, when

my powers of exertion shall cease, I shall cease even to have a wish to live.

"I beg leave again to return my heartfelt thanks for the Honour this day conferred upon me."

Mr. URBAN,

July 16.

THE inclosed is a copy of a genuine Letter from Lord Nelson; and as it mentions the officer to whom it relates in a very distinguished manner, I am of opinion it merits insertion. It shews the ardent and zealous mind of that GREAT MAN, to be alike in Friendship and in Battle.

Yours, &c.

E. M.

"Victory at Sea, 10 March, 1805.

"MY DEAR LORD,

"I inclose some remarks made by Captain Layman whilst he was in Spain, after the very unfortunate loss of that fine sloop, which your Lordship was so good as to give him the command of. Your Lordship will find the remarks flow from a most intelligent and active mind, and may be useful should any expedition take place against Cadiz; and, my dear Lord, give me leave to recommend Captain Layman to your kind protection: for, notwithstanding the Court Martial has thought him deserving of censure for running in with the land, yet, my Lord, allow me to say, that Captain Layman's misfortune was, perhaps, believing that other people's abilities were equal to his own; which indeed very few people's are.

"I own myself one of those that do not fear the shore; for hardly any great things are done in a small ship, by a man that is; therefore, I make very great allowance for him. Indeed his station was intended never to be from the shore, in the Streights; and if he did not every day risk his sloop, he would have been useless upon that station. Captain Layman has served with me in three ships; and I am well acquainted with his bravery, zeal, judgment, and activity: nor do I regret the loss of the Raven, compared to the value of Captain Layman's services, which are a National loss.

"You must, my Lord, forgive the warmth which I express for Captain Layman; but he is in adversity, and therefore has the more claim to my attention and regard. If I had been censured every time I have run my ship, or fleets under my command, into great danger, I should long ago have been out of the service, and never in the House of Peers.

"I am, my dear Lord,

"Most faithfully,

"Your obedient servant,

"NELSON & BRONTE.

"To Lord Vis. Melville."

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 18.

It is a pity that your Correspondent *Antiquarius*, Vol. LXX. p. 610, should have copied from Betham's *Baronetage*; and for the same reason, it is a pity that Mr. Betham should have inserted there, what both of them might so easily have discovered to be a mistake, by consulting *Beaton's*, or any other List, of the principal Lawyers; namely, that "the first of the family of Folkes was Attorney General to Queen Anne."

In reply to your Correspondent J. S. Hardy, p. 613, who wishes for some account of Dr. John Godolphin, take the following from Dr. Coote's useful "Catalogue of English Civilians," between 1641 and 1645.

"Here we may introduce John Godolphin, who, notwithstanding the omission of his name in the Register, was certainly incorporated among the Advocates. He was a native of one of the Scilly islands; received academical education at Gloucester Hall (Oxford), and took his doctorial degree in 1643. He joined the prevailing party, and promoted the Republican arrangements; and in 1653 he was appointed Judge of the Admiralty with Dr. (William) Clerk, and a barrister of the name of (Charles-George) Cock, who also encroached on the practice of the Civilians, by acting as a Judge of the Prerogative Court, when the Spiritual Courts were subjected to the Judicial sway of Parliamentary Commissioners. During the Eclipse of the Monarchy, Dr. G. published some Theological works. After the Restoration, he illustrated by his pen the Jurisdiction of the Admiralty, explained the law of Wills, and of Intestacy, and presented his countrymen with an useful Repertory of Ecclesiastical Law. His former conduct did not wholly exclude him from the favour of Charles II. who allowed him to act as a Royal Advocate. He died on 4 April, 1678."

To the above may be added, from the Supplement to Collier's great Dictionary, and Watkins's Biographical Dictionary, both of whom refer to Wood's "Athen. Ox." that the Doctor was "third son of John Godolphin, esq. extracted from the antient and honourable family of that name in Cornwall, and had the character of a man of learning both in his own profession and in Divinity. He was born in 1617. He wrote 'The Holy Limbeck (Alembic), or an Extraction of the Spirit from the Letter,' 12mo.; 'The Holy Arbour; or, a Body of Divinity,' folio; 'Catalogue of such

as have filled the Office of Lord High Admiral;' 'A View of the Admiral's Jurisdiction,' 8vo; 'The Orphan's Legacy; or, a Testamentary Abridgement, in Three Parts; 1. Of Last Wills and Testaments; 2. Of Executors and Administrators; 3. Of Legacies and Devises, &c.' 4to.; 'Reperitorium Canonicum; or, an Abridgement of the Ecclesiastical Laws of this Realm consistent with the Temporal, &c.' 4to.—Some few additional particulars may be found in the Biographical Dictionary.

Yours, &c.

J. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Landulph, near Plymouth Dock, Aug. 1.*

THE late Mr. Anstis, the celebrated Herald, left, among various other MSS. a *History of Launceston*, the County Town of Cornwall, prepared for the press. Mr. Astle bought the greater part of Mr. Anstis's MSS.; and the Marquis of Buckingham purchased them at Mr. Astle's death, of his representatives; but the *History of Launceston* is not among them: neither is it to be found in the British Museum, the Bodleian Library, the Library of the Royal Institution, the Library of the Antiquarian Society, or the Heralds' Office.

If any gentleman, among your numerous Readers, can give me the slightest information that might lead to a discovery of it, I shall feel extremely obliged.

Yours, &c. FR. VYVYAN JAGG.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 4.

LITTLE did I expect to find that the *high wooden fence* I complained of so long ago as in 1807 (vol. LXXVII. p. 1205) should still remain, as strongly stated by Viator in your last, p. 29. No doubt the drawing exhibited in the Royal Academy, to which I then alluded, still exists; which will shew what the enrichments are. I hope I need not say what they were; though who knows what mischief may have been done behind this said *wooden skreen*! if the *deep recess* has been converted into a *coal-hole*! I see, by Mr. Editor's note at bottom, that he concludes this is a slight inclosure for a temporary purpose; but my notice so long back does not warrant his conclusion, else I should not have been induced to trouble you again with my remarks.

Forbid

Gen. Mag. Aug. 1810 Pl. I. p. 105.

BEACONSFIELD CHURCH, Bucks. N.E.



Genet. Mag. Aug. 1810. Pl. I. p. 105.

Mr. URBAN, Birmingham, Aug. 4.
THE annexed View of Beaconsfield Church, Bucks, (See Plate I.) was taken from the window of a back parlour at the Saracen's Head Inn. . . .
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 thirteenth day of February, 1747. His maternal grandfather was the Rev. Tho. Blinston, an eminently pious and useful Minister of the Gospel among the Nonconformists, for whom the Protestant Dissenters' present place of worship at Park-lane, near Wigao, was originally built. His father, Mr. William Barnes, died when he was young, not more than three years old. His mother, however, Elizabeth Barnes, daughter of the above-mentioned worthy Divine, was a very pious and excellent woman; and, under her tender care and good instruction, he was in his early youth serious i
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 a very respectable boarding-school at Bolton, to which place he went in 1761; and hence he removed, in the
 GENT. MAG. August, 1810.

summer of 1764, to the academy at Warrington, of which the Rev. Dr. Aikin was, at that time, principal tutor; a gentleman equally distinguished by his learning and piety, and for whose memory his pupil, the subject of this Memoir, always expressed the highest veneration. He was also upon terms of very considerable intimacy, during his academical course of studies, and particularly in the latter part of it, with the late Dr. Priestley, who was then a tutor, in the department of the Languages and Belles Lettres, in the Warrington academy; and assisted him materially in some parts of the Rudiments of English Grammar, which the Doctor published about this period, particularly in collecting the examples of false grammatical construction, which are given in it, from Hume, and other Authors of established celebrity.

In the summer of 1768 the Rev. Tho. Barnes, for so he was now become, left the academy; having gone through his course of studies there with great honour to himself, and given full satisfaction to his tutors, both by his general behaviour, and by his proficiency in all those branches of learning to which his attention had been directed, and which are usually studied by candidates for the Ministry among the Protestant Dissenters of this kingdom, in their most respectable seminaries of education. His first settlement in the Ministry, which took place immediately upon his leaving the academy, was at Cockey Moor, near Bolton, in his native county; and in the following year, he was there regularly set apart to the sacred office, by Ordination, for which service he continued, through life, a strenuous advocate. From his first entrance upon the work of the Christian Ministry, he applied to the discharge of its important duties with
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 useful labourer, in the vineyard of his Master, though in a plain country situation.

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In May 1780 he removed to Manchester, and became connected there, in the Pastoral relation, with one of the largest, most wealthy, and respectable Congregations among the Protestant Dissenters, of what is called the Presbyterian denomination, in this kingdom; and in this connexion he continued, during a period of upwards of 30 years, to the time of his death. Here also he approved himself a faithful, zealous, and affectionate Pastor, and was held in very high estimation, not only by the people of his immediate charge, but also by the inhabitants of the town in general. His regular duty only called him to perform one public service on the Sabbath; but, not long after his settlement in Manchester, in the winter of 1782, he voluntarily undertook an Evening Service or Lecture, which soon began to be very numerously attended, and which he regularly continued every Sabbath evening in the winter season, till the declining state of his health, in conjunction with the circumstance of his having the whole regular duty of the Congregation devolved upon him, through the indisposition of his colleague, induced his friends, about the middle of last winter, to insist upon his either declining the Lecture, or having assistance procured for him in the other parts of the duty; in which circumstances he chose the former alternative, thinking it the more expedient measure upon the whole, though the Evening Lecture was his favourite service, and that which he thought more useful than any other which he performed. It has for several years past been attended by an audience amounting to upwards of 2000 in number; consisting chiefly, of respectable, serious, and attentive hearers, of different denominations of Religious Professions.

In the beginning of 1784 the subject of this Memoir had the degree of D. D. conferred upon him by the University of Edinburgh, upon the voluntary, and on his part unsought, recommendation of friends, who were well able to appreciate his Literary attainments, and whose testimonial to them, consequently, reflected upon him great honour. Of this measure the late Dr. Percival was the principal promoter. Not long after this, the Rev. Dr. Barnes was induced, by the solicitations of his friends, to under-

take, in conjunction with his colleague in the Pastoral office, the Rev. Ralph Harrison, the important charge of an Academical Institution at Manchester; upon which he entered in the summer of 1786, and over which he presided, as Principal, with great credit to himself, and utility to the publick, till 1798, when he determined to resign it, in consequence of the difficulty which he had for some time experienced, in maintaining, in so large a town as Manchester, where there are so many temptations to dissipation, that regular and strict discipline which he wished to support. His active mind, however, was always ready to embrace every opportunity of usefulness; and, after his retirement from the Academy, he began to take a lively interest in the concerns of the Manchester Infirmary, which continued to be a very favourite object of his attention to the time of his death, and in the conduct of which his assistance has been generally considered, and acknowledged, to be of great use. The Rev. Dr. Barnes undoubtedly possessed both natural abilities, and acquired attainments, which qualified him to have distinguished himself in the Literary world; and he had a considerable taste for those studies and pursuits which might have led to this result: in proof of which it may be mentioned that he was one of the first promoters of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society; and that, for several years, he took an active part in its proceedings, and wrote several papers which were published in the early volumes of its Memoirs; which his friend Dr. Percival, who was certainly a competent judge of their merit, considered to be so far creditable to his Literary reputation, that he repeatedly urged him to revise and enlarge them, and to publish them in a separate volume; but with this recommendation, though it came from so respectable a quarter, he never complied. Some circumstances afterwards arose, which, together with the multiplicity of his other engagements, induced him to discontinue his attendance of the meetings of the Society just mentioned; and since that time he has not taken any farther part in its proceedings.

He was a good classical scholar; read and studied the New Testament

in particular, in the original Greek, with great care, and minute critical attention; was able to read the Hebrew Scriptures of the Old Testament with considerable ease, and had a very general knowledge of what is called Polite Literature; but he did not devote much attention, at least in the latter part of his life, to Philosophical subjects; as it was a matter of principle with him to make all his studies subservient to the great object of Ministerial usefulness; and amidst all his other engagements and avocations, he always discharged the duties of his sacred office with uncommon zeal, fidelity, and diligence. He was very remarkable for the regular distribution of his time, for the strict application of it to the several duties and engagements to which it was allotted, for punctuality in the observance of all his appointments, and for neglecting no single person or object to which his attention was due. He had an uncommonly fertile mind, great quickness of conception, as well as readiness of expression, and composed with wonderful facility; so that writing was rather a pleasure than a work of labour to him: and he has actually written many hundreds of Sermons which he never preached, and other serious compositions, which have lain dormant in his study. Beside the pieces above mentioned, which were inserted in the Memoirs of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, he never published any thing but a Discourse upon the Commencement of the Academy which he undertook to conduct; a Funeral Sermon upon the death of his friend the Rev. Tho. Threlkeld, of Rochdale, with some Account of his Life, and particularly of his extraordinary memory, annexed to it; and some smaller pieces, which have been given to the publick without his name, chiefly in different periodical works; but though Dr. Barnes has published so little, he has written more than most men—probably the truth would not be exceeded by saying, as much as Richard Baxter himself wrote, in the course of his uncommonly active and laborious life.

Considered as a Preacher, he possessed great excellencies. He had a strong and sonorous voice: his Sermons were serious and striking; and he delivered them with uncommon

animation, and in a very impressive manner. He usually wrote them at full length; but in the delivery of them, he seldom confined himself strictly to his notes; and at his Lectures, which were perhaps his most popular addresses, he always spoke extempore.

One of the last objects of a public nature which engaged his attention, was a Bible Society, which has lately been established in Manchester, auxiliary to the grand association of this kind in London. In the promotion and formation of this noble Institution he felt a warm interest; and one of the last times that he ever spoke in publick was at a meeting of its friends and promoters; upon which occasion, though his impaired strength did not permit him to say much, he delivered his sentiments with peculiar animation and feeling in favour of its important design; and this honourable effort of his zeal in the cause of God and Religion, may be justly said to have contributed to gild the horizon of his setting sun, which, in various respects, went down amidst an effulgence of glory, to rise again in unclouded and everlasting splendour.

In his private character the Rev. Dr. Barnes was truly amiable and exemplary. The most distinguishing feature of it was his fervent piety; and to this were added the strictest integrity and uprightness, both of mind and conduct; great disinterestedness; and an ardent, active benevolence, which made him always ready to every service by which he could either benefit or oblige others. He was particularly liberal in the relief of the poor, with whose necessities he was acquainted. In his general disposition he had great natural vivacity, as well as an habitual cheerfulness, founded upon Religious principles and hopes constantly influencing his mind; and his manners were remarkably conciliating: such as actually engaged the esteem and affection of all who had the happiness of knowing him. His conversation was peculiarly interesting and entertaining, yet always of a perfectly innocent, and generally of a profitable nature and tendency. He exceedingly disapproved of all ludicrous allusions to the Holy Scriptures in particular, and of a light way of speaking of Sacred things in general; and he

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himself scrupulously careful never to open his lips upon any serious subject, and especially never to mention the name of God, without a becoming seriousness and reverence.

In his habits of life he was very abstemious, eating only plain food with great moderation, and never tasting any spirituous or fermented liquors; but he enjoyed, in general, a sound state of health, and an equal flow of spirits, such as few have the happiness to experience. His constitution was naturally strong and good, though he had from his birth an enlarged arm, which might appear to a stranger to indicate some original malady, or unhealthy tendency of his bodily frame. His natural vigour, however, began visibly to decline, at least a year before his death; though he continued to perform his usual labours, and went through them with apparent ease to himself, till within a few of the last months. An asthmatical affection, which had manifested itself for some time, and been gradually increasing, then began to assume a very serious and alarming appearance, attended, at the same time, with some paralytic symptoms; in consequence of which, it became necessary for him to desist from all public duty. Upon this, he retired to his country-house at Ferneyside, near Bolton, where he was regularly visited by his medical friends, and former pupils at the Academy, Dr. Holme and Dr. Henry, as well as by his old and much esteemed friend Mr. Henry, the father of the latter gentleman; and every assistance was afforded him which medical skill and the kind attention of his friends could yield; notwithstanding which, he rapidly sunk under his disorder, till it terminated fatally about midnight, between the 27th and 28th of last June. In the near view of death, the feelings of the late Rev. Dr. Barnes were not merely those of serenity and peace, but of joy and exultation, grounded upon the animating hope and assurance of a blessed immortality which awaited him. He uniformly discovered the most perfect patience and submission to the will of God under the distressing sufferings which he experienced, particularly from the difficulty of respiration; was often repeating passages of Scripture expressive of this temper, as well as his firm hope and confidence in
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God; and giving, in the most tender and affectionate manner, pious and good advice to his friends around him, particularly recommending to them a serious attention to Religion, as the most important of all concerns. At times his mind was almost overpowered by the feelings of rapturous delight which he experienced in the prospect of his approaching removal to a better world, and particularly in that of a speedy union with all the pious and the good of every former age, as well as with those that were gone before him, whose friendship he had cultivated and enjoyed upon earth. During a few of the last days of his life, his understanding became less clear and collected, through increasing weakness; but, at the same time, his friends had the satisfaction of observing that his bodily sufferings greatly abated; and at last, he expired in the most easy manner, without a struggle or a groan, in the 64th year of his age, and the 42d of his stated Christian Ministry. His remains were interred at Manchester on the Monday morning following, which was the 2d of July, and were met upon the road by 64 gentlemen, chiefly members of his Congregation, who walked before the corpse, with hat-bands and mourning provided at their own expence, and by 25 carriages, besides those which had before formed the procession, occupied by friends who wished to shew their regard for the deceased by attending his last obsequies; and thus he was conducted to the house appointed for all living, with a degree of honour and respect which has not probably been paid to any one in Manchester before, within the memory of the oldest person living there. He has left a widow, to whom he was united, early in life, in the year 1770; with whom he has uniformly lived upon terms of the most perfect harmony and mutual affection; and who, amidst the grief which she feels for the unspeakable loss she has sustained, may justly be consoled by the thought of her having been so long the object of the tenderest regard of a man of such distinguished excellence and worth.

Mr. URBAN, August 10.
NOTWITHSTANDING your very ready insertion of my former thoughts on a subject of growing importance,

portance, candour, and that decency which ought to be observed in every discussion, I flatter myself, would have made me defer offering any thing more at present, if, owing as I said before, to the growing importance of the subject, I had not seen, besides Reviews, and remarks in other publications, one monthly publication alone, containing no less than seven articles of this nature; viz. Christian Benevolence, in attempting the Conversion of the Jews—Report of the London Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews—Talib's Remarks on David Levi's Dissertation on the Prophecies—Cheap Tracts addressed to the Jews—Obligations of Christians to attempt Conversion of Jews—Frey's Life and Narrative—and Witherby's Vindication of the Jews. These sufficiently speak for the interest of the subject: but how shall I express my surprize on reading the remarks made by a Reviewer of "The Obligations of Christians to attempt the Conversion of the Jews." Here the latter, speaking of a modern Synagogue, describes it as a place

"where, could any of the Holy men of old behold it, instead of the beauty of holiness, a magnificent service, and a temple filled with the immediate presence of Jehovah, they should see a rabble transacting business, making engagements, and walking to and fro in the midst of public prayers; every countenance, with a very few exceptions, indicating the utmost irreverence and unconcern; and their Chief Rabbi sitting by, and seeming to care for none of these things."

To this the Reviewer subjoins:

"We add, that we have known ladies, who from curiosity visited the Jews Synagogue, addressed by gentlemen (such we must call them!) during the devotional services, with solicitations for their company at convenient houses in the neighbourhood. How indecorous!"

We may very well pass by what the first writer says of seeing things in a modern Jewish Synagogue, which are in their nature invisible and ideal, to come to his Reviewer, who has "known ladies," &c.; things to be sure within the line of possibility, but very improbable! In a Jews' Synagogue, and particularly that of Duke's Place, every person who has been there must know, it is impossible for gentlemen to address ladies, because the men and women are se-

parate, and are not even seen by each other. Christian men, it is also well known, are suffered to remain with the Jewish men below; but if a woman should even attempt, or by mistake enter among the men, she would be immediately shewn up stairs among the women, who are concealed from the rest of the Congregation by a kind of lattice.—Ignorance, therefore, or something more malignant, must have prompted this scandalous falsehood. Is not this tract published or patronized by the London Society?

I have never witnessed any thing like conduct of that indecorous kind in a Jews' Synagogue, nor in any of our Churches; but I have frequently seen it, not at the outside of doors, but within the doors of other places, occupied by some popular and eccentric Preachers; which are known and resorted to as places of assignation! Still it would be extremely unfair to use this circumstance as an argument against the behaviour and decorum of a Congregation at large. Certainly the difference of the forms, the language, dress, &c. used by the Jews and us in public worship, produce an effect upon a Christian, not very advantageous to the former. I have mentioned to a Jew what I esteemed as a deviation from seriousness in their worship: his reply was, "Ours is not a melancholy Religion." I heartily wish the same could now be said of those persons, who are so busy in what they call converting the Jews; and who are charged with using means for that purpose, directly opposite to the very nature and spirit of Christianity!

What these means are, Mr. Thomas Witherby has very forcibly described in his late tract, intitled, "The Wisdom of the Calvinistic Methodists displayed, in a Letter to the Rev. Christopher Wordsworth, D. D." The London Society are the persons whose worldly policy, and money-raising system for making Jewish Converts, this gentleman condemns with a degree of zeal that does honour to a Christian, who never descends to scurrility or abuse. He also strongly disapproves of the idea of a fund for advancing loans to Jews who may be induced to intermarry with Christians.

"Can we," says he, "endure the indignity that is thus offered to British

tish Christian women by the deep-laid policy of a party who exclusively appropriate to themselves the name of the *Serious Publick*, the *Evangelical* or *Gospel Ministers*?" But, notwithstanding the few noble and great names that belong to the London Society, Mr. W. expresses "his hope that the insidious policy of the London Society will expose them to that contempt to which the meanness of their measures so justly devotes them;" this hope is not likely to be disappointed. Every person in the least degree capable of reasoning upon cause and effect, and likewise the Missionary Society, now seem eager to distinguish and separate their views from the others; but the ill effects of the measures which the former have adopted can be felt by the Jews alone, the very persons whom they pretend to serve!

To have any conception of the inveterate prejudices which the Jews entertain against Methodists, or people who are called so, it is necessary to have been among them. Ask, for instance, the numerous Jewish planters in Jamaica, what have been the effects of the attempts of the Missionaries to convert the Negroes; it is said that suicide and insanity have since been more frequent than before in that island. However, let equal laws compel the masters every where to treat their slaves with humanity and moderation, and then there will be less necessity than ever for Missionaries to introduce other comforts. A Methodist, and an intolerant Roman Catholic of the Old Un-reformed School, are equally an abomination to the Jews.

All the great and necessary changes made in the Roman Catholic system, and the civil benefits assigned and secured to the Jewish Sanhedrin at Paris, in May 1806, by the Head of the French Government, I must confess, have ever since that time excited a strong desire in me, that these examples might, as far as circumstances could admit, be followed (as I have not the least doubt they will be) all over Christendom. From the farther consideration, that a period of great liberty and toleration was generally understood as having been predicted in the Old and New Testaments, and even so by some of the most learned, rational, and philosophic writers,

divines, and others, I became a warm advocate for granting civil and religious liberty to the Jews to the fullest extent; but always consistent with the views of their respective Governments. Hence, through printing "The New Sanhedrin," and "Causes and Consequences of the French Emperor's Conduct towards the Jews," in 1807, in a great measure on my own account, I sustained a very considerable loss; nevertheless, the attention I have since received from a few enlightened individuals of the Jewish persuasion in this Metropolis, with whom I have had the happiness of being acquainted, I look upon as a source of the purest gratification; particularly in being a witness to their integrity as men, their industry and ingenuity as mechanicks and artists, and of their gratitude in general to Christians who do not persecute them with their *ill-timed* importunities about conversion and repentance, while there are so many of our own people who stand more in need of these changes themselves. Besides, after hearing so much about the Hebrew Literati from the French and German Journals, and being instrumental in putting many of these documents into an English dress, it could not be otherwise than gratifying to find that where liberality and science had been cultivated, the *English Jew* was no more devoid of ability and genius, than his brother on the Continent.

But though I have taken pains to give publicity to sentiments of this nature in a variety of publications in which I have been concerned, I am far from supposing that every thing I have advanced has been flattering to the Jews exclusively: this is what I never sought after. As a Christian, I shall always differ widely from them in many points. However, from *Christians*, unless they are the moderate Members of the Church of England, or the Old Dissenters, I shall, at least for *some time*, expect less candour than from the *Jews*! Fanatics and enthusiasts of all denominations are enemies to learning. Now the investigation necessary to ascertain the nature of the Call, or Conversion of the Jews, has no necessary connexion with the indispensable doctrines of our Religion. It is no article of faith; but an abstruse discussion, which,

which, like the contents of the Prophetic books in general, with that of the Revelations, may be taken or left, without any injury to the practical performance, or progress of the Christian Religion.

Yours, &c. W. HAMILTON REID.

P. S. I have been given to understand that the Jews complain of some of their *advocates*, as well as their *persecutors*. The harsh sentiments of M. Archenhotz relative to the German Jews, in his Picture of England, being inadvertently quoted in a late abridgement of Mr. Peanant's London by John Wallis, are complained of as totally inapplicable to the present race. The mention also made by Mr. Atkins, in his "Compendious History of the Israelites," of the charges brought against them of crucifying Christian children in the dark ages, has caused much uneasiness. They justly urge, that if ever any confessions of such crimes were made, like those of pretended witches and wizards, they were probably extorted by torture, or the apprehension of it. Even admitting the fact, the repetition of it, at a time when former grounds of difference ought to be forgotten, had much better been passed over. But, as it is probable that these objections will be removed in future editions of these entertaining works, there is no necessity to exceed the bare notice of them at present. W. H. R.

Mr. URBAN, *Leicester, Aug. 13.*

I PERUSED the letter of your respectable Correspondent S. E. Supp. Vol. LXXX. p. 627, with sentiments of admiration and delight; and I hope that, ere long, the formidable evil of which he complains will be effectually removed. I am astonished that it has not earlier met with the attention of the Legislature, as it is a point of the greatest magnitude: there can be no doubt but that the most pernicious effects have been already produced by it; and if we look around us, and remark the apathy which is frequently manifested with respect to the welfare of the Establishment, or take a view of the numerous sects of Dissenters which have emanated amongst us, we may, in some measure, trace the origin of these and similar evils, to the want of those Chapels, the erection of which

your Correspondent has shewn to be so absolutely necessary.

Many and cogent are the reasons which might be adduced in favour of the erection of Parochial Chapels: they are indispensably necessary in large and extensive parishes, in whatever light they are considered: the Minister derives essential benefit from them; as, by their assistance, he is enabled to execute the divine offices with greater ease to himself, and more to the satisfaction of the parishioners; the inhabitants participate in the good effects which result from them, as they give them an opportunity of attending divine service with more convenience than they formerly could; the cause of Religion also derives a considerable degree of support from them, as they prevent the parishioners from absenting themselves from public worship, under those vague and frivolous pleas which they frequently urge when the Church is at a considerable distance from their houses. Various other arguments might be brought forward in support of these Chapels; but I feel that, if I were to make use of any more than I have already done, I should be insulting the good sense and perception of your numerous Readers—the utility of these edifices being so palpably obvious.

I rejoice that the subject has been recently taken up by a Nobleman, than whom no one, perhaps, is more competent to do it justice; and I flatter myself that, before another session of Parliament closes, something effectual will be done by the Legislature.

Yours, &c. J. STOCKDALE HARDY.

Mr. URBAN,

August 1.

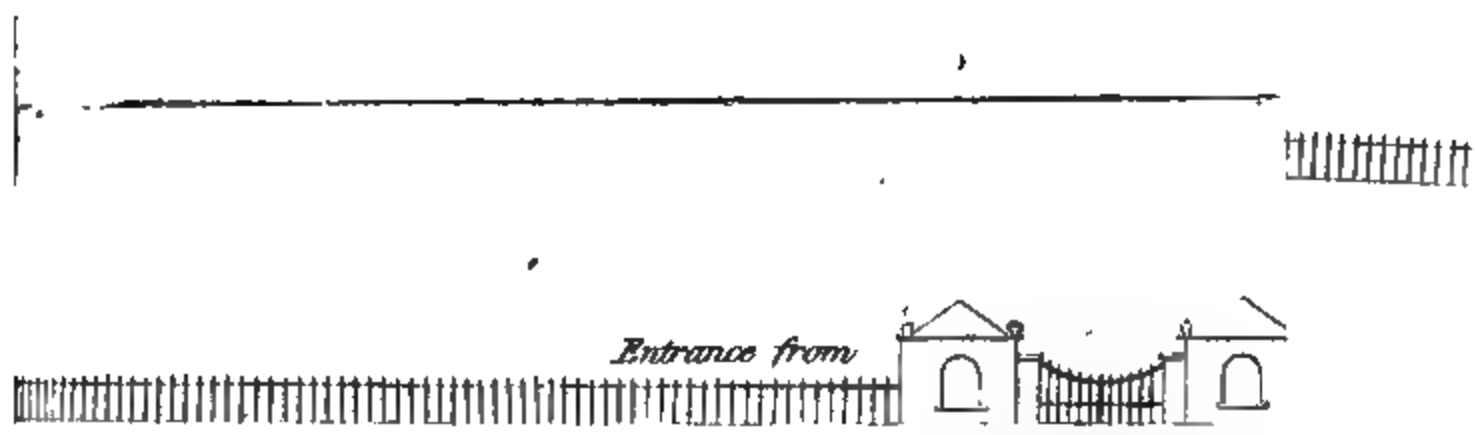
A DAY or two ago came into my hands a single number of a periodical publication for June last, which, amongst other topics, dedicates no inconsiderable portion of its pages to a discussion of Public Affairs. Its propositions appear to me to be laid down in a very dogmatical manner; but, as they do not carry conviction along with them, they are not likely to receive universal assent. Speaking of a late transaction, it says; "The imprisonment of the best and most beloved Representative of the People,"—(are not the two words

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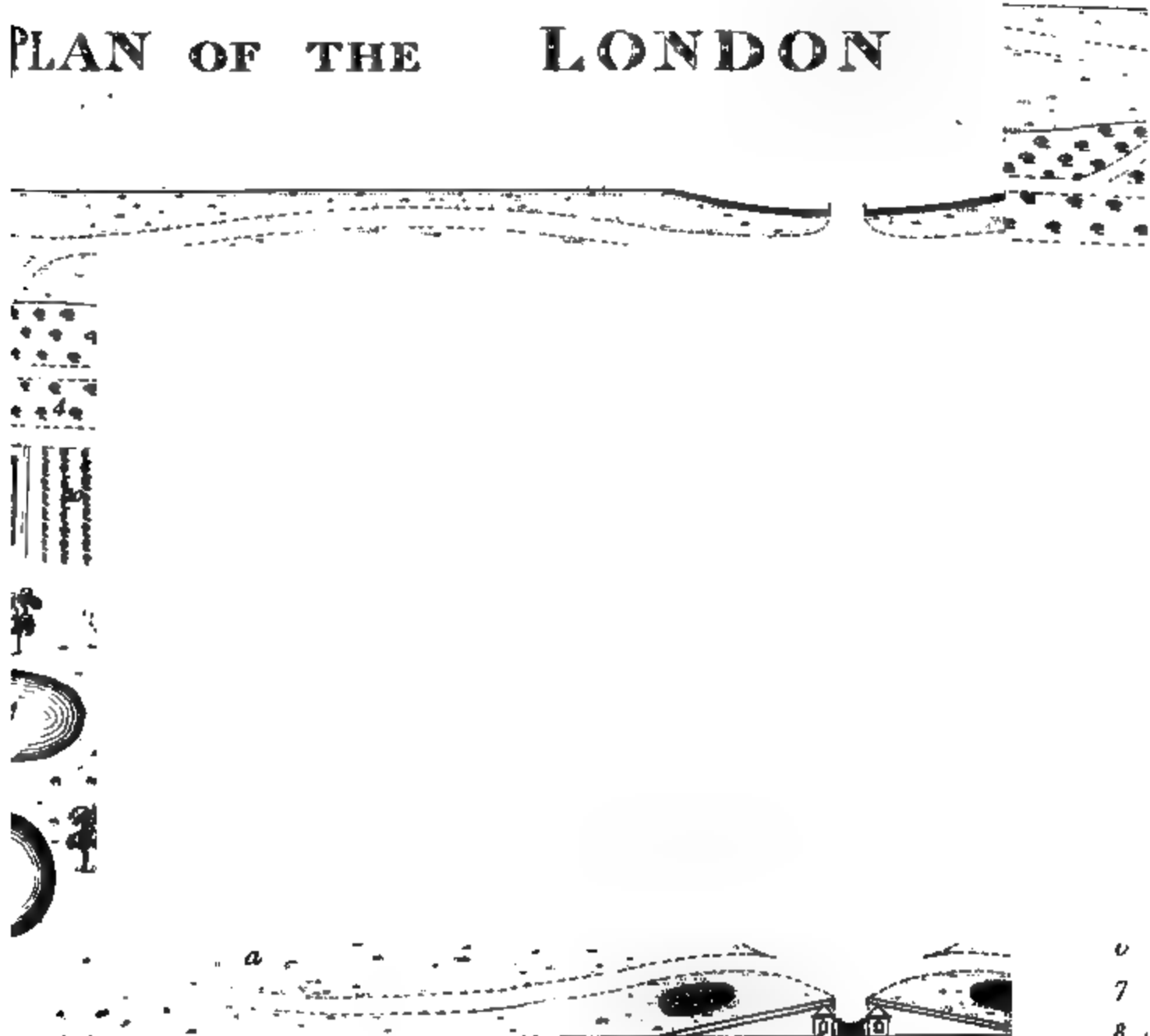
“certain of” casually omitted before “the People?”) “has served only to set his character in a higher light, and to draw forth the sincerest proofs of attachment from all parts of England” (if England is to be measured by this scale, it is much smaller than is generally imagined.) — “In every place resolutions were drawn up, expressive of the sentiments of each district on the assumed privileges of the House of Commons,” &c. &c. *in simili modo* — “and thus the three great divisions of the Metropolis have declared themselves on the interesting questions now in agitation; and they prove satisfactorily, that the sentiments of the majority of the House of Commons are far from being in unison with the resolutions of the People.” Now it is a Caution in Patriotism, that a Country is not to despair, even though its Capital be in possession of the Enemy; and were the above really a true picture, it could only shew that the Capital was in danger; and be a stronger stimulus to the rest of the People to unite in driving from it that worst enemy of a country, the demon of Domestic Anarchy. Farther; “The Middlesex Petition was treated with less ceremony than the last by the House, being rejected after a very short debate: and on the same night, the Petition from Sheffield shared the same fate. This latter Petition spoke the sentiments of a very large town in a very animated style; and from it may be collected the opinion of the great manufacturing interests in Yorkshire, which will be of considerable weight at the meeting of the county. A requisition for this purpose has been very numerously signed, and we may expect from that quarter some decisive measure on the state of the national representation.” It may be so; but I must own I never saw or heard of this requisition before nor since. Upon we come to Mr. Cobbett, and the Mutiny of the Cambridgeshire Militia: “Be the cause, however, what it would, the men were quieted by the German Legion, and other troops; and Mr. Cobbett seized the occasion to utter a severe censure, in the form of irony, on the use of foreign troops.” Their use and usefulness in quelling this Mutiny was no doubt very unpleasant to the feelings of Mr. Cobbett, whose publication a British Jury has decided to be a Libel,

and British Justice has sentenced the author of it to merited punishment; and “the very useful labours of Mr. Cobbett,” if exercised at all, must for some time to come be exercised in a prison, and be the offspring of one who has forfeited his freedom to the insulted Laws of his Country. The Parliament being again adverted to, we are told, that “the Catholic question was settled by a rejection, but it has evidently gained ground in the House;” and yet comes a hope (seemingly inconsistent) “that it will never be again discussed in either House;” but we are soon told the why and wherefore: it is in another shape to be brought forward in finer style. Mr. Wyvill, with 1600 or 1700 more, have signed a Petition to the House for “general liberty of conscience;” as if a Petition was necessary to obtain what is already enjoyed — and “for the removal of all penal laws and civil disqualifications from our Statute books, on the subject of Religion.” Have we nowhere been told “to be subject to the higher powers, not using our liberty as a cloak for maliciousness?” The writer then goes on to say, that “it is the most comprehensive Petition ever presented to Parliament; and, as it has obtained the name of the Christian’s Petition, we hope every Christian in the united kingdom will sign a similar Petition to be presented in the next session. We are convinced that no one deserves the name of a Christian who is against it: for Christ’s kingdom is not to be upheld by penal statutes, and every Sect may follow its own mode of worship, without infringing on the civil rights of its neighbour.” Christ’s kingdom is not dependent upon human laws; but the British kingdom is to be upheld by British means. The existence of the disqualifications complained of is part of the Civil Rights of the Establishment, and cannot be destroyed without an infringement of those Rights. We may therefore echo the concluding part of the tirade, and say, “Let every sect follow its own mode of worship, without infringing on the Civil Rights of its neighbour.” The Trojans lost their city by breaking down their walls to admit the wooden horse; let us be careful not to make an opening for the Papal Bull.

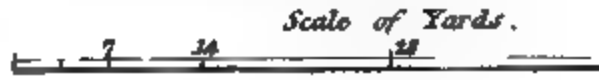
Yours, &c. — A YORKSHIRE-MAN.
Mr.



PLAN OF THE LONDON



Collection of Roses &c
with American Plants &c.
contain a collection of variegated Plants.
Creeping & Climbing Shrubs
Foreign Alpine Plants.

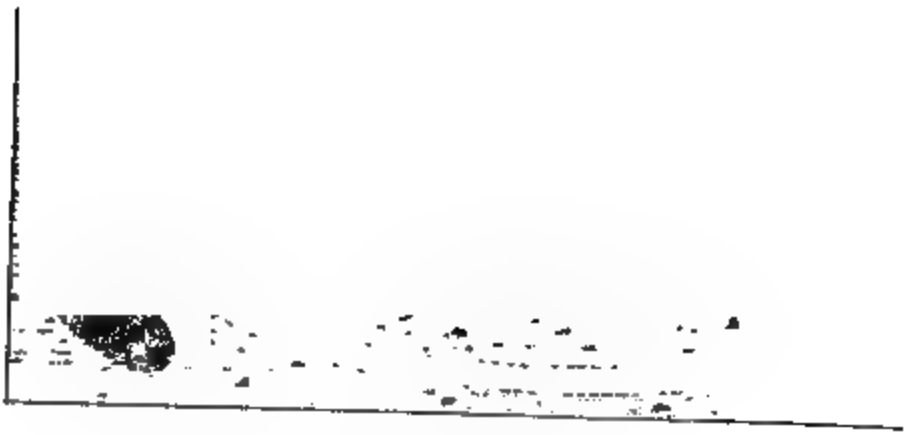


- a Grass, Gravel Walks & Shrubs*
- b Shaded Walks .*
- c Space for New Holland Plan*
- d Orangery.*

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“ the People ?”) “ has served only to author of it to merited punishment ;
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Hot House.



	References.	5
N ^o 1	<i>Foreign Annual Plants.</i>	6
2	— <i>Herbaceous Plants</i>	7
3	— <i>Grass Quarter.</i>	8
4	— <i>Tree & Shrub Quarter.</i>	9

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 genous to this country, and also such
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 order that students might have an op-
 portunity of seeing the
 GENT. MAG. August, 1810.

of Agriculture. I trust, therefore, I
 shall, with the local advantages at-
 tending the present site of the garden,
 be enabled to make it more worthy
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Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 1.

THE highly improved state of our agriculture, the grand source of the strength and wealth of all nations, has owed its advancement in a great degree to that practical knowledge of Botany so much aimed at by mankind; not only by familiarising a more perfect acquaintance with such vegetables as are used as food for animals, but also with such as have been deemed noxious to them, or which have a tendency to exhaust the soil. Much information as to the true nature of such vegetables has been discovered through the medium of the Botanic Garden established by the late Mr. Curtis; and therefore I trust a short history of that institution will not prove unacceptable to many of your readers who have the interest of the farming community at heart.

The science of Botany was formerly considered useful, only as an appendage to Medicine; but later times have proved its utility in promoting the views of the artist by assisting him in his researches, and in particular of that class of men whose business is the culture of the earth with a view to produce the greatest quantity of nutritious food for its inhabitants.

Stillingfleet was among the first of our philosophers who seemed to be aware that the husbandry of this country could be benefited by the introduction of many plants, which had been before either passed over or unknown; and in particular some of our indigenous grasses. With the view of engaging the farmer's attention thereto, he wrote his "Calendar of Flora," a work, which from its superior merit had its due share of attention; yet it appeared that, for want of an opportunity of observing the different plants in a growing state, it fell short of the very laudable object it was intended to accomplish. Mr. Curtis (then an apothecary in Gracechurch-street) seeing the necessity of this, declined the medical profession, and formed the plan of a Botanic Garden in Lambeth-marsh, for the purpose of bringing into one point of view, and of cultivating for experiment, all the plants that are indigenous to this country, and also such as were employed in medicine, or were grown for feeding cattle. In order that students might have an op-

portunity of studying these severally, they were scientifically arranged in separate quarters of the garden, with their proper names both in Latin and English affixed to each; and, that a further knowledge of each might be acquired, a Library, containing the best works on Botany, Agriculture, and the other sciences depending thereon, was placed therein. This Garden, thus instituted, might have been considered as having arrived at a degree of perfection with regard to the objects it embraced: it was, however, after a few years, found expedient to remove it to Brompton, where he had the pleasure of finding it encouraged by the patronage of many of the nobility and other personages, celebrated no less by their rank in life than by their laudable endeavours to promote the public welfare.

In the year 1792, I had the good fortune to become a pupil of Mr. Curtis, and six years afterwards I joined him in partnership; but two years had not elapsed before I had, with the rest of mankind, to mourn the loss of my much-respected friend. The establishment was still continued there, till within the last two years; when, the lease of the land being nearly expired, I was induced to remove it nearer London, and have now the happiness of having again in great measure completed it; with every prospect of bringing it to a state of perfection equal to any Garden of the kind in Europe.

The subjoined plan is intended to give an idea of its form and extent; and the references to the particular departments will explain its arrangement. A course of Lectures on Botany is annually read in the Garden, in which its connexion with Agriculture and the Arts, and the advantages to be derived from a knowledge of the vegetable kingdom, are pointed out. It is also my intention to examine, by actual experiments made on the spot, all those plants which are likely to possess superior properties for agricultural purposes; in which plans I have the honour of the concurrence of the Board of Agriculture. I trust, therefore, I shall, with the local advantages attending the present site of the Garden, be enabled to make it more worthy the

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the public notice than from circumstances it has ever before been. The inhabitants of Dublin and Liverpool, seeing the advantages resulting from a knowledge of Botany, have established Gardens at each of those places on a similar plan; and, in order to combine rational amusement with study, they have Concerts of instrumental musick in the Garden on different evenings during Summer: and I am following their example; which, I am happy to find, has the desirable effect of increasing the number of Subscribers, and enlarging in some degree the funds for its support. The Lectures are given on Monday and Thursday, and the Concert on Tuesday and Saturday evenings, at 7 o'clock, from May till September. The Garden is supported chiefly by Subscription; One guinea entrance, and one guinea per year for an individual: or two guineas per annum, when the subscriber is permitted to introduce visitors under certain regulations, published at full in the Catalogue of the Garden. In order to make the Establishment more known, and to gratify the curiosity of strangers, I propose in future that persons may view the Garden at any time; but, in order to prevent the intrusion of improper persons, Two Shillings and Sixpence will be demanded on their admission, which will be returned should they become Subscribers; or, if one of a party should subscribe, the whole of the parties' entrance-money will be returned. No persons can be admitted as visitors who reside within one mile of the Garden. The Subscription-money is paid in advance, and considered due the same day in each succeeding year; and three months' notice is required in writing from those who intend to discontinue their Subscription.

I beg leave, through the medium of your publication, to assure all those who have so liberally promoted my views, since the death of my late partner, by honouring this Institution with their patronage, that, so far as I have seen of its present situation, I have every hope that my views will in time be fully accomplished, by making it a scene of amusing and rational delight, as well as a repository of useful information.

Yours, &c. W. SALISBURY.

A RELATION of a JOURNEY from LONDON to VIENNA, &c. 1684.

(Continued from p. 23.)

DEPARTURE from Vienna. "On the 25th instant, about three of the clock, all the persons of quality, that accompanied Count Lesley in that Embassy, followed him to the water-side in coaches with six horses apiece; but the throngs of spectators were so great (for never the like Embassy was seen at Vienna) they could scarce get to the barges, which, though large, and six and thirty in number, were but sufficient for his Excellency and his company, which amounted to 222."—"The first of June we arrived at Buda, formerly the Metropolis and Royal Residence of Hungary, and indeed for the pleasant scituation, a place truly Regal, having on the one side hills fruitful in vines, and large and rich meadows on the other, with the Danube gliding by them. The place looks as designed for the Emperour of Hungary, and, though formerly beautified with many noble fabricks, now ruinous and decayed. Here the Ambassador, at landing, was ushered into a Royal tent. The Ambassador sate in a chair, the Basha, &c. sitting like taylors on carpets. The Janizaries lookt like stout fellows, but the horse (except some of the officers') had little and loose necks, and went tossing up their noses like camels in the air; and the Turks ride so short, as 'tis a kind of wonder to see how they can run so madly about; and with their half-pikes in their hands, cling so fast to their little, and so uneasie saddles."—"Caftans resemble porters' cloaks, with long sleeves to the ground, and the arms thrust out of the slits; and are of a stuff like Italian brocades, of thread and silk, with a mixture of silver."—"Their Musick is the worst in the world. One of them played on a cittern, and sang before his Excellency; but it was like *Tom-a-Bedlam*, only a little sweetened with a Portugal-like mimickry. And the musick most esteemed among the souldiery is, the shrillest and squeakingest trumpet that ever was heard, and a bagpipe-like instrument, such as accompanies the jackanapes to the bear-garden, with other ill pipes and hoboyes, approaching the nearest to our worst city-waits."—"The four Bashes, with the

the Aga and Beque, which accompanied the Ambassadour to and from the Visier, dined that day with his Excellency; and, drinking very plentifully of the wine, pocketed up in their breasts abundance of sweetmeats and sugar-plums."—"All the women generally (those only excepted that are old or very young) have their faces muffled with linnen, so as little is seen but their eyes, and a part of their noses."—"The prime Collonel of the Janizaries rode before the Ambassadour, and alone, with a huge and flat white feather, like an old and large Queen Elizabeth's fan, but four times as wide, and the corner forward, not flat."—"The Library at Buda was the glory of the world, for it had a thousand volumes of rare and choice books of excellent Authors of the Eastern Church; how poor a thing 'tis now, since the few books it hath are of little or no use, being almost consumed by moths, dust, and rats."—"The Christians of Belgrade, not accustomed to see so many persons together of the same faith with them, especially of quality, were transported with joy at the Ambassadour's arrival, particularly a Greek Merchant, Signore Marco Manicato, who, showing us all sort of harmless liberty and freedom, made us excellent cheer, and, producing the best wines, did put us in mind of the antient merry Greeks; for he, drinking like a fish, and beating a drum betwixt-whiles with his bare fingers only, and singing to it, was so pleasant and jocund, that he flung, as we usually say, the house out of the windows. His drum was remarkable, for 'twas only a huge earthen bottle, in fashion like a wide-neck ale-jug, with the bottom out; whose top was only covered and stopt with thin vellum or parchment, and on this, with his fingers, he made a pleasing noise."—"Their best horse are the Spahyes, whose merit is rewarded with lands, which are called *Timarrs*, and are like our old knights' services here; a horseman hath a village, perhaps some a farm, some more."—"We came to Jogada, a place naturally pleasant and fit for delights, for it abounded with fountains. Allured with this sweetness, we tarried here two days, and withal because it was said to be half-way between Vienna and Constantinople."—"At Musa-Basha-Palanka, the Bul-

garian women welcomed us after a new fashion, who, meeting us, strewed bits of butter and salt on the way, presaging and wishing thereby a prosperity to our journey and affairs."—"At Philippopolis there is an old tower, and in it a clock, which seemed the stranger to us, since in this vast and barbarous country we saw none before."—"At Adrianople the Grand Signior was ready for the audience. The Ambassadour was led and ushered in, and the Cavaliers soon after introduced in order between two Turks of good quality. All being retired and gone but the Ambassadour, the resident, and the interpreter, the last presented the Emperour's letters to the Ambassadour, and he to the Sultan, who, resplendent and glittering with his gold and his gems (which no where are fixed, but carried by camels wherever he goes) looked rather like one from a bed than a throne. After the complements on the part of the Emperour, the publick and private causes of the Embassy were briefly recited. The Sultan replied, he was glad to hear of the Emperour's health, and bad the Ambassadour welcome. As to what might conduce to the happiness of both Empires, he said very little, but bad the Ambassadour go to Constantinople, whence he would not be long absent, his Maritime expedition being over; after which the Ambassadour (who alone kist the hem of his garment) repeating his obeisances, returned to his quarters."—"At Mahomet Aga's tent, because the Captain of the Castle came not early enough to pay him his respects, as soon as he arrived, he was, as he sat cross-legged, after a little rubbing in Turkish, kickt down with a foot on his breast, and so lying on his back, his leggs were straightway held up, till our Aga, in six or seven blows, broak the biggest end of a great and strong stick on his feet; which was done in a trice, ere my Lord (who was in the tent with the cholerick Aga) could rise up, and catch him by the arm, to hinder him from striking any more (for his Lordship was struck with compassion, to behold a reverend old man of 70 years of age, with a long and milk-white beard to his girdle, so treated and used); and had not my Lord tugged hard, and been of some credit with the Aga, he swore he would have given

given him at least three-score blows, and bad the poor old Governour thank only my Lord for his clemency. Yet, as soon as e'er 'twas over, he sat down again with the rest in the tent, and had coffee given to him, which, by reason of his smarting, he seemed not so readily to drink: and muttering only, that, in almost sixty years that he had served the Grand Signior, he had not been beaten before; had not my Lord, with others there present, intreated for him, he had been put in chains, and sent away that evening to the Visier of Buda, who would have caused his head to be quickly stricken off, without hearing him speak, or examining the matter."—Constantinople, "by its apt and advantagious scituation, may seem to be built, may seem to command all the world. It hath been the seat of the Emperours of the East, but not without great changes of fortune; for, instead of Christian Emperours, 'tis under the power and domination of a Mahometan Prince, Mahomet the Second having taken it by assault, and sacrificed it to the fury of his soldiers. This great disaster to Christendom arrived in the year of our Lord 1453, on the twenty-ninth day of May, and the second day of Whitsuntide, the Feast of the Holy Ghost, against whom the Greeks so often had sinned; God punishing them that day with the loss of their capital City, to shew them the enormity of their sin."—"There is too a market of slaves, where they sell men and women; in the last of whom the Jews traffick much, and gain extremely by, for they buy them young and handsome, and teaching them to work with the needle, to dance, sing, and play on several instruments, put them off with great advantage, which they do too out of policy, as well as for lucre, for the women thus preferred to the Court, out of gratitude to the Jews, do them many good offices."—"On the 10th of November, the Ambassadour had his second and last audience of the Sultan."—"The day of our departure being come (which was on the 21st) the Ambassadour full of glory (though many of his train had been swept away by death) went away with a greater retinue, by the addition of the Captives, which he carried with him. O how the poor Christians, which he left sad behind, regretted the loss and

absence of that guest, from whom they had received such abundance of comfort, and now were apprehensive, they should never see again!"—"We went not away in the manner we came; for, the Ambassadour being gone, all that were in waggons, afraid to be hindmost, made all the haste they could, and some made more haste than good speed."—"At Gran, not far from the city, a sad spectacle was to be seen, to wit, many heads of poor Christians piled up on a heap which exceeded 1000. They were taken at Baschau, and killed in cold blood by the Visier's command, who, to satiate his unquenchable thirst of humane slaughter, had them pickt out one by one, and killed before his face, as he lay in his tent."—"The Ambassadour alighted at the Palace, went up the great stairs," &c. "I should now relate with what joy and feasting Count Lesley was received by his friends and alliances; but the Embassy ending here, I shall end too my Relation, and give no further trouble to the Reader."

Yours, &c.

J. B.

"O Cassius! thou art yoked with a
lamb,
That carries anger as the flint bears fire,
Which, much enforced, shews a hasty
spark,
And straight is cold again."

JULIUS CÆSAR, Act IV. Scene 3.

Mr. URBAN,

July 20.

NO article having appeared on the question proposed by "The Ghost of Shakspeare," vol. LXXX. p. 113, except that by "Glendower" in p. 221, I must infer that your Readers think with him, that Brutus is described by the figure of the lamb. Differing wholly from him on this construction, I shall venture to assign my reasons for thinking that the meaning of this passage has been generally misconceived, and that the true reading will refer it to Cassius. It appears to me that the misconception has principally arisen; first, from an adoption of the construction which on the face of the passage obviously presents itself; and secondly, from considering the passage as a description of general character, instead of viewing it as an illustration of a particular quality in a character. The character of Brutus being on the whole far more amiable than that of Cassius,

Cassius, the figure of the lamb has been instantly applied to him; and the connexion which subsisted between him and Cassius has naturally led to the application of the term "yoaked" to this connexion. From the silence of the Commentators it seems but fair to conclude, that this has been their reading; and I could not without fear and trembling approach the ground on which they have trodden, if an attentive consideration of the subject had not impressed me with the fullest conviction, that the expression "yoaked with a lamb" is a mode of comparison, applying to Cassius, which, though highly figurative, is clear, and perfectly in the spirit of the Author. I admit that, as the advocate for a highly figurative in preference to a natural construction, it is incumbent on me to shew strong grounds for its adoption.

It cannot be too forcibly impressed on our minds, that which of the two characters is the most amiable or lamb-like, has nothing to do with the present question. Whether the passage be intended for Brutus or for Cassius, it describes a character that "carries anger as the flint bears fire," that "shews a hasty spark, and straight is cold again." A more perfect sketch of a character liable to the quick bursts of passion, violent, but of short continuance, cannot be imagined; and our first enquiry seems to be, to which of the two is it most applicable? We will begin with that part of the comparison, "shows a hasty spark."

Before we advert to the scene itself, it may not be amiss to refer to the concluding part of that preceding. In Brutus we perceive a calm philosophic temper, weighing the consequences of every action; submitting to an injurious charge from one against whom he had himself grounds of complaint, rather than affect the public welfare. In Cassius we see a hot impetuous disposition, that would sacrifice every thing to his headstrong passion.

Let us now gradually trace the progress of the quarrel: We shall find Cassius repeatedly breaking out in violent bursts of passion, and, in the speeches immediately following, using the language of conciliation. Brutus, on the contrary, though he comes to the conference evidently

much incensed at the conduct of Cassius, is a long time before his speeches bear any marks of passion; they are extremely severe, and mixed with the most cutting irony (a language which I take to be incompatible with violent and sudden emotions) until he at length works himself up to as high a degree of anger as so philosophical a temper would admit of. I cannot discover any one passage in which Brutus can be said to shew "a hasty spark;" for a succession of speeches, all breathing the language of indignation and resentment, will scarcely be termed such. One of those speeches, or one expression from them, might be deemed such; but their continuity precludes the construction. The subject of the comparison must carry anger as the flint bears fire; now, to preserve the analogy, the cause which produces the anger should produce the effect at once; the cause should be immediate and forcible, and not the accumulated operation of many concurring causes. This analogy is preserved as to Cassius: I am mistaken if it is so as to Brutus.

We will however, for the sake of the argument, suppose that both had shewn this hasty spark, and will enquire how they answer the second part of the description "and straight is cold again." A temper which corresponds with the simile must be easily softened by concession. On Cassius virtually admitting that he had been wrong,

"I said, an elder soldier; not a better: Did I say better?"

Brutus replies;

"If you did, I care not."

On the concessions of Cassius assuming a more unqualified shape, where shall we find the sudden cessation of anger?

"Brutus hath riv'd my heart:

A friend should bear his friend's infirmities;

[are.

But Brutus makes mine greater than they

Bru. I do not till you practise them on me.

Cass. You love me not.

Bru. I do not like your faults.

Cass. A friendly eye could never see such faults.

Bru. A flatterer's would not, though they do appear

As huge as high Olympus."

Can Brutus's be the temper which "straight is cold again?" Observe

too,

too, even after Cassius's next speech, against which the most obdurate heart could not hold out, how slowly Brutus relents, and how he mixes reproach with conciliation :

“ Sheath your dagger :
Be angry when you will, it shall have scope ;
Do what you will, dishonour shall be humour.”

I will not dwell on the Egotism of which Brutus would be guilty in applying this figure of the lamb to himself ; nor on the improbability that a Philosopher would select for complimenting himself the very moment in which he forgave a friend who had been confessing his infirmities. In my judgment, the passage loses all its beauty when referred to Brutus. On the other hand, what can be more beautiful as well as natural, than that after so violent a quarrel, in which Brutus had used language of such extreme severity ; and after a reconciliation produced by the concessions and tenderness of Cassius, he should make the impetuous but yielding temper of his friend the subject of panegyric :

“ O Cassius ! thou art yoked with a lamb,” &c.

Had Brutus intended to describe his own character, is there any thing conciliatory in the speech ? That Cassius considered it so, will be evident on comparing his last and the following speech, where, in a tone of affectionate reproach, he asks,

“ Hath Cassius lived
To be but mirth and laughter to *his Brutus*,
When grief and blood ill-tempered vexeth him ?”

Would Cassius have expressed such surprize at the answer to this question, if Brutus had just before admitted that he had been angry ? and would there not be something tautologous in the “too,” supposing such previous admission ?

It will be seen that on many occasions Brutus alludes to the hasty choleric temper of Cassius ; and in the lines which precede the passage, he says, “ be angry when you will ;” but, as if to leave no doubt that the temper of Cassius was the object of contemplation, Cassius asks,

“ Have you not love enough to bear
with me, [gave me,
When that *rash humour* which my mother
Makes me forgetful ?”

To which Brutus replies :

“ Yes, Cassius ; and henceforth
When you are *over-earnest* with your
Brutus, [leave you so.”
He'll think your mother chides, and

The disposition of Cassius appears well known to both. Observe in the next scene, when Cassius expresses his surprize that Brutus could have been so angry, he accounts for the serenity of his temper being disturbed by Portia's death ; a temper like this seems the very reverse of that in question.

I have been obliged to suppress many arguments which arrive at the same conclusion ; and the space to which I must confine myself does not allow me to do justice to those I have employed. I trust I am open to conviction if they can be refuted.

Yours, &c. HORATIO.

MR. URBAN, June 17.

THE following observations which result from a review of Vol. LXXVIII. not having been anticipated by other Correspondents, may prove not unacceptable to some of your numerous Readers :

P. 37. Kenneth Mackenzie, who was Earl of Seaforth in Ireland, died 1781, without male issue, when the titles became extinct. The barony of Seaforth was granted in 1796 to Francis, the present Lord Seaforth.

P. 200. The Baronetage of Hutchinson of Castle Sallagh did not expire with Sir Francis ; it is now enjoyed by the Rev. James Hutchinson. There are two Baronets of the name of Morres of Ireland ; viz. Sir Simon of Knockagh, Tipperary creation, 1631 ; and Sir William Evans Ryves Morres, of Upper Court, Kilkenny, 1758. The family of Morres or Marreis, not Morris, is one of extraordinary antiquity, and lustre of descent ; they deduce their origin from the noble house of Montmorency in France, who possessed the office of Constable of France, a post to which was attached power nearly equal with that of the King. The ancestor of the Viscount Mount Norres, of Lord Frankfort, of the two Baronets above named, was an attendant of William the Conqueror, and settled at Beaumaris in Wales. From this stock too your Correspondent, vol. LXXVIII. p. 1141 (who evinces

evinces in his letter much research as well as perspicuity) might have added that the family of Mears there mentioned proceeded: their immediate ancestor was Peter de la Mare, who in the year 1377 was Speaker of the House of Commons in the early part of the reign of Richard II. It is worthy of remark, that he was the very first Speaker the House of Commons ever had at their head; his posterity it was that settled in Scotland, one of which, according to Mr. Wallace, in his "Treatise on the Peerage of Scotland," relinquished a Scotch Earldom in the Civil Wars, and retired in 1603, the 1st of James I. to the county of Antrim, Ireland.

P. 585. Your Correspondent Philarchaios has forgotten to tell us to what families the arms numbered 6 and 7, belong. Does not the dexter side of 6. belong to the family of Browne, Marquis of Sligo, &c. &c.?

P. 601. Is your friend Dr. Harrington nearly related to Sir John Harrington, bart. who some years since came from India, with a fortune acquired there?

P. 669. The celebrated Sir Hans Sloane gave name to all the streets, &c. about Chelsea; Sloane Street, Hans Square, &c. &c. all boast him for their founder. The present Earl Cadogan has prefixed the name of Sloane to his name, and his second title is Viscount Chelsea: how does this arise *? Can any Correspondent say who the direct descendant of the Baronet is, and give a satisfactory and ample account of the marriages, issue, &c. of his relations, and whether he was not nearly allied to the families of Bootle of Lancashire, Wood, and Hindman?

P. 703. Your Correspondent mentions there being no such title as Gifford, of Castle Jordan; there may be, as I dare say there is, no proper claim to it: but it is nevertheless borne by Sir Duke Gifford, whose sister, if I mistake not, is the lady who was married (with two daughters by a former husband) to the second Marquis of Lansdown.

P. 783. The abominable works, so pernicious not only to youth, but to persons come to years of maturity, should have an injunction ordered

against them by the Lord Chancellor; and those dangerous places, called Circulating Libraries, should, like other places of amusement, be licensed, and none but persons of responsibility permitted to keep them.

P. 783. Under the coats of arms belonging to a Viceroy of Ireland, I lately observed the following sentence, by way of motto, "Le plus grand sot de tous les vicerois."

P. 800. Lettice Fitz-Gerald was daughter of Gerald (not Gerard) Fitz-Gerald, by Catherine, daughter of Sir Francis Knolles: her father was eldest son of the 11th Earl of Kildare. Qu. How was the late Right Hon. Colonel Richard Fitz-Gerald, of Mount Ophaley in Kildare, father of the present Countess Dowager of Kingston, descended from the Earls of Kildare, and how related to the late Duke of Leinster?

P. 968. At the bottom of this page appears a note on the scarcity of paper, &c.; stating that waste paper of all descriptions should not be destroyed, as it may be, however small, *re-manufactured*. There are many shops for buying rags, to be converted into paper, but I am ignorant of places for the buying of *paper*. Information as to this would be thankfully received by many persons.

P. 1155. "A Subscriber to the *Magdalen*," before he enacts a law for the adequate punishment of the seducers of females, should first make those females a little more regardful of their own virtue; for, while girls continue to expose themselves in the wanton manner now practised, while they evince a readiness to be in love with any, and every body, they must not expect men to be so careful of offending Chastity. When the former cease using unchaste blandishments, when they cease to seduce the male sex, then will they find the respect, honour, and propriety of conduct, with which they deserve to be treated. I sincerely hope that the disgraceful practice of adulterous connexions will be put a final stop to, by preventing the parties in fault from ever marrying again. No stop can be expected to these crimes, so heinous in the eye of Providence, while the paramour can marry the object of their unchaste affection, and while women who have formerly been in keeping (or, to use a fashionable phrase, under pro-

* His Lordship's mother Elizabeth was daughter and coheiress of Sir Hans Sloane.

protection) and since married, are suffered to pollute the society of the virtuous.

P. 1168. The want of a Baronetage of Scotland and Ireland is very much complained of: two eminent booksellers and publishers inform me, that they are almost daily enquired for. It is to be hoped that some of the present Peerage Editors, whose works have justly met so much encouragement, may undertake such a compilation.

Yours, &c. *A Subscriber for
a Quarter of a Century.*

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 4.

THE following Anecdote, extracted from Mr. Rose's pamphlet, strikes me as highly worthy to be recorded in your Miscellany, affording another instance of the Disinterestedness of the Great Man to whom it refers.

Yours, &c.

A PITTITE.

"In alluding to the embarrassed state of Mr. Pitt's finances, it is due to his memory from the Author, who was never separated from him, either in personal affection or political attachment, from his first entrance into public life, to the very latest hour of his existence, to state a circumstance with respect to pecuniary matters infinitely to his credit.

"Early in 1789, when the nation was in a state of despondency respecting the health of our beloved Sovereign, and a change in the administration was thought extremely probable, it occurred to several gentlemen of the first respectability in the city of London, that Mr. Pitt, on quitting office, would be in a situation of great embarrassment, not only from some debts which he had unavoidably incurred, but as to the means of his future subsistence. They felt the strong impression, in which the nation participated, of his great virtues, as well as of his eminent talents; and they were sensible in common with their country, of the value of those services to which his life had been hitherto devoted, particularly to those commercial interests in which they were deeply concerned. Under this impression, a certain number of merchants and ship-owners met, and resolved to raise the sum of 100,000*l.* to be presented to him as a free gift—the well-earned reward of his meritorious exertions; each subscriber engaging never to divulge the name of himself, or of any other person contributing, in order to prevent its being known to any one except themselves, who the contributors were. The only exception to this engagement of secrecy was a respectable

Baronet*, who was deputed to come to the Author to learn in what manner the token of esteem and gratitude (as it was expressed) could be presented most acceptably to Mr. Pitt; whose name was to be as carefully concealed from Mr. Pitt as the others.

"Highly flattering as the offer was, and seasonable as the act would have been (proceeding from a set of gentlemen whose motives must have been pure and disinterested, not only in such an unequivocal mark of regard for a falling Minister, but from the mode of carrying their object into effect,) the Author entertained doubts of Mr. Pitt accepting the proffered bounty, and therefore thought it right to apprize him of the intention. This occasioned a long discussion on the subject, which ended in Mr. Pitt expressing a positive and fixed determination to decline the acceptance of the liberal and generous offer: a determination that nothing could shake: for when it was urged that it never could be known to him who the subscribers were, and that they were men whose fortunes put them out of all probability of ever soliciting the smallest favour from him; his reply was; 'that if he should, at any future time of his life, return to office, he should never see a gentleman from the City without its occurring to him that he might be one of his subscribers.'

"This positive determination was communicated by the Author to the Baronet before alluded to, which put an end to the measure; and in a few days after, Mr. Pitt, in conversing about his future plans, told the Author, he had taken a fixed resolution to return to the Bar, and to apply unremittingly to that profession, in order to extricate himself from his difficulties, and to secure, as far as he should be able, the means of future independence.

"The Author will not deny the personal satisfaction which he feels in having it in his power to communicate this Anecdote to his Readers: but he conceives that its communication may have a use beyond the mere gratification of private feeling, or of public curiosity. It will shew the spirit of disinterestedness and independence which may exist in times that have been represented as pregnant with selfishness, corruption, and venality; and will furnish an example to future Ministers of that sentiment of high and scrupulous honour (a prominent feature in the character of Mr. Pitt) which is the best pledge and guardian of public and private virtue.

* Sir Robert Preston, then member for Dover, who gave many proofs of kindness and attachment to Mr. Pitt, but never asked a single favour of him: but who being still living, no further tribute of justice can be paid to him."

Were

Were a Minister like him to arise, (and who does not pray for such an event?) who, besides his own unavoidable expences, had a family to support, his embarrassment must be such as, with a man even of the firmest mind, would hang heavy on its powers, and divide, if not weaken those exertions, which the public weal should engross." Pp. 42—44.

LETTER LXVI. ON PRISONS.

"Can I forget the generous few,
Who, touch'd with human woe, redressive
sought

Into the horrors of the gloomy jail?
Unpitied and unheard, where misery
moans;

Where sickness pines"—

THOMSON, *Winter.*

Sambrook Court, Aug. 15.

FROM Howard's History of Prisons, he visited those of Exeter in 1775, 1779, 1783, and 1787; and although he gives an unfavourable account of the state of them, he acknowledges the attention with which he was received, and notices a prevalent disposition to promote their improvement, for which indeed there was much occasion; for he observes, that he "found the men together encouraging and confirming one another in wickedness, and the women obliged to associate with them in the day-time."

On his visit 1787, probably his last, he notices, that an elegant Shire-hall is now finished; and hopes "that the gentlemen will turn their thoughts to this crowded, offensive, and destructive Gaol (High Gaol)."

The Coadjutor of Howard, my friend Neild, visited the prisons of Exeter in 1796 and 1803. See Letters L. and LI. vol. LXXVIII. p. 412. 502. In the first, he describes the High Gaol for felons with approbation, but not the others, as appears by Letter LI. "I understand," he adds, "that a new Bridewell on a very good plan, adjoining to the High Gaol, is now in building, so that this miserable place of confinement is likely to be soon discontinued."

There is a pleasure in tracing the progress of virtuous exertion; and that gratification is still more heightened, when it is crowned with ample success, whilst the name of Milford will be associated with the names of Howard and Neild.

J. C. LETTSON.

GENT. MAG. August, 1810.

EXETER, *Devonshire.*—The COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION—Keeper, *William Ford.* Salary, £150.; and a considerable portion of the Prisoners' earnings.—Chaplain, *Rev. Edw. Chave*: who is also Chaplain to the Gaol, and to the Magistrates at their Quarter Sessions. Duty; on Thursday, Prayers; on Sunday, Prayers and a Sermon. Salary, for the whole duty, £126. 10s. — Surgeon, *Mr. Benjamin Walker.* Salary, for the Gaol and House of Correction, £50. — Number of Prisoners, June 21, 1810, 68: every one of whom is employed in some kind of labour. Allowance: to each, twenty-two ounces of good wheaten Bread per day.

REMARKS. This extensive and noble Structure, now completed, is equally admired for the solidity of its construction, the excellence of its masonry, and its handsome appearance, which will remain a lasting honour to the County of Devon. It stands on somewhat more than an acre and a half of ground, and is situate in a field, on a fine eminence adjoining to the County Gaol. Its foundation was laid near three years since; and underneath is placed a tin plate, with the following inscription:

"The Foundation Stone of this House of Correction was laid by SAMUEL FREDERICK MILFORD, Esq. Chairman of a Committee of Magistrates of the County of Devon, in the Presence of the said Committee, on the 22d Day of August, in the Year 1807.

"GEO. MONEYPENNY, *Architect.*"

The Prison is encircled by a boundary wall, twenty-two feet high; in the front of which is the Keeper's lodge, a handsome stone building, rendered very conspicuous by a noble gate of entrance, sixteen feet high, and eight feet wide; adorned with rustic cinctures and arch-stones of uncommon grandeur, adopted from a design of the Earl of Burlington, as executed in the flanks of Burlington House, Piccadilly. Above the gate is a stone cornice, crowned with a tablet, on which is inscribed:

"THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION
FOR THE COUNTY OF DEVON,
ERECTED IN THE YEAR 1809."

On passing the lodge, in which are the turnkey's apartments, amply fitted

fitted up with every accommodation, a spacious flag-stone pavement leads through a neat shrubbery to the keeper's house, an octagon building, situate in the centre of the Prison; on the ground-floor of which are a Committee-room for the Magistrates, a parlour for the keeper, an office-room, and a kitchen: and underneath, in the basement story, are large vaulted apartments for domestic purposes.

The *House of Correction* consists of three wings, detached from the keeper's house by an area twelve feet wide; each wing containing two Prisons totally distinct, so that there are six divisions for as many classes of Prisoners, with a spacious court-yard appropriated to each, surrounded by wrought-iron railing, six feet high, which prevents access to the boundary-wall, and preserves a free communication of 12 feet in breadth betwixt the wall and the court-yards.

The entrances to all the court-yards and prison apartments open from the area round the keeper's house, through wrought-iron grated gates opposite the several windows of his apartments.

There are also iron-grated apertures in the arcades of the ground-floor, which open into the area; so that the whole Prison is completely inspected, and the different classes attended to, without the necessity of passing or entering the court-yards; the keeper from the windows of his own dwelling having a view into the airing grounds and workshops of all the divisions.

In each court-yard, on the ground-floor, are spacious vaulted arcades, fitted up as *work-shops for light employment*; and in which a number of prisoners are occupied in weaving, picking, and sorting wool, beating hemp, cutting bark, &c. Adjoining to the arcade in each division, is a day-room, lighted by two large sash windows, and fitted up with a patent kitchen stove, which answers every purpose of domestic cookery. Between the stone piers that support the vaulted ceiling of the day-rooms, are wooden dressers; and benches of wood are placed round the rooms. The prisoners have access to the day-rooms only during their meals, and for one hour previously to their being locked up.

On the first floor of each division, to which the ascent is by stone stair-cases, are six cells, and on the second floor six others, making in all seventy-two; each seven feet by ten, and ten feet six inches high to the crown of the arch; lighted and ventilated by iron-grated apertures over the doors, of two feet six inches by one foot, without glass. Each cell is fitted up with one, and some with two wooden bedsteads, in the form of those used in the Royal Hospital at Haslar, to be used in case of necessity. All the cells open into spacious and lofty arcades, guarded by iron rails; and thus a free circulation of air is preserved, which cannot fail to render this Prison always more healthful than it could be with close confined passages, into which the cells and rooms of other Prisons too generally open. The floors of all the cells and arcades are paved with large flag-stones, and the cell-doors lined with iron-plates.

On the upper floor, at the back of the right and left wing, are two rooms, each thirteen feet six inches by ten feet, and ten feet six inches high, to the crown of the arch, set apart for faulty apprentices. These rooms are lighted by sash windows, and have a fire-place in each; the floors are paved with flag-stones, and each room is fitted up with wooden bedsteads, in like manner as the cells.

On the first floor of the keeper's house is the *Chapel*, an irregular octagon, 38 feet in diameter, and 14 feet high; lighted by eight large sash windows, and neatly divided by framed partition pews, which are so heightened by crimson blinds, as to prevent the classes seeing each other. The prisoners have a communication with the Chapel, from the first floor of the arcades, into the different divisions set apart for each class of prisoners, where they enter and return, without mixing with, or being in sight of each other.

This Prison is supplied with fine water from a reservoir (placed on an arcade in the area between the back wing of the Prison and the Keeper's house) which is filled from a well underneath by an Hydraulic pump of excellent contrivance, that is worked by the prisoners every morning. From the reservoir pipes are laid into all the day-rooms of the Prison, the turnkey's lodge, and the kitchen of
the

the keeper's house; in each of which rooms, eight in number, is fixed a stone trough, with a pipe and cock.

The sewers of this Prison are judiciously placed at the ends of the different wings: they are spacious, lofty, well ventilated, and the vaults are 30 feet deep.

All the areas and walks round the Prison, and the arcades and day-rooms, are paved with large flag-stones, and the six court-yards with fine gravel. The roofs of the whole building are so constructed as to shelter the walls and the foot-paths round the Prison in wet weather. They project five feet beyond the walls, and the soffit of the projection is relieved by cantilevers, in the manner of the early Grecian Temples; of which the Church of St. Paul, Covent Garden, is an example.

At the back of the Prison, and communicating therewith, is a spacious work-yard, in which are some extensive working-shops, for the purpose of more laborious employment than is carried on immediately within the Prison; such as hewing and polishing stone, sawing timber, cutting bark, &c. In this work-yard are two sewers, and a pump which affords a supply of very fine water.

It is in contemplation to erect an Hospital for the use of the Gaol and Bridewell; which will be a detached building, and contain airy wards for male and female invalids, with hot and cold Baths.

The Rules and Regulations for the Government of this Prison are excellent: their principal tendency is to enforce Cleanliness, Morality, and Habits of Industry. The greatest stress is also laid on the constant Separation of the Prisoners into distinct Classes, arranged according to the respective nature of their offences; so that the more criminal may no longer corrupt those who have been committed for slight offences, and thus render them far more depraved, than before their imprisonment; which was inevitably the case in the Old Bridewell.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

The Prison I have just described, will long remain a monument of humanity and attention to the health and morals of Prisoners.

The spirited exertions of that active

and excellent Magistrate Mr. MILFORD in this laborious work, I see deservedly recorded by public thanks.

The plan laid down by the skilful Architect has not *here* been narrowed by ill-timed parsimony. It exhibits distribution, and conveniences for employment almost without its equal.

I anticipate the pleasure the worthy Magistrates will receive in improving the morals of the lower classes of people, and by the punishment of early transgression, prevent its increase.

Laziness and evil associations prepare the mind for the commission of the worst of crimes; but *here* all prisoners not in a state of absolute debility, have employment suited to all gradations of strength, skill, and capacity.

I am, my dear Sir,

Yours most sincerely,

JAMES NEILD.

To Dr. Lettsom, London.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF HORACE.

BOOK I. SATIRE VI.

(Continued from p. 22.)

Quo tibi Tulli, &c.] Who this Tullius, or Tullius (as he is called in most MSS.) was, is not known; perhaps it is only a fictitious name. That Horace designed by it to characterize somebody, who neither by personal merit, nor by birth and opulence, was justified in his pretensions to be of importance in the Government, is manifest from the whole context. So much the more absurd is it in Baxter, fondly to imagine, with the pædagogues Lubinus and Minellius, that he was endeavouring to render ridiculous the man who in talents and acquirements surpassed all his countrymen that had gone before him, and played one of the principal parts in the Commonwealth; in short, no less a personage than M. Tullius Cicero, in this passage so utterly and altogether inapplicable to him. Such nonsense deserves no refutation, and serves only as a fresh instance, how an author of Horace's class must submit to be insulted, when matters are once come to that pass with him he had himself foretold in the Epistle to his Book,

— ut pueros elementa docentem
Occupet extremis in vicis balba senectus.

Nigris

Nigris medium, &c.] The patricians and senators were distinguished from the inferior classes by a particular kind of half-boots of black shammy leather, which were called *mulleos*.

Latam demisit pectore clavum.] The custom of garnishing the cloaths by sewing on them stripes of purple, narrow or broad, seems to have been brought from Asia into Greece, from whence it found its way into Italy. At Rome King Tullus Hostilius was the first that adopted this fashion; and in process of time, the purple stripes on the *tunica* grew into a badge of distinction, by which the knights were cognizable from the commonalty, and the senators from the knights. The *tunica* of the knight had a couple of narrow purple stripes on either side tending downwards, and therefore denominated *angusticlavia*; whereas the senators were distinguished by a single broad stripe (*latus clavus*) descending across the breast to the girdle. The patricians appear to have worn the *latus clavus* as their privilege by birth, and prior to the adoption of the *toga virilis*. Augustus extended this privilege to all sons of senators, and in after-ages it was conferred *ab indulgentiâ principis*, and the *latus clavus* became a grace, which might be obtained by favour or fortune, even without the accessories of birth and honours. In the reign of Augustus, when care was had to make the decline of the antient usages by all kinds of modifications less strange and surprising, the son of a plebeian might rise to the equestrian order by being a *tribunus militum*, as the son of a knight could by the same military post, ascend to the senatorian, or the right of the *latus clavus*. Under the later Emperors less strictness still was observed with relation to it, and a great number of titular tribunes* were decorated with that honour, purely that they might be entitled to the *latus clavus*. This right, therefore, became at last so common, that it ceased to be an honourable mark of distinction. Concerning all

* These *titulares* were however, apparently, obliged to perform a half year's duty, and that was the *tribunalis semestris* mentioned by several Roman authors of the era.

these, and a multitude of other particulars relative to this subject, whoever takes as much delight in it as Mr. Walter Shandy was wont to do, may consult the learned work of *Rubenius de Re Vestiaria Romanorum, præcipuè de lato clavo*, where he will find collected together all that the most patient industry could gather from every writer and monument of Antiquity. To conclude, Gesner, in explanation of the expression *sumere depositum clavum*, has very well observed, that even simple candidates for the senatorian dignity, in hopes of success, affected to put on the *latus clavus* by anticipation, and therefore, on a failure, were obliged again to lay it aside. This, as it should seem, had been the case with Tillius, whom the Poet apostrophises in this place; he had, however, at last found means to seize upon the tribunate, as a post conferring a title to the *latus clavus*.

Sic qui promittit, &c.] This probably may be in allusion to the form of the oath administered to the principal magistrates at entering upon their office.

Dejicere è saxo, &c.] The Tarpeian rock formed the Southern point of the Capitoline mount, where, probably, anterior to the time of Romulus, an antient fortress had stood. Tarpeia, a daughter of Sp. Tarpeius, who had the command of that post, was, according to an old fabulous tradition, bribed by Tattius, the Captain of the Latins, to open to him a private door into the fort; and from her that angular rock is reported to have received its name. Several instances occur in the Roman history, which shew, that *tribuni plebis*, even persons of the foremost ranks, were menaced with destruction from the Tarpeian rock, which probably in days of yore had been the punishment inflicted on such as were attainted of treason, or other atrocious felonies. That in Horace's time it was not yet abolished, is evident from this passage; and that Cæsar Tiberius brought it again into practice on the person of Sextus Marius, who (to his sorrow) was the richest man in all Spain, is mentioned by Tacitus, in the 19th Chapter of the 5th Book of his Annals. — Cadmus seems to have been the name of a then well-known public executioner. Upon the whole, this passage appears to me

particularly remarkable, as it is impossible to avoid concluding from it, that the Roman people must have been under a strange infatuation, so as, amidst the various measures that Octavius Cæsar was taking preparatory to a total revolution in the Government, to imagine that in their Commonwealth every thing was still going on upon the antient footing. At least Horace here makes them speak in a strain as if they did; and that in a discourse addressed to Mæcenas!

Novius.] Probably no other than a fictitious name for any *novus homo*, who was born a degree lower still than Tillius, or was the son of a Dama or Syrus, whom Horace makes the people upbraid as before expressed. It is evident moreover, that in this passage throughout he is speaking of the popular tribunes.

Quod erat meus.] *Libertinus scilicet.*

At hic.] *Novius.*

Nulla etenim tibi me fors obtulit.] In reading *tibi me* instead of *mihi te*, I again follow Bentley and common sense. Nothing can be more frigid than the here so misplaced joke of Baxter, unless it be Gesner's annexed *notula*.

Satureiano caballo.] Servius, an antient Commentator on Virgil, speaks of a town called Satureium, in the district of Tarentum, that has escaped the notice of Cellarius. That district, in general one of the finest in Italy, was particularly famous for its breed of horses; and that satisfactorily elucidates this passage. The turn of thought is ingenious, in order to give a gentle stroke at the provincial townsmen, who, on their first attendance upon any great man in the metropolis, naturally wished to make themselves of some consequence by talking of their estates, their horses, pack-hounds, &c.

Respondes, ut tuus est mos, &c.] This passage is particularly deserving of notice, as furnishing us with data, from whence the æra of several leading coincidences in the life of our Poet may be accurately ascertained. Horace, at the battle of Philippi, which happened in the year 712, was at the head of a legion, under the command of Brutus, with whom he had become acquainted two years before at Athens. As he first saw the

light in 689, he was then in his three and twentieth year. On the fatal issue of that famous action, of which the death both of Brutus and Cassius were the proximate and most unfortunate effects, Horace availed himself of the general amnesty, which was granted by the conqueror to all such adherents of those two great Champions of Liberty, as should lay down their arms and peaceably return to their houses. He came home (as he expresses himself in the Epistle to Julius Florus) *decisis humilis pennis*, with pinions cleft, and humbled pride. His little paternal estate at Venusium was forfeited by the proscription decreed by the triumvirate against all the accomplices in the murder of Cæsar and their partizans. He was thus reduced to a situation which left him no other resource than what his excellent education and his talent for poetry offered, wherein (as may be inferred from a passage in the 10th Satire) he had already exercised himself during his stay at Athens*. He no doubt soon after became acquainted with the two poets, Virgil and Varius, who, by the attachment they conceived for him, laid the foundation of his future good fortune, by recommending him to the patronage of Mæcenas. It was only in the year 713, that Virgil himself had come from Mantua to Rome, and got acquainted with that celebrated character; and, on the reasonable supposition, that in consequence of some intimate converse with his new friends, he must have been previously convinced of his other amiable qualities, ere he could venture to tell the friend and favourite of Octavius Cæsar, *quis esset*; and as, moreover, between the time when this first happened, and the day when Horace was presented to Mæcenas, a considerable interval (as by the word *olim* we are given to understand) must have elapsed: we may upon good grounds admit, that it could scarcely be earlier than the year 715 when he made his introductory attendance on Mæcenas. Between that and the day when Mæcenas sent for him again, and informed him, that he might in future look upon him as his friend, nine months had elapsed: the epocha of the more intimate and confidential con-

* Sat. lib. i. Sat. 10. ver. 31.

nexion between them, falls therefore, at the soonest, about the latter end of the year 715 or the beginning of 716 U. C. and so the present Satire (as it is called) cannot have been composed before the year 717, but not well later. Very probably it immediately followed the Brundusian travelling journal; and therefore at a conjuncture when Horace's intimacy with Mæcenas was already pretty well known and fixed, but however not sufficiently new, to make a sort of poise, and to excite the envy of little minds, who (as is evident from a number of places in both Books of his Satires) practised every art they could devise to injure him, and with the particular view to diminish the favourable light in which the patronage of the young Cæsar, the friendship of Mæcenas, and the report of his superior talents and attainments were beginning to place him.

Sed puerum est usus Romam porture, docendum, &c.] Horace justly (as the sequel shewed) ascribes the whole of his success in life to his father's courage in conducting him to Rome at an early age, and there giving him as sound and liberal an education as any knight or senator could give his son. Doubtless it requires in a man of so humble a station and inferior means as his father was, an extraordinary portion of courage, and all that excellent character, which our Author here and elsewhere commends him for, in order to soar so far above the objections of an ordinary prudence and œconomy, and to rise superior to vulgar minds. A thousand others in his place, would have thought they had properly answered their parental obligations by putting their boys to school with the cyphering master Flavius, as the principal people of Venusia did. For in such a petty provincial town as that, a *centurio* was somewhat of a stately personage. We must understand, that the epithet *magnis* is here to be taken ironically, as reflecting on the importance these people were of in their own estimation, and that of their inferior countrymen. We may easily conceive how ill it would be taken by these grave centurions, the renowned master of the public grammar-school, the arithmetician Flavius, and the whole worshipful Corporation of Venusia, that an education,

such as the principal families of the place gave their children, a seminary to which so many great lubberly dunces, that passed at Venusia for fine young gentlemen, were seen sauntering along, with the cyphering-slate; and a bag of counters under the arm, should not be thought good enough for the exciseman Horatius, who, after all, was only a *libertus*, and a man of slender means, and for his forward young chit!

Octonis referentes idibus æra.] These words are by most of the old Commentators, interpreted as though they meant the pay for schooling which the captain's lads brought regularly every month at that time. The absurdity of this interpretation has been long since evinced by Lambinus and Cruquius. In order to render this verse free of all difficulty, we must be apprized of what I am going to mention. The Roman month was divided by the idus into two nearly equal parts, and although properly the 13th or the 15th day of a month bore that name, yet eight days were computed to the idus; for which reason Horace calls them *octonas*. It was usual with the Romans to pay the interest on borrowed capitals monthly, and that on the *calendæ* (the first day of the month) or at the *idus*. By *æra* Horace could have had no other meaning than interest. The line therefore translated literally, is: The boys brought their cyphering master the monthly interest. This however being absolute nonsense, it is in fact only a turn of expression very common with our author, to say, They brought him the calculation of certain arithmetical problems, *ex gr.* How much interest, at 6 per cent. do 25,654 sesterces yield monthly? which the cyphering master had given them to take home as a task or exercise. It is evidently a satirical side-glance at the characteristic of the Roman people, which he touches on in the Epistle to the Pisones, where he states the principal reason why the Romans are so far behind in the arts of the Muses:

Graius ingenium, Graius dedit ore rotundo
Musa loqui, præter laudem nullius avaris:
Romani pueri longis rationibus assem
Discunt in partes centum diducere.

Si præco parvas aut (ut fuit ipse) coactor, &c.] *Præco*, a cryer, *Coactor*, a tax-gatherer; or, according to

to Masson, a subordinate collector, employed by the farmer of the imposts to collect the duties on the several commodities imported into Italy. If any one had rather follow the ancient Commentators, with whom *coactores* are people, who, for a small salary, hire themselves to usurers, merchants, brokers, and picture-dealers, to collect their outstanding debts, he may look out for an English word of that signification. But, not to insist upon the propriety of the first-mentioned term, Masson's explanation appears to me more suited to the qualification, *exactionum coactor*, which Suetonius, in the well-known succinct account of Horace the father, annexes to it, and therefore to be founded on competent reasons. In all probability, however, old Horace gave up that livelihood, after having acquired a competency by it, on adopting the resolution of going to Rome with his son, and there taking upon himself the superintendance of his education.

Lasanum portantes ænophorumque.] Batteux translates by *marmite*, what I should translate by another domestic utensil, and it is singular enough, that the word *lasanus* signifies either. The reasons that might be adduced by each of us for determining our choice, are so obvious, as to need no particular explanation. — The prætor Tullius, here mentioned, is quite unknown, probably for no other reason, than because Tullius is in this place only a fictitious appellative. Somebody, perhaps, was designated by it, who at that time was easily guessed, though Horace did not think it proper to name him outright. Baxter says boldly, in his way, *iterum Ciceronem percutit*. Why not as well Servius Tullius?

Assisto divinis.] The Circus Maximus, and the Forum Romanum, were always, especially in the evening, filled with a crowd of idle people, amongst whom were artificers out of employ, jugglers, mountebanks, interpreters of dreams, casters of nativities, hermetical prognosticators, posture-masters, fortune-tellers, buffoons, with many others of the same quality, who found there a convenient opportunity for exercising their various mysteries. Horace reckons it among the special advantages of his obscure private station, that he may

amuse himself in what manner he pleases. It would have ill become a man of rank and quality to herd among the vulgar mob, staring at a merry andrew, or listening to a soothsayer: whereas none took it amiss in him.

Cæna ministratur tribus pueris.] Namely, a cook, a *structor*, to cover the table and serve up the victuals, and a butler (*pocillator*). For a modern Poet this would be thought an elegant table-retinue: but in comparison with the infinite train of servants, with which the dining-rooms of the principal Romans swarmed, it was the least that a man of decent appearance could have.

Et lapis albus pocula cum cyathis duo sustinet.] Two jugs, one for water, the other for wine, and a cyathus, a small goblet, used in mingling the wine with water; for the wine was seldom drunk pure. The cyathus was the twelfth part of a sextarius, and might contain about the quantity of a good draught. At feasts, especially when the toasts went round, as was customary with young people, each had his appropriate cyathus, according to the number he was obliged to drink. In honour of an absent sweetheart, for example, so many cyathos were to be emptied, as there were letters in her name:

*Nævia sex cyathis, septem Justina libatur,
Quinque Lycas, Lyde quatuor, Ida tribus.*
Martial, Epig. i. 72.

Obeundus Marsyas.] The fable of the satyr Marsyas, who with his flute challenged Apollo with his lyre, and upon his being pronounced vanquished by the Muses, as umpires of the contest, was by his unmerciful victor flayed alive to boot, is known to every one from the mythology of the Antients. A statue of the unfortunate Satyr stood on the great market-place in that part where the usurers had their counters. Young Novius was one of these bankers, whose physiognomy, perhaps, might not be the most agreeable to the gay spendthrifts who were in his debt. The ludicrous reason which Horace gives for the horrible grimaces of the flayed Marsyas now sufficiently explains itself.

Natta.] Probably some notorious niggardly old hunk, not a whitster, bleacher, or fuller, as Baxter absurdly will

will have it, because Natta, Nacta, or Nacca (a well-known Roman surname) properly signifies a fuller.

Aut ego, lecto aut scripto, &c.] I adopt Dr. Bentley's reading of the whole passage, from line 122. to 126. because it rests on the most convincing arguments, and affords the only means of exculpating our Poet from three cruel charges, which it is impossible for him to have merited. In pursuance of the vulgar reading (where *lecto* and *scripto*, against all rules of grammar, are taken for contracted *frequentativa* from *lego* and *scribo*, and instead of *cumpum lusumque trigonem*, we see *rabiosi tempora signi*) Horace must in five verses have committed three blunders; one against his mother tongue, one against common sense, and one against good manners. For only a barbarian would have said *lecto* and *scripto* for *lectito* and *scriptito*; none but a scribbler, to whom it is alike indifferent whether he utters sense or nonsense, could have said; "When the sultry sun and fatigue bid me go and bathe, I shun the season of the raging sign;" and none except a shameless fellow would describe himself, in a poem to Mæcenas, as a sluggard, lying and snoring in bed till near ten in the forenoon. And yet, not only all the scholiasts, expositors, interpreters, commentators and editors prior to Bentley, have gaily skipped over such *insignificant trifles*; but even more recent editors and translators (e. g. Batteux, Dunster, Creech, and Smart) have chose rather to put an affront upon Horace and common sense, than be wanting in due respect to the copyists.

Ormond-street.

W. T.

Mr. URBAN, Sheffield, Aug. 8.

IT would ill become a Friend to Christianity to oppose any scheme that really tends to its promotion. It will be acknowledged too by every Protestant that the Book which contains "the Charter of our Salvation" should be made plain to the understandings of all who are concerned in it; and this, no doubt, has been done in part through the Art of Printing, which has been a means of throwing into the hands of the people at large translations of the Bible in their native language.

Yet, though here is to be found

the Word of God pure and unadulterated, common observation will shew us that, even to many who can read, the Bible must be "a sealed book." For, though the moral precepts which it contains must strike every attentive reader, yet the great scheme of Providence in the Mosaic and Christian dispensations, and their connexion with each other, the fulfilment of the Prophecies in Jesus Christ, his atonement, and our redemption, are subjects, though highly important, by no means obvious to common understandings. So that it might justly be said to the peruser of many parts of the Scriptures, as Philip did to the Eunuch, "Understandest thou what thou readest?" and the reply would probably be similar to the Eunuch's, "How can I unless some man guide me?"

There is no doubt, however, but that the "British and Foreign Bible Society" were actuated by liberal motives in causing the Bibles which they distribute to be printed without Notes; because they are thereby adapted to Christians of every denomination. Yet still we must evidently perceive, that in order that they may be profited who receive them, they must have proper teachers or instructors, or otherwise the Bible will be to them in a great measure, "a dead letter;" or they will be liable to extract from it tenets neither consonant to the Scriptures nor common sense.

But is it to be expected that the gift of every Bible shall be accompanied with instruction from the donor? or that every receiver shall be required to read some portions of Scripture, or repeat some Formula of Christian doctrine (as is the case in the distribution of Lord Wharton's bequest)?

This does not appear.—But, exclusive of this consideration, which however seems to be of moment, what is to be expected as to the inhabitants of Iceland and Greenland, who, according to modern accounts, are little above a state of Nature? Missionaries have been sent to both, but with little effect: for, besides that their instructions were merely oral, the minds of the inhabitants were uncultivated, their manners rude; and their climate and bodily necessities left them little time for mental improvement.

Or,

Or, to come nearer home, it may be hoped, that the Protestant Charter Schools in Ireland may be of some use with respect to the acquirement of Christian knowledge; yet, when we consider that two thirds of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics, whose Priests discountenance, if not prohibit, the reading of the Scriptures in their native language, there is too much reason to fear that Bibles sent amongst them would be treated with neglect, or applied to improper uses.

We need not however to quit our own Island, in order to find great numbers of persons who are in such a state of ignorance, that an English Bible would be the same to them as if it were in a foreign language; because they have never been taught to read. Of what use then could Bibles be to those who understand not the first elements of language?

Still it may be pleaded, that many serious Christians, who can read, are not able to purchase a Bible; and therefore to them it would be a valuable present. Undoubtedly it would be a truly Christian present; and persons of opulence might, in this respect, employ their wealth to the best of purposes.

But, surely, indiscriminate distribution is not to be approved of; surely it will be thought proper that the receivers of Bibles should be initiated into "the principles of the doctrine of Christ," that they may "go on unto perfection." Without this, there is too much reason to fear that the well-intended efforts of the Bible Society will be attended with little permanent success.

In short, it seems to be the dictate of common sense and experience, that, without civilization, and previous instruction, the Bible, in any language, is not likely to have the desired effect. E. G.

Mr. URBAN, *Harpenden, Aug. 15.*

AS the irreparable injury done to that beautifully-ornamental tree, the Plane, during the preceding year, appears to be almost general in several counties; and indeed, not less universally-regretted by all true admirers of rural scenery; an attempt to account for the cause of this singular phenomenon, though its recurrence cannot be prevented, may, probably, afford sa-

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tisfaction to some of your numerous Readers.

It perhaps may be recollected, that the weather in the early part of the Autumn was remarkably open and temperate, when every species of vegetation, being assisted by the copious rain of Summer, was become abundantly luxuriant, and Nature still exhibited a most beautiful, verdant appearance; when so sudden a change took place in the atmosphere, that even before the middle of October, two successive frosts of unusual severity had occurred, which prematurely despoiled her of it, together with many of her fairest productions; among which number, the delightful, umbrageous Plane is not the least to be lamented: and, as the foliage of it was fast approaching to a state of decidence, the injury, both then, and during the Winter, almost escaped the acutest observation, and was not generally perceived till about the time of its usual renovation; when it was discovered that the frost alluded to had actually operated so powerfully on these elegant trees, in every direction, but especially on the sides which were exposed to the influence of the wind, that the external vessels, being replete with sap, had been ruptured by the expansion of that fluid, from too intense a degree of congelation: but still, in some instances, Nature was not so much exhausted as to be incapable of future effort to recover her subdued strength, which was evinced by the late emission of a few debilitated shoots in the following Spring; but, being already deprived of the natural supply of their vital principle, they soon yielded up their languid remains of life to the powerful action of a Summer-sun.

It perhaps may not be altogether unimportant to observe, that, from the circumstance of the long interval which elapsed between the cause happening in the Autumn, and the effect not becoming apparent till the Spring, some experienced Nurserymen have indeed been induced to attribute the injury to the more recent cause of the frosts that occurred in the beginning of May; but, had this been the period when the evil originated, the absorption of the sap in the internal vessels could not possibly have so soon subsided, nor, consequently, the decay

decay of the trees so immediately have succeeded it; since it is well known that pollard oaks are not unfrequently excoriated, while standing, and yet are seen to survive, and continue to germinate for several months afterwards; which sufficiently proves, that the power of absorption does not cease till long after the cause of death may be inflicted on the trees: hence also it seems reasonable to conclude, that the *autumnal*, and not the *vernal* frosts, occasioned the destruction of the trees in question.

I beg leave, Sir, to assure your respectable Readers, that I should feel extreme diffidence in thus addressing my sentiments to them on this subject, however indisputable they may appear, had they not been previously corroborated by the concurrent opinions of several gentlemen, conversant with this and similar phenomena.

Yours, &c. W. HUMPHRIES.

Mr. URBAN, *Botanic Garden,
Sloane-str. Aug. 15.*

I OBSERVE, one of your Correspondents in p. 39, is desirous of ascertaining the cause of the death of many Plane-trees in this country. As this subject has particularly embraced my attention, I shall with pleasure give that gentleman my opinion thereon.

It is to be observed, that there are three different species of *Platanus* commonly cultivated in this country; two are natives of the Levant, and the other of the Northern States of America: those of course differ as much in their habits of growth, as the seasons in the climates which produce them. It is well known to all cultivators of exotic plants, that such as are natives of the colder climates are the earliest in vegetating, being most sensibly acted on and forced forward by the mildness of the weather commonly in February and March; and are often checked or killed by the return of frost and cold after that period; and this has been evidently the case with the *Platanus Occidentalis*, American Plane, the one which has suffered so much of late, and which is the subject of your Correspondent's inquiry, the other kinds remaining without any injury having occurred to them.

The time these trees received their death-blow, was in the spring of

1809, when it will be recollected, that we had a dreadful flood all over this kingdom; and that, during March and April, we had very mild weather, during which time these trees were greatly forwarded in germination (as were many other kinds from the same cause, and which suffered considerably at the time); this was succeeded by a very severe frost, which appears to have ruptured the sap-vessels, so that the greater part of these trees have since died in consequence. In such an extraordinary season as this was, it would almost appear presumptuous in any person's attempting to explain the real cause of so mortifying a phenomenon; it is therefore only a matter of opinion.

That the extreme moisture had been in great measure the cause, I was firmly persuaded; but there is, moreover, proof that the cold had been a principal agent: for small trees of this kind have escaped, where they have been in thick plantations, protected by other kinds; whilst those growing nearly in the same spot, and not having the same protection, have been completely killed; and this has been the case with several in my Garden: I am now speaking of small trees, under 20 feet high, of which I have lost many hundreds; but those of larger growth are, I believe, generally destroyed all over the country.

I have been thus particular in stating the above remarks, as I wish it may cause persons who are about to plant, to be fully aware that this particular tree is liable to be thus destroyed; and to prevent its being encouraged to their ultimate loss, and to the exclusion of such as are better adapted to the situation; a circumstance, which, although of the first magnitude, has not always been sufficiently attended to.

As the above hypothesis may not appear complete to some of your Readers, I will farther observe, that most of the plants that are natives of Siberia are considerably more tender when introduced, than those indigenous to our country; not that they are less capable of bearing cold, but are acted on by the first appearance of warm weather, and are as liable to be hurt by succeeding frosts. It is worth remarking, that the celebrated Russian Larch, which affords the principal

cipal ship-timber there, will never be with us more than a small stunted shrub. Four years ago, I was favoured with some of the seeds, which I sowed; and observe that the plants begin to put forth leaves at a very early period, which are as regularly checked by late frosts; so that the small plants have not yet reached one foot in height, when the common kinds of the same age will grow to four and five feet high. The case is different at Archangel, its native place; it there enjoys, as the Plane does in America, either Winter or Summer, without those changes that are so inimical to vegetation in this climate.

Yours, &c. W. SALISBURY.

ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION.
No. CXLVIII.

"Divisions," &c. p. 38. read, "Divisions both externally and internally of the Abbey Church, Westminster."

AMATEUR, Vol. LXXX. p. 624, still darts from his usual lurking-places, to prey upon my "errors" and "misrepresentations;" yet, notwithstanding my "absurdities," I hope it will at least be allowed that I possibly can see as well as my opponent, that certain parts of the uprights of Gloucester, York, and Lincoln, are of much later construction than the primal walls themselves; yet, I may presume to advise, that "ornaments" are distinct features from masonic lines; ornaments literally meaning no more than statues, foliage, &c. These particulars "Amateur" jumbles together, even like an amateur, not being able to separate, in argument, one from another. I observe again (and what was before intended to express my meaning) that when any building is about to be, or has been erected, at one given period, it has always been, and is still the custom, to finish the exterior work before that of the interior. This is so obvious a conclusion, that none but a mere amateur could have run over such a stumbling-block with his eyes open; but the man has plunged into a whirlpool that will go nigh to overwhelm him: therefore it is natural in him, poor creature, to catch at every rotten twig, to save himself from sinking into that contempt with professional people, which his inexperience in Architectural matters must eventually

bring him into. As for Major Anderson, he will soon (as premised in my last) answer for himself, and turn this "Amateur," this deserter from our National Arts, over to the drum-head. The name of Mr. Gough, his works, and his established fame as an accurate Antiquary, stand on too firm a basis to be overturned by the breath of calumny, blown from such a *dark* corner of this Controversy. And now I recollect myself, I have more than once witnessed the like *hollow-hearted* attempts to sap this learned man's Literary Reputation. "THE PAINTINGS IN THE WINDOWS OF THE CHORCH OF TEWKSBURY ABBEY CHURCH." Let this challenge draw out, if he dare come forward, the man I have in my mind's eye; let him be either "Amateur" himself (and now methinks I know this vindicator), or *him* who cannot mistake my meaning at this time. Let him with faltering tongue explain: J. Carter will answer him!—"Mechanical skill." I presume "Amateur" is the first person who ever thought of debasing the Arts of his own Country, by terming those attempts in delineation by its professors a mechanical effort. Here the English Artists are humbled with a vengeance! Bring them on a level with a *wire-drawer*, a *house-painter*, an *engraver* of pewter pots, or a *planner* of hot-beds and cabbage-rows! Would this our Vindicator of French "superiority," have so screwed the fantastic genius and cobweb skill of that Country, the abilities of his dear friends, and our detested foes, "the horror of the world," in the *vice* of derision? No: he would have styled the production of the draftsman of Amiens' West front, *divine inspiration!*

About "bows, or arch-buttresses," enough has been said; and I must still (notwithstanding "Amateur's" *prodigious* knowledge about dates, if he knows nothing with regard to mouldings, ornaments, statues, &c.) remain fixed to Moore's list.

Farewell then "Amateur!" It seems you have at last "given in," snuk down under the weight of my "ignorance," my "insufficiency," my want of "truth and decency," my "absurd and unfounded charges," my "utter inability to support any opinion of any kind upon the Controversy in question." What, not one struggle at

at the last *dash* of your pen, in bringing forward one French Cathedral arrayed in regular professional order of comparison, against one English Cathedral? Not one stroke of your vindicating *powers*, to describe the several decorations, as opposed one to the other; in spires, buttresses, windows, door-ways, niches, mouldings, ornaments, tombs, screens, high-altars, and all the long train of *et cæteras*, appertaining to Antient Art, which still adorn our sublime Piles; whatever France, from the wreck of all her former glory, can now produce? But all is hushed! "Amateur" is now no more; and I will not insult a fallen foe. Would that the intruded renown in favour of the Arts of France had had a less share in the conflict!—I have done my duty; and that is my wreath of triumph!

POINTED STYLE, &c.
(continued.)

We are at length arrived at the summit of our Architectural fame; even the time when Edward the Third swayed the land; therefore I cannot express my own thoughts better, or more aptly at this section of our Rise and Progress, than by quoting the following passage from No. XXIV. of the "Antient Architecture of England."

"In this reign (Edward III.) the English Nation seems to have arrived at its meridian of glory. Laws, Arms, and Arts, shone in all their splendour: the Monarch was as munificent as he was brave; and his love and encouragement for the works of ingenious and enlightened men was great and unbounded; indeed, the noble and gorgeous display of Architecture arising around him in every part of the Kingdom sufficiently demonstrates this position."

It is now that a new scene of Architecture (still keeping its progressive state) arises before us; a new mode of design, of arrangement, of decoration, beams in every direction of our august Fabricks. The proportions of door-ways (with their iron foliated wrought doors) and windows are rendered more consonant to geometric rule; the mullions and tracery to these latter decorations run out in the most delightful and elegant manner; the buttresses become one of the principal features, from their infinity of parts, and high embellishment.

The parapets, or breastworks on the walls, changed into battlements, with perforated compartments. The clusters of columns to all situations, are masoned in one solid mass in their several courses without bands, the shafts rising from base to capital in a clear and uninterrupted line. This circumstance of the disuse of bands is thus accounted for; the small surrounding columns project little more than half a diameter from the main-central column. The groins present tracery, compartments, &c.; and it should appear that the great aim of the Architects at this period was, to embellish the faces and lines of their structures in the most brilliant and luxurious manner, as each particular in the interiors was gilded and painted in various colours; a kind of fascinating principle was every where afloat to rivet attention, and to claim unceasing admiration. Every decoration had its peculiar grace, and peculiar use; accommodation and convenience were ever combined with some ornamental beauty, and some masonic security. These all-powerful characteristics are most wonderfully brought upon our view, in the various parts of

York Cathedral; date, 1304. As J. Carter has lately gone through a regular survey of this Church, commencing Vol. LXXVII. p. 629, I shall refer the Reader to the particulars therein contained for more satisfactory information on this head, and confine myself at present to some principal notices as immediately connected with the subject under our observation.

I am not to be told, although I have lately called down such amateur *correction* on my head, that the *upper halves* of the Western towers were added in the reign of Henry VII. Every eye indeed can see later variations from the *lower halves*, in the pediments, mullions, tracery, pinnacles, &c. to confirm all this. Thus of every other building that has submitted to subsequent repair or alteration: but, when adverting to an erection in general terms, allusion is always had to its prior or principal existing walls, its decorations, and other matters, done at or about the same period; for who indeed could suppose me so miserably uninforming, as not to know the differences in the Architectural examples found in Gloucester

Gloucester Cathedral, from its first lines of erection, down to its extinction as a Monastic Pile? The knowledge of this kind is indeed so familiar to the observers of our Antiquities, that, had not "Amateur" strove to disturb a pursuit so pleasing, and full of instruction, I should not now have been under the necessity to apologize for descanting on his "Refutation," as he is pleased to call his Six Letters, concluded Vol. LXXX. p. 626.

West Front. There are characters on this upright that must have effect on every mind, as bearing new and beautiful creations. In the several pediments are found compartments, crockets, and finials; the heads of the niches in some instances take an ogee sweep, instead of a pedimental one; the tracery to the windows, more immediately considering the great centre window, is constructed rather upon an ornamental or foliage system, than after any apparent geometric idea, in the extraordinary construction of the ramifications, sweeps, and intersections of the various lines. Surely some uncommon genius, soaring to effect a great and sublime proof of his art, bid the mazy forms unite and live, even unto Time's remotest morn! In fact, the traceries of the 14th century are peculiar in themselves, both as to beauty as well as durability.

Interior. It is with increasing gratification we must contemplate the work of the architect, the mason, and the sculptor; so disposed as to give a just and appropriate continuation of their labours. As every Pile has its own excellencies, and some few seeming deficiencies, I am constrained to note that the Gallery story is in itself of a very simple turn, in comparison to those of Salisbury, Wells, and Westminster; its lines are independent either with regard to columns or arches, being portioned out of the mullions of the upper windows. It must be confessed that in this instance a decrease of magnificence is to be noticed; yet, however it comes to pass, there is a certain something of interest in the design, not wholly to be disapproved or overlooked. What is found deficient in this respect is amply made good in the dado's of the nave; and it may be maintained that the assemblage of arches, buttresses, pediments, and

ornaments worked thereon, are hardly to be surpassed; and when the interior of the West end is contemplated, the same dado is found bearing up tier over tier, the same richly-conceived kind of embellishments, which, with the great centre window, altogether affords an elevation of that superior cast, that we must exclaim, Sublime traits of the skill of our Forefathers, of their munificence, and their unbounded exertions, to bring to perfection such works, in honour and praise of the Most High!

Proceeding towards the Eastern division of the Church, I pass without comment the transepts, and lantern of the centre tower, they being of dates either prior or subsequent to the style of Architecture under illustration. The Choir, in the major part, goes on with the work of the Nave; yet on the lines there are evident deviations in the smaller characters: they not only become extremely profuse, but lose in a few instances some particles of that chaste regularity, so conspicuous in the latter place. These deviations are principally visible in the dado's, galleries, and traceries to the windows; a consequence naturally arising from new conceptions in design and execution, which must have taken place during so long a period as the Nave and choir were under completion. Notwithstanding so many of the windows retain their paintings in tolerable preservation, yet those paintings necessarily once adorning the walls are wholly obliterated, by the vulgar and cruel practice of *white-washing*. Those paintings seen of late on the walls of the Chapter-house have in this way been also banished from us, to the great loss of historic research and splendid shew. Yet that such mode of adornment did exist, there are still left unsullied the gildings and paintings to the stalls of this "fairest" of all Architectural "flowers," the Chapter-house of York!

Referring to "Viator," p. 28, who has so honoured me by his approbation of my humble endeavours in the cause of our Antiquities, I can assure him, that York's Chapter-house, and its elegant avenue, although not "FITTED UP" as a "CONVENIENT PLACE to put faggots and coals in," are however converted, the latter into a mason's shew-room, and the former into

into the Clerk of the Works' office, to make therein working drawings, and for other the like purposes.

AN ARCHITECT.

(*To be continued.*)

Mr. URBAN, *S. Sea Common, near Portsmouth, Aug. 10.*

THE want of Specie is generally felt, but nowhere more than at the Sea-ports, Eastward and Southward of the Metropolis; and this perhaps arises from the opposite Coasts, now under the tyrannical rod of the modern Attila, hoarding through fear all the Coin they are able; with the circumstance of the many foreigners now in the Metropolis, who receive, or endeavour to obtain, their freights in Specie; exclusive of the villainous projects of smuggling Cash out of the kingdom, which have been detected several times. It has been computed that 1000 sail of foreign vessels have been in the Port of London at one time this Summer; most of whom would, no doubt, (especially those in the home-trade, as it is called) obtain, if possible, Cash to carry away. A waiter at an eating-house has been known to obtain £200. in seven-shilling pieces, for which he received a premium, to give a Papenburgskipper.

To obviate this growing evil, and previous to the meeting of Parliament, it is submitted to gentlemen (through the medium of your wide circulation) the necessity of turning over in their minds, prevention and relief; perhaps the latter can be best afforded by a new Coinage of Gold and Silver, whose nominal value shall exceed its intrinsic, in such proportion as may prevent the inducement to smuggle it away; whilst an exquisite die may be the best means to prevent forgery.

As all your Readers no doubt have Rapin's History of England, they can refresh their minds by referring to his account of the Coinage in each Reign.

Yours, &c.

T. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Bath, Aug. 12.*

I DID not see till this day the letter of your Correspondent, who signs himself a Constant Reader, Vol. LXXX. p. 618. His objection to a passage in the Tournament of Rowley is so handsomely expressed, that I shall with great pleasure give it all

the attention which it merits. I regret that I have not leisure to do this in your Number for the present month; but I will, in the succeeding Magazine, convince him that the word *unthylle* is a correct antient expression, replete with meaning; of which the late ingenious Editor Mr. Thos. Chatterton had not the smallest idea; and that your Constant Reader is himself as wide of the mark as Thomas Chatterton. He, and your other Philological Readers, may in the meantime exercise their ingenuity in endeavouring to find out that which will be perfectly clear to all, the moment that it is properly explained.

JOHN SHERWEN, M. D.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug. 17.*

THE difficulty of gaining access to Libraries, whether public or private, and the expence of purchasing valuable works, have induced considerable men to make extracts from valuable Authors. The great advantage of compilations is, to furnish young and frugal students with such passages as may induce them to proceed when a change of condition shall afford them greater opportunities of study; or to attract the wealthy heir, whom indulgence has indisposed to folios, to take up a few flowers, that will probably lead him to the riches of the garden. Of this the "Elegant Extracts" furnish a proof. In Theology, also, we have been indebted to a Collection of Sermons, made, according to report, by Dr. Knox; but such is the smallness of the print, that it is rendered almost useless to the middle-aged, who might otherwise use it in a course of theological instruction. Even Cruden's Concordance is scarcely legible: an edition in two volumes, 4to, printed by subscription in the letter of Johnson's Dictionary in folio, would be very acceptable to the Clergy. But what I would at this time particularly mention, is the want of some Collection of the Fathers. My pupil has been reading Blackwall's Sacred Classicks, and is desirous of seeing some extracts from the Fathers whom he has so justly celebrated, with the addition of some passages from Clemens Romanus, Ignatius, Polycarp, Irenæus, &c. So much has been done by the Clarendon press, that we look for more. The Curators deserve our praise for their
learned

learned and useful publications. If any of that estimable body should read this specification of want, I hope they will endeavour to supply it. I must however inform them, that, in "The Clergyman assisted," the act relating to wrecks is omitted. A young man designed for Holy Orders, after his degree, in his rural retirement, wants extracts from the Greek and Roman Fathers, with the attraction of a good type, and, when in

Greek, unabbreviated; and with a Latin translation, in the perspicuous manner of Bolton, Simpson, and Thomas Hutchinson, in their editions of some of Xenophon's Works. Their translations are not put at the end of the work in a minute character, but printed as Greek books were in the time of Morell, Taylor, and Parr's youth. Surely Typography is run mad, in the estimation of

UMBRATILIS.

L I T E R A R Y I N T E L L I G E N C E .

* * *Communications for this ARTICLE (of Books preparing for the Publick, not of Books already published) will always be thankfully received.*

The political aspect of affairs in South America and the West Indies, becoming every day more interesting, excites among all classes of men a strong desire for authentic information of every kind relating to that quarter of the World. A work of this character is now in the press, giving an account of the present state of the Spanish Colonies, and a particular report on Hispanola, the Spanish division of the Island of Santo Domingo, with a General Survey of the Settlements on the Southern Continent of America, their History, Trade, Navigation, Productions, Population, Customs, Manners, &c.; and a Faithful Statement of the Sentiments of the Inhabitants on their Relative Situation to the Mother Country, from the pen of Mr. WILLIAM WALTON, jun. a gentleman resident from his early youth among the people of Old Spain and her dependencies, and qualified, by a life actively devoted to commercial pursuits, for the task he has undertaken, having personally visited all the Colonies and Settlements he professes to describe; being familiar with the genius and habits of the people, and versed in their language. Having moreover assisted in an official capacity at the siege and capture of the City of Santo Domingo, under General Carmichael, he possesses advantages of acquiring information superior to those of the mere traveller; and his Narrative is likely on that account to be at once more ample and accurate in its detail. With respect to Hispanola, considering either its vegetable and mineral kingdom, hitherto imperfectly explored by Europeans; its natural fertility, and improveable resources; or its people,

long oppressed by a despotic Government, and now agitated by political convulsions; the Work here announced is eminently calculated to supply a desideratum of equal importance to the Naturalist, the Merchant, and the Statesman. It is expected to appear in the course of the ensuing month.

Dr. WATKINS is engaged in a History of the Bible, or, a connected View of the Sacred Records; with copious Dissertations and Notes, forming an entire Commentary on the inspired Volume. An Appendix will be subjoined, containing Memoirs of the Apostolic Age, Chronological Tables of Sacred and Profane History, &c. In Two Quarto Volumes.

A new Edition of the Poetical Works of DRYDEN, in a uniform size with Mr. MALONE'S Edition of the Prose Works, with the Notes of the late Dr. WARTON, Mr. JOHN WARTON, and others, is in the press, and will appear early in the Winter.

Another Volume on Capital Punishments, in addition to one already published, is in the press, and is expected to appear before Winter. To this, by way of Appendix, will be added extracts on Prisons, &c. from the following works: LIANCOURT'S Travels in America; ISAAC WELD'S Travels through North America; LOWRIE'S Account of the Penal Laws of Pennsylvania; TURNBULL'S Visit to the Philadelphia Prisons.

The death of the Rev. RICHARD CECIL having taken place during the progress of his Works through the press, it is intended to add a Fourth Volume to the three already announced. This Fourth Volume—consisting of Remarks made by Mr. CECIL in conversation, on a great variety

riety of topics in Life and Religion.—could not, from the nature of its contents, be published with propriety before his death; but, that event having now occurred, it is become desirable to publish together all that will ever appear of his Works. A Memoir of Mr. CECIL will be prefixed to the First Volume; and it is hoped the whole will be ready by Christmas.

Mr. ALLNUTT, of Henley, is about to favour the publick with a new and improved Edition of his useful and correct Account of the Navigations of the Rivers and Canals West of London.

Notice of a splendid reprint of the first edition of WALTON'S Complete Angler, was given in Vol. LXXX. p. 386, which is nearly ready for publication. Mr. Bagster has taken off a few proofs from the Plates of Fishes, which are engraved on silver; and will present a set gratis to such purchasers of the QUARTO copies of the 7th edition as will take the trouble to send him their copies to have them inserted.

We learn with satisfaction that the Dramatic Works of *Honest LILLO*, as the Reviewers emphatically styled him, which have long been extremely scarce, and borne a very high price, are now reprinting in a superior manner, with additions; under the inspection of a gentleman well known to the late ISAAC REED, and will be ready for publication in September.

Notices on the present Internal State of France, translated from the French of M. FABER, late a Public Officer in that country, are announced for publication. This work is said to be from the pen of one of the ablest Political writers of the French Government, and contains an exposition of the highest importance to Great

Britain, and to the world. The Author was a witness of the system described, and an agent under it.

Mr. MICHAEL FRYER, teacher of the Mathematics, and secretary to the Literary and Philosophical Society, Bristol, has issued Proposals for publishing by Subscription, in Three volumes, 8vo. illustrated with Copper-plates, a General History of the Mathematics, from the earliest Ages, till the Close of the Eighteenth Century, extracted chiefly from Montucla, Kæstner, Bailly, Bossut, and others. Part I. will contain "History of the Mathematics, from their Origin, till the Destruction of the Grecian Empire." Part II. "History of the Mathematics among the Eastern Nations; viz. the Arabs, the Persians, the Jews, the Indians, and the Chinese." Part III. "History of the Mathematics among the Latins, and other Western Nations, until the Commencement of the 17th Century." Part IV. "History of the Mathematics during the 17th Century." Part V. "History of the Mathematics during the 18th Century."

An improved edition for schools of the original text of JUVENAL and PERSIUS, cleared of all the most exceptionable passages, illustrated with explanatory Notes, and preliminary Essays, by the late EDWARD OWEN, M.A. Rector of Warrington, is expected to be finished by Michaelmas.

Messrs. SMITH and SON of Glasgow, have in the press, a Catalogue, containing many works that will interest the Bibliographer from their extreme rarity. The Black Letter, and early printed books, are most of them in fine condition. It will appear some time in during the ensuing month.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

The MARGATE WAG, who had no better amusement on Sunday the 29th of July than writing two letters (one of them in a feigned name) may save himself any farther trouble. He seems not to be aware that the Post-office very honourably returns the Postage of such tricking letters; or that such petty Frauds (for such they are) frequently lead to greater crimes.

If "A constant Customer" could be aware of the anxiety attendant on a periodical publication, combining multifarious objects, he would not be surprised at a postponement of the "accustomed information;" printed now as a public record.

AMATEUR'S "Letter VI." was printed in our Supplement, vol. LXXX. p. 624.

R. S. suggests as an inconsistency, that in Government Offices the Old Style is still adhered to, though it is now more than Half a Century since the general use of it was abolished by Authority.

The article sent by Dr. and Mr. CLARKE is a direct Advertisement; and, as such, proper only for a Blue Cover.

CRITO'S kind letter is received.

Rev. R. FALCONER (Editor of STRABO) in our next; with "Account of the Northumberland Household Book," by W.S.S.; "An Unconverted Jew, and Englishman;" "R. ATKINS;" "CLERICUS SURRIENSIS;" "A Subscriber to the Clergy Orphan School;" P. "on the Established Church;" "A Lover of Decency;" &c. &c.

7. *The Geographical, Natural, and Civil History of Chili.* Translated from the original Italian of the Abbé Don Z. Ignatius Molina. To which are added, Notes from the Spanish and French Versions, and Two Appendixes, by the English Editor: the First, *An Account of the Archipelago of Chiloe, from the Description Historical of P. F. Pedro Gonzalez de Agueros*; the Second, *An Account of the Native Tribes who inhabit the Southern Extremity of South America*; extracted chiefly from Falkner's *Description of Patagonia*: in Two Volumes, 8vo. Longman and Co. 1809.

A MAP of Chili faces the title-page; and we have two Prefaces, the Translator's, and Preface to the Natural History of Chili.

The former states the opinion of the Gentleman to whom the British publick is indebted for the present publication (which accords precisely with our own), that the History of the Spanish Settlements has at all periods been interesting to the inhabitants of Europe, and at no time more so than at this eventful era, when the state of the Mother Country makes it extremely probable they must be separated, to form another new empire in the West. The Translator considers Chili, in many respects, as the most important of these settlements, particularly as the soil is fertile beyond example, the climate equally mild and salubrious, and precious metals afford a constant source of wealth. Nature, indeed, may be said to have lavished her best gifts on this favoured district of the globe. "In its minerals, its plants, and its animals; the naturalist will find an interesting and copious field of research; and the character of its natives furnishes a subject no less curious and interesting to the moralist."

It seems the Araucanian, who is styled "the proud and invincible" by the Translator, exhibits traits of character peculiar to himself, and scarcely to be paralleled by any nation in the old or new world. The arms of Spain, in the meridian of its military glory, were directed in vain against these brave people, who were a brilliant example for the modern Spaniards in their resistance of oppression. "The Araucanians, it is true, to their high sense of independence and unyielding courage, had the good fortune of uniting a system of tactics so excel-

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lent as even to excite the admiration of their enemies: and to this, in a great measure, may be ascribed their successfully opposing, with far inferior arms, a powerful and disciplined foe."

It is not yet determined to what particular cause the curious enquirer may venture to attribute the superiority of the Araucanians. The Author of the work inclines to suppose them to be the descendants of some great and powerful nation of foreign origin. The gentleman alluded to, Don Juan Ignatius Molina, a native of Chili, belonged to the order of Jesuits, and was celebrated for his literary acquirements, his extensive knowledge in Natural History, and his collections in that department of science. When the Society to which he belonged was dissolved, he shared the common fate of his brethren in their banishment from the territories of Spain. This misfortune was accompanied by another, perhaps full as severe to the feelings of an accomplished mind, the loss of his Collections and MSS. "The most important of the latter, relative to Chili, he had, however, the good fortune to regain by accident some time after his residence in Bologna, in Italy, whither he had gone on his arrival in Europe."

The history of his native country, produced in consequence of the above event, appeared at different periods: the first part, containing the Natural History, in 1787, and the second some years after. The original Italian work soon obtained great approbation on the European continent, where it has been translated into the German, Spanish, and French languages. The celebrated Abbé Clavigero, referring in a note in his History of Mexico to that of Chili, mentions the Author as his learned friend, and speaks of the work before us in terms of commendation. The Translator concludes his Preface by saying:

"In rendering this work into English, reference has been had both to the French and Spanish versions, which contain some valuable additional notes. Through the politeness of a gentleman of his acquaintance, the Translator has also been furnished with an anonymous compendium of the History of Chili, printed in Bologna in 1776, from which the supplementary notes to this volume are taken."

IN

In the Preface to the *Natural History of Chili*, the Author declares that country may with great propriety be compared to Italy, allowed on all sides to be the garden of Europe; as it has still more considerable claims to be considered the garden of South America. The climates are very similar; "and they are situated under nearly similar parallels of latitude." The resemblance still farther exists, in the form of each being long in proportion to their breadth, and in the chains of mountains which divide both. The Cordilleras, or the Andes, like the Apennines, are the sources whence almost all the rivers are derived which fertilize the two countries. These magnificent natural elevations have a sensible influence on the salubrity of the climate in Italy and Chili; "and so firmly are the inhabitants (of the latter) convinced of this fact, that whenever they attempt to account for any change in the state of the atmosphere, they attribute it to the effect of these mountains, which they consider as powerful and infallible agents." However desirable it has been to be well acquainted with the peculiar advantages of such a country, and its political situation, the accounts which had previously appeared were extremely superficial; and, of the natural productions, not more was known than of the language and customs of the inhabitants, or of "the exertions which the Chilians have made, even in our days, to defend their liberties. Don J. Ignatius admits that some valuable, but very concise particulars, have been given by Father Louis Feuillé, a French Minim Friar, of the plants and animals he observed upon the coast." This, he adds, "is a work of great merit; the descriptions are precise, and perfectly correct; but, as it was published by the order and at the expence of the King, the copies of it have become very scarce, and are in the possession of but few."

Several Spanish Authors wrote on the subject of Chili, both in the last and present centuries: why they never published their labours, the Author promises to explain in the course of his work. Don Pedro de Figueroa, and the Abbés Michael de Oliveres and Philip Vidaurre, are commended for their various merits: the two first treat of the political history of the

country from the invasion of the Spaniards to the present era; and Oliveres has been particularly successful in his collection of facts relative to the protracted resistance of the Araucanians. The work of the Abbé Vidaurre is principally employed upon the natural productions and customs of Chili, and displays much intelligence and acuteness of research." The bravery and perseverance of the people just named, caused the writings of four poems on that subject.

Don J. Ignatius divides his *History of Chili* into four chapters: in the first, he gives a succinct geographical account of the country, with the state of the climate, seasons, wind, meteors, volcanoes, and earthquakes. The remainder describe natural objects, beginning with the most simple, and proceeding to the most complex; or, in other words, from the mineral to the vegetable and animal kingdoms. And in the last the Author introduces certain conjectures of his own, relating to the inhabitants of Chili, and the mountaineers, as he considers the Patagonians and pretended giants. He refers the various objects noticed to the genera of Linnæus, as far as he found it practicable; but, in some instances, finding it difficult to reduce them to those that are known, he had recourse to his own inventive faculties. The classification of that celebrated Naturalist appearing incompatible with the plan of the work, he did not adopt it; and, though he followed his system, it was "not from a conviction of its superiority to that of any other, but because it has been of late so generally adopted;" for, great as the respect might be which he felt for so learned a writer, Don J. could not "always approve of his nomenclature," far preferring "the system of Wallerius and Bomare, in mineralogy, that of Tournefort in botany, and of Brisson in zoology," as more simple and better known to the world in general.

In his description of subjects in *Natural History*, the Author declined the use of technical terms, to accommodate those not familiar with that study; at the same time, he introduced the Linnæan characters, in Latin, of the known species, and his own discoveries, at the bottom of the page. The following note belongs to this part of the Preface:

"It

"It has been thought advisable, in this version, to make some variation in this respect; and, conformably thereto, the technical descriptions will be found at the end of the volume, arranged under their respective heads." *Amer. Trans.*

Don Ignatius professes to give his descriptions in the most concise and satisfactory manner, so as to furnish the essential character of the species. He has passed over, intentionally, the common characteristics of the genus; and his readers will find, he observes, "that the same brevity prevails throughout the work, which is written in a plain and unaffected manner, without bewildering myself with vague conjectures and hazardous hypotheses, which would have been deviating altogether from the limits that I had prescribed to myself." We cannot resist the present opportunity of giving our assent to the method adopted by this enlightened writer, as we maintain with him that all illustrations of the sciences should be given to the publick in terms equally plain and brief, without extraneous matter, calculated to raise doubts rather than confirm truth. A modest sincerity actuating this gentleman, he quotes those Authors who have written on Chili, to convince the world that he has not exaggerated in his accounts of the salubrity of the climate and the excellence of the soil, through partiality for his native country, and to shew he might have been justified in saying still more. The succeeding paragraph confirms our good opinion of the Author, and increases our reliance on what he has thought proper to advance in the course of his volumes: "With respect to this work, it is no more than a compendium, or an abridged history of many of the natural productions of Chili. The reflecting reader will not look in it for a complete natural history of that country; such a work would have required much greater means than I possess, and such assistance as I have not been able to procure."

The Don thought it possible that those who are acquainted with M. De Pauw's philosophical enquiries respecting the Americans, might be surprised to find remarks in the history of Chili not exactly corresponding with what has been advanced by that gentleman respecting America in general.

In answer to the suggestions which may occur on this head, he observes, all he has asserted relating to the country under notice is founded on personal experience and attentive examination during a residence of many years, which assertions are confirmed by citations from respectable authors, "eye-witnesses, and not hear-say relations, of what they have written." On the other hand, it appears that M. de Pauw never visited the country he has attempted to characterize; nor has he, in the opinion of our Author, been in the least solicitous "to consult those authors who have written upon it; for, although he frequently mentions Frazier and Ulloa, he cites their opinions only as far as they tend to confirm his theory." The writers just named speak of Chili as very fertile; but M. Pauw thought proper to omit that circumstance, and declares in general terms, "that wheat cannot be raised, except in some of the North American provinces." Molina viewed this objectionable publication rather as a romance than a philosophical disquisition, as it appears plainly that the compiler has formed inferences from an ideal invention wholly his own. He found it sufficient for his purpose to select, in the vast extent of America, some unimportant division or island denied the advantages of a favourable climate and a fertile soil. Thus provided, he did not scruple to attribute these defects to all the provinces of the country; and his character of the Americans seems to have been derived from a wretched tribe of the most obscure savages. Molina asserts, he should find it an almost endless task to confute the erroneous opinions this gentleman has disseminated respecting that portion of the world. "He has deduced his conclusions," continues the Don, "from the most unfounded premises, and employed a mode of reasoning that might with equal propriety be applied to the prejudice of any other portion of the globe; a proceeding that can be justified neither by reason nor philosophy. In short, De Pauw has made use of as much freedom with regard to America, as if he had been writing upon the moon and its inhabitants. But, to appreciate properly the observations of this Author, I shall refer the reader to

to the opinions of many learned men who have visited that country, and have fully refuted his assertions. Among those who merit particular attention on this subject, is Count Juan Reynaldes Carli, so well known by his various literary productions, particularly his American Letters, in which, with much critical and philosophical investigation, he has comprised whatever may serve to convey a clear and correct idea of America."

We have given the whole of the animadversions upon M. De Pauw's errors, to use the least harsh of the terms of censure, because we conceive it to be an imperious duty imposed upon us as Reviewers, to expose to public disapprobation those Authors who have the temerity to offer their reveries and conjectures upon subjects which absolutely demand the utmost vigilance of research and personal observation. The admirers of M. De Pauw may attribute Molina's strictures to envy and national prejudice; far from agreeing with them on this point, we are ready to assert, that it is incumbent on every writer to declare the truth only, in his own case; and to remove the prejudices raised by false information in the works of others. There can be no difficulty in deciding upon the merits of the accuser and accused when, like Molina, the former appears supported by honest and modest reference to persons of veracity, who corroborate his corrections.

The Preface concludes by informing the reader, "that the mile made use of in this work is the geographical mile of sixty to a degree; the foot, the French foot; and the pound that of Italy, of twelve ounces."

Chili, thus far introduced to the notice of our readers, is a portion of South America fronting upon the South Sea or Pacific Ocean, between the 24th and 45th degrees of South latitude, and the 304th and 308th degrees of longitude. The extent of this country is very considerable; but the breadth varies (as the sea approaches or retires from the Cordilleras or the Andes) from 300 to 210 and 120 miles: the length is 1260 geographical miles. The Western boundary is the Pacific Ocean, Peru the Northern, the Eastern Tucuman Cujo and Patagonia, and the Southern is the land of Magellan. The moun-

tains are an effectual barrier between Chili and the above Provinces; as it is with the utmost difficulty and danger that persons cross them in the summer on eight or nine roads, whence it sometimes happens even mules are precipitated into the rivers or valleys below.

"The Andes, which are considered as the loftiest mountains in the world, cross the whole continent of America, in a direction from South to North; for I consider," says Molina, "the mountains in North America as only a continuation of the Cordilleras. The part that appertains to Chili may be 120 miles in breadth: it consists of a great number of mountains, all of them of a prodigious height, which appear to be chained to each other; and where Nature displays all the beauties and all the horrors of the most picturesque situations. Although it abounds with frightful precipices, many agreeable valleys and fertile pastures are to be found there; and the rivers that derive their sources from the mountains, often exhibit the most pleasing, as well as the most terrifying, features."

The Patagonians, who bear the names of Chiquillanes, Pehuenches, Puelches, and Huilliches, Chilian colonists, inhabit the only portion of the Cordilleras fit for the reception of man; between the 24th and 33d degrees of latitude, these mountains are complete deserts.

From the commencement of spring till autumn, the whole district of Chili experiences serene and delightful weather. The rainy season is confined to the space of time between April and the close of August. In Coquimbo and Copiapo, two Northern Provinces, it seldom rains; "in the central ones it usually rains three or four days in succession, and the pleasant weather continues fifteen or twenty days." Farther South, the rain frequently falls without cessation for nine or ten days, though unaccompanied by storms or hail; and lightning is almost unknown, even among the Andes. Snow never falls in the maritime Provinces; in those near the Andes it may be seen, perhaps, once in five years, generally melting as it descends, and very rarely covering the ground for a day.

"In the Andes, on the contrary, it falls in such quantities, from April to November, that it not only lies there constantly during that time, but even renders them wholly impassable during

during the greater part of the year:" consequently, the most elevated parts of these mountains are seen in a variety of pleasing forms, at a very great distance. White frosts sometimes occur during August in the midland Provinces; but, the cold decreasing in a few hours, the day becomes as warm as those of a genial spring, and the frost is never sufficiently severe to produce ice on the surface of the brooks or rivers. "The dews are abundant throughout Chili in the spring, summer, and autumnal nights, and in a great measure supply the want of rain during those seasons;" yet such are their qualities, that travellers and husbandmen sleep in the open air without injury from them; nor are the fogs which arise upon the coast in autumn more prejudicial to the health of the inhabitants or vegetation, as they consist only of watery particles.

South and South-east winds are infallible indications of a clear sky, and those from the North and North-west usually produce rain. The latter cross the Torrid Zone, and carry with them heat as well as vapour, which is qualified by the chills of the Andes: but the Provinces on the opposite sides of them to Chili experience their suffocating properties equal to the Sirocco in Italy. Such is the equal temperature of the air, that the summer-clothing of the Chilians may be that of the winter; Reaumur's thermometer scarcely ever exceeding 25 degrees. "Notwithstanding the moderate heat of Chili, all the fruits of warm countries, and even those of the tropics, arrive to great perfection there, which renders it probable that the warmth of the soil far exceeds that of the atmosphere."

Our limits will not permit us to proceed farther with this useful work, which we regret in proportion as we advance in perusing it. We would wish particularly to recommend to the notice of the publick Molina's account of the worms, insects, reptiles, fishes, birds, and quadrupedes of Chili. "Man," he observes, "in Chili enjoys all the advantages which result from a mild, unchangeable climate; and those persons who do not shorten their lives by irregularities, attain to a very advanced age;" the Author's grandfather and great-grandfather, both Creoles, having reached

the ages of 95 and 96. Don Antonio Boza lived to be 106; and he knew several men aged 104, 105, and one who was 115.

The contents of the second volume are extremely interesting, particularly the conquest of the country by the Spaniards, and their repeated contests to maintain it.

8. Budworth's *Ramble to the Lakes*; continued from p. 43.

WE with pleasure resume our extracts from the new parts of this entertaining Volume: and shall begin with the following interesting narrative; which is not only most highly creditable to the Bengal Artillerists; but shews the peculiar talent of our *Rambler* in portraying characters from the life; and *Egotism*, perhaps, was never more modestly displayed:

"This corps consisted of as fine a body of men as ever served their country; many of whom have lost their lives, nobly fighting in its service, and amongst them the incomparable Ned Baker, who was sitting with me under a Banian tree, talking of England, when the Verses on Constancy were composed. My tears flow in enumerating their names. Living they were engraven in the heart; as dying they ought to be in their Country's gratitude; and as long as this book shall last, they will be recorded by one who shared in their society, though not in their warfare. Brought up in a different service, and being a reduced lieutenant, after near six years constant employ, I knew not how I should feel on joining as a cadet; but soon found a soldier the same in all countries; and was not only at home, but had abundant reason to feel that the time I had lost in the King's service was (as far as kindness could go) made up by general and particular consideration. The present General Deare, then Captain George Deare, gave me up his marquee, when, from my small rank, I should have been doubled upon; and, before the encampment closed, he made me a present of a field-officer's tent. On being introduced to Colonel Patrick Duff, then commanding, and presenting my military credentials, he told me, that a Gibraltar-soldier should ever be treated in the Bengal Artillery as if he had commenced his military career amongst them—"Here you dine to-day, and here shall be a plate for you whenever you please; but at present mix with your brother officers: they will be as happy to hail you as a comrade as I am."—This most excellent soldier and man was nearly six feet four inches in height, very proportionably put together, and of immense strength. When young and tiger-hunting, he had wounded a paun-ther,

ther, but which sprang upon him, seized him with one claw on the cheek, and the other on his breast; the party gave him up as lost, and left him; and, while in this situation, by mere strength and presence of mind he reversed his fowling-piece, which, having a bayonet, by stabbing the beast in the back, laid him dead at his feet; and, terribly lacerated, and faint from loss of blood, he presented himself to the Cantonment, where his death had been announced. From this achievement he was ever distinguished by the appellation of *Tiger Duff*. On enquiring who were the people that could have left him, his answer kept pace with his conduct: 'They should have fired; but I never will mention their names.'

"When I returned to Europe, he sent me some useful sea-stock, with a letter, inclosing one to be delivered by *myself* only to his brother, and to take charge of two country-made swords. On delivering the letter, I found his friendship unbounded. His brother said, 'Sir, you are most strongly recommended; my brother tells me, you are a soldier of fortune; and he expects that you will not be sparing in making me your banker, for I have commands to assist you.' And, when I saw him two years after in England, he expressed himself half-displeas'd at my not availing myself of his friendship. Capts. C. Deare and Montague were equally befriending. Similar instances are not

unusual in India: the heart expands in proportion to the distance from their native country, and the frequent warfare they are engaged in; and war ever brings home the soldier's feelings to the noblest effects. A systematic cold-blooded Indian is almost a phenomenon in their armies. What is advanced, as far as relates to *self*, cannot be deemed intrusive, as it is the everlasting voice of gratitude; besides, an old soldier is naturally ambitious to hitch himself amongst honourable associates: and as episodes are allowable in poetry, such digressions as these must be acceptable and distinguished features in any work.

"The following list of officers *killed*, who were encamped at Dum Dum in 1784-5, under the late Colonel Patrick Duff, commanding the second battalion of the Bengal Artillery, then composed of about thirty-two officers, and under five hundred men, is probably not exceeded in numbers slain out of so few, and proves the varieties of services they had been upon. Two of the companies, under Captains C. Deare and Montague, of that battalion, joined at Dum Dum, having recently returned from the Carnatic; with the army so judiciously sent round, by forced marches, to the coast, by Warren Hastings, that it not only shared with brilliancy in some engagements, but was emphatically distinguished on its return as the *Saviours of the Carnatic*.

Names.	Where killed.
Captain C. R. Deare.	At Sattimungalam.
Captain-lieutenant Sampson.	Died from the effect of wounds in the head received there.
Captain John Mordaunt.	} At Rohilcund.
Lieutenant Edward Baker.	
----- James Telfair.	
----- Alexander Buchan. ...	At the first attack of Seringapatam.
Lieutenant-colonel Montague. ...	At the taking of ditto.
Lieutenant William Feade.	1804.
----- Humphreys.	Poisoned, when a prisoner at Ceylon, by the Malays.
Lieutenant-colonel James Gordon.	At Sainey.
Lieutenant Robert Douglas.	On the Coast.

"Besides the above, who were then encamped, the following officers of the Artillery were killed in the same engagements: Lieutenants J. A. Baillie, D. Macpherson, Thomas Winbolt, L. R. Groves, Robert Morris, H. D. Beale, R. Gunnig, and George Percival.—On so sound a foundation, and on such distinguished materials, is the Bengal Artillery built.

"Captain Deare, in the long contest at Sattimungalam, was left on the field: on the troops re-passing it, two days after the battle, his body was found, greatly swoln, and stripped; but in such a hurry, his gold watch was in the remnant of his breeches, and his gold buttons in the shirt wristbands; the only parts

of his clothing left on him: his brother sent home the watch to his relations by me. He had accumulated a handsome fortune, and was on the point of returning to Europe; but Lord Cornwallis, appreciating his high military character and judicious knowledge of the Carnatic, when he went to take leave of his Lordship, mentioned the great use he would be of; and he almost immediately embarked. No man was ever happier in a wife, children, or friends. Mrs. Deare foreboded the worst, declaring she should never see him again; nor did she: she immediately began to droop, and the agony of her mind carried her off about a fortnight before he was killed.—After Colonel Montague's arm was shot off, he remained

remiss'd some time, giving directions on his batteries. The Bengal Artillerists felt most sensibly that his name escaped in the encomiums to the victorious troops. He was ever too independent not to give his experienced opinions; and the whole army allowed, a more zealous or active officer, or one that had seen more field-service, never fell in India. And the handsome, athletic, open-hearted Ned Montague, although unmentioned in the Commander's dispatches, is known to have merited a most conspicuous place in them; and his brother Bluecoats grieve at the omission.

"The following extract from the Poem on the *Siege of Gibraltar*, in memory of the numbers that have since fallen, cannot be inapplicable to the above sufferers. And the Author trusts that the remnant of those who were at Dum Dum in 1784 will feel gratified in this mark of respect to their once valiant Comrades in Arms:

'Ah! but the numbers now, alas! no more!

Fall'n by disease on pestilential shore;
Or on Iberian plains or India's coast,
In bloom of life! by the ensanguin'd host.
It nought avails—peace to the Soldier's grave,

The honour'd mausoleum of the brave.'

At the end of the *Ramble* are some Verses, "originally written in 1784 at the request, and at the Bungalow, of Lieut. Nangreave, a residence near a Pagan ruin, in Bengal," in which the various merits of our English Bards are appreciated; which verses are enlarged, in this edition, with the characters of some modern Poets, particularly of Gifford, Burns, and Cowper, and are closed with an address to the fair Authoress of "*Wallace, a Poem*," already partly inserted in our review of it, vol. LXXX. p. 251:

"Such are a *Vel'ran's* hints—some
may be true, [events to view,
Whilst thy bright Muse brings past
Which with a painful touch he will renew.
Yet hail, ye glorious fallen, mighty dead!
With whom in scenes of warfare he was
bred:

He knew brave Vassal*, then a soldier
youth, [truth;
Whose beardless face beam'd energy and
Saw him when first he shar'd the cannon's
roar†, [more‡;
And heard him wish the trifling danger

Like a tall plautain, as erect his form,
Fitted to meet or battle with a storm!
Peace to the honour'd ashes of the brave,
And hallow'd be the tear that wets his
grave.

He knew a Wallace§, glorying in the
name, [fame;

Who since hath perish'd in the field of
Serv'd with a Græme|| of lineal descent,
Proud of his ancestor and ornament!

And what the olive-branch revives in me,
When just emerg'd from home and in-
fancy;

And with Wallace faithfully descend;
At school** thy father was my chum and
friend;

Our ages, enmities, and class the same,
Twins at all sports, and eager for the
game.

From earliest dawning of the ductile mind,
Ere yet the mental textures were com-
bin'd: [wild;

We first began with toys and garlands
But soon cast off such trifles with the
child:

Then rear'd with bustle an enormous kite,
And watch'd its dazzling splendour with
delight,

Saw lesser planets intermedial stray,
In its wake glittering, like the milky way:
Then forc'd the lesser satellites to yield,
And christen'd ours—the *Eagle* of the
Field. [drew,

Next fives and marbles our attention
And missive pleasure with precision flew.
Then through a catalogue of games we
range,

Ephem'ral like, and ever on the change;
For trifles only suit an idle hour,
When school is emptied, or the welkins
pour.

But when the faithful Calendar proclaim'd
A holiday, from some bless'd Martyr
nam'd,

Our plans were suited, and, escap'd from
bounds,
The boys in clusters made their wayward
rounds,

We blush to own it, but, alas! 'tis true,
And long have bound this vagrant part—
with rue. [full,

In Pongy's woods, with nuts and squirrels
Famous for echo, and a savage bull;
We mark'd his station by his constant
roar,

And broke the boughs we pillaged before;
For the curmudgeon††, with pestif'rous
breath,

'Swore he would like to come in at a
death.'

* "At Gibraltar, then a Lieutenant in the 59th Regiment.

† "On Landport guard.

‡ "Regretting that he had not arrived until after the grand attack.

§ "Captain John Wallace, Brigade Major to General Maitland, killed at the storming of Burtpore; nor was his body ever found. We were shipmates to the East Indies.

|| "In the 72d Regiment, or Royal Manchester Volunteers.

** "At Macclesfield in Cheshire.

†† "A rich old man."

Had he been kind, his hazels had been spar'd;
 But as he threaten'd, so his bushes far'd.
 And all agreed no nuts were half so good
 As those which grew in Pongy's sunward wood;
 No twigs so supple, and no sticks so stout,
 To meet the townsboys when they dar'd us out. [press,
 And sometimes as we hied—with fairy
 An orchard—more than tempted to transgress; [light,
 We hail'd the blushing honours with de-
 Like Adam, tasted — and were put to flight; [main,
 If one was caught, the other would re-
 Sharing alike the danger and the pain.
 And we would oft arise, ere peep of day,
 Our piscatory patience to display;
 And joyfully return'd—with loads of fish,
 We've 'scap'd a flogging by a well-tim'd dish; [borrow,
 But could we neither purchase, eatch, or
 Woe to th' important—the tremendous morrow!

No mistress pleaded for our late return,
 And we were left to meditate and mourn:
 Yet had the master so benign a heart,
 He seem'd to suffer e'en at truant's smart.

"Mellow'd by time, and somewhat older grown, [own;
 We scorn'd to touch an atom not our
 Commingled with the biggest of the boys,
 And often shar'd at prison-bars the prize;
 Leap'd with the active, with the fleetest run,
 And, spurr'd by Emulation, often won:
 Till, like an arrow, he outstript the wind,
 And left all competition far behind.
 Hoarse with delight we hail'd the glorious day
 Which gave to Allen fame and victory:
 The lately-conquer'd acclamations join,
 And in a *Cheshire challenge* all combine*.

"Such were the outlines of our early years, [cheers:
 Which, as I write them, my old bosom
 Transferr'd through Wallace, whose im-
 mortal name [fresh fame:
 The daughter's Muse has blossom'd with
 Though Caledonia's Bards his actions
 trace; [place,
 Though Hist'ry gives him his distinguish'd
 Proves how the patriot in the warrior
 glow'd,
 And how 'his cup of misery overflow'd';
 Still English dress was wanting, to impart
 The varied turnings of his manly heart.
 'Tis too laborious to encounter rhyme
 Hid midst the rust of legend speech and
 time;

* "Any of the same dimensions out of the school. The Cheshire men are the fleetest in all England—and which they have often challenged."

The mist rubb'd off—how beauteous to }
 survey }
 A tribute worthy of posterity, [see. }
 Such as each 'Briton born' must love to }
 Then let us augur future by the past,
 Which, like *the Union*, will for ever last.
 Whate'er in wisdom she may please to
 write [light.
 The world will welcome with increas'd de-
 Youth on her side, if perseverance join,
 The laurels round her brow shall thicken
 and entwine."

In a long note on Wallace, Capt. Budworth, with great modesty, but with becoming spirit, unfolds the merits of an unrivalled corps, the old 72d, or Royal Manchester Volunteers, of which he was a gallant officer, which regiment was "raised at the expence of the town of Manchester, and even clothed, until its arrival at Gibraltar; they were universally allowed to be as fine a body of youth as ever were seen. This regiment was quartered in the brunt of the garrison, on the enemy opening his batteries against Gibraltar; as they afterwards were previous to, and at the grand attack; they were consequently much employed, besides duties in common with their fellow soldiers, and had more on the list of casualties in proportion, having 89 killed, died of wounds, and disabled; 143 recovered of wounds."

This narrative, on which particular attention has evidently been bestowed, gives an opportunity of gratifying a few feelings long locked up. It tells some sad truths, of the treatment which that Regiment (and himself individually) met with.

We can readily conceive how it must have warmed the Author's heart to bring forward some Brother Officers, and particularly that gallant Veteran, Lieut. Galpine, with whom he lived six months in a place worse than a bad coal-hole, and never went to sleep in safety—but custom made them quite indifferent to danger. There was scarcely a night their beds were not covered with dust, and sometimes rubbish, from the bursting of shells; and a splinter, when Lieut. Galpine was in the place, once rattled round the bomb-proof, and went through the table he was sitting at. It was not therefore surprising, his being afterwards killed when asleep in his chair.

A Poem on Half Pay (which originally appeared in our vol. LXIV. p. 1129.)

1129,) was literally written at Europa Gateway in Gibraltar, on a very stormy evening in March 1783, the day on which a vessel had arrived with the melancholy information and prospect that the Royal Manchester Volunteers were to be reduced." This Poem, we regret to add, proved almost prophetic. The strong mind and the benevolent heart remain; but the predicted ill-success, grey hairs, a weakened constitution, and neglect, are unfortunately realized. But let Capt. Budworth speak in his own expressive words:

"No sooner had the knell of the regiment been sounded, and my heart had been cheered by the sight of my family and friends, than I went up to London; and early endeavours were employed to get me upon full pay again: one gentleman was indefatigable amongst the army agents; but the sum required at that time to bring about an exchange was much above the regulation; and a declaration was to be made, upon honour, 'that more had not been given.' I was led to understand that I should never know what was required; but the bar was insuperable, and hope from that moment was never realized. The bars, difficulties, and willingness to give the regulation, were stated in a memorial, and by letter to the then Commander in Chief; the same person who had, during the siege, written to General Elliott in the highest tone of admiration, and with promises held out to the troops. In the above, personal suffering was mentioned. But no! silent was the Voice of Power; an answer was never received. A soldier of fortune! too wedded to his profession to change his trade, and too full of life to stagnate upon half-pay, I was like a traveller in a wilderness, when the kind friend before alluded to procured for me a cadetship in the Bengal Artillery; and which, from chilling neglect, and imperious necessity, I was obliged to accept; the same kindly being furnishing every essential; and gave me a discretionary letter of credit; nor would he ever receive a signature of acknowledgment. Thus was consolation poured upon an unsuccessful military candidate; and if I cease to be everlastingly grateful (as Mr. Burke said), 'May my God forsake me!'"

We should gladly insert the rest of this truly interesting narrative; but our scanty limits will not admit the whole. Yet, lest our Readers should think that we are *Hambling* too far from the more immediate subject of the

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Book, we will conduct him to the lofty summit of the far-famed *Helvellyn*:

"The six magnificent mountains we looked up to with such admiration when we went to Patterdale, were under Helvellyn; and the idea struck me that I was their superior. Great part of the mossy sheathing is either washed away by torrents of rain, or disrobed by whirlwinds, perhaps by both; and I should not wonder if it would soon be bare, for, when a rent is once made, it must give way. On a part near the summit, where there has (I think) been a watch-tower, we tried the experiment of rolling stones down a precipice. Many have been delighted in tumbling them down young hills; they may therefore imagine a large stone bouncing off with a great bow, then dashing from side to side of indented rugged chasms, until it jumped upon a heap of stones, or hopped distantly into the valley. After our luxurious banquet, we descended progressively, until we came to another range, which was steep and unpleasant, being covered with loose stones we could not trust to. We then came to that rise which is only seen from the high road, and which is often supposed the top of the mountain. Here we opened upon the peaceful view of Wyburn, beautiful though unadorned with trees; its crooked-sided lake, from the darkness of its colour, must be very deep. I took an opportunity of resting upon a snug sheep-birth, that was almost an asylum to me; for we were obliged to traverse with the utmost caution, the ground was so hard and steep; and, although I was master of my resolution, as I had only one arm to depend upon, the hand of which was wearily blistered, I would not, whilst descending, have looked at any thing but my feet for all the prospects in the universe.—Partridge, who acts as guide, as boots, postilion, and boatman, at the Salutation Inn, might have brought us down an easier descent; but, as he had been out with a chaise all night, he was perhaps induced from fatigue to take us the nearest way. We never rested five minutes, that he did not fall asleep, and give us a little nasal music; which hindered me noting so fully as I wished to have done. I think it proper to give this caution, that future Ramblers may make choice of which road they please. As to honest Partridge, he meant no wrong; for he is so bold a mountaineer, he can go any where that a sheep could, and, I dare say, thinks every person can do the same."

The "Re-visit to Buttermere," not the least interesting portion of the

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the Rambler's instructive and entertaining volume, appeared originally in our Miscellany, vol. LXX. p. 18.

9. *A History of the University of Oxford, including the Lives of the Founders.* By Alexander Chalmers, F. S. A. Illustrated by a Series of Engravings, by James Storer and John Greig; 8vo, pp. 486; Cooke and Parker.

FROM Mr. Chalmers's well-known accuracy of research much was to be expected; nor will such expectations be disappointed. All that patient diligence, minute enquiry, and profound bibliographical skill could accomplish, is here performed. But Mr. Chalmers shall introduce himself:

"The History of the English Universities is one of the most interesting objects on which a lover of literature can fix his attention. It embraces all that is curious to the Antiquary, or important to the Scholar; and, even to minds not deeply affected by curiosity or learning, it must be a delightful object to contemplate those extensive and magnificent establishments, not as emerging from national wealth, or royal favour, but from the liberality of a series of individuals in the darker ages of our history; who were insensibly led to become the benefactors of sound learning and religion, while their immediate object, although proceeding from the most honourable and benevolent motives, was to perpetuate superstition and credulity.—The History of these Universities, however, has not been studied with the care bestowed on objects of far inferior interest. An attempt to supply this deficiency is now offered by the Editor of the following pages, who has ever regarded the University of Oxford (with which accident made him very early acquainted) with sentiments of profound veneration, and with a curiosity which insensibly led him to enquire into its history.

"With respect to the plan, that laid down by Wood has been nearly followed; and some information, not generally known, it is hoped, has been recovered respecting the lives of the Founders, most of whom have been unaccountably neglected. In the selection of the names of the eminent scholars of Oxford, as well as the short characteristic sketches attempted, more regard perhaps has been paid to contemporary fame, than to the capricious verdict of modern and more fastidious times. Few pleasures can surely be more rational, few satisfactions more complete, than to be able to recall the memory of departed worth, and to point out the classic ground that has been 'dignified by genius, wisdom, and piety,' and which none can pass over with 'frigid

indifference.' Although neglect has too frequently obscured the history of the learned and the pious of antient times, it ought never to be forgotten, that our learning is the result of their labours, and our piety the answer to their prayers."

Thus far from the Editor's modest Preface; who observes, that "the labours of Anthony Wood, as published by Mr. Gutch, must continue to be the foundation of all future researches;" and acknowledges his obligations to the Historians of individual Colleges; "to Savage, Smith, Lowth, Warton, and particularly his much-esteemed friend Mr. Archdeacon Churton."

"Yet the work would have been deficient in many points, for which no printed authorities can be consulted, had not the Editor, throughout the whole of his undertaking, been assisted by many resident Members of the University, who have contributed much valuable information with a kindness which he is at a loss to acknowledge as it deserves. This aid was tendered in a manner so extremely liberal, although peculiar to minds at once distinguished for intelligence and urbanity, that, were no other consequence to result from the Editor's labours, he would find a consolation in recollecting that he was honoured with a display of this striking and acknowledged feature in the character of the members of the University of Oxford. With every assistance, however, from printed or oral authorities, the Editor cannot presume that he has escaped the errors to which every attempt of this kind must be liable. A few of these have been pointed out; and some other corrections, he has to lament, were communicated too late."

In a concise, but satisfactory Introduction, Mr. Chalmers very candidly acknowledges, that

"The early history of this University is involved in the same obscurity with the civil and political state of our Nation, and has been perplexed by the same improbable and contradictory traditions and legends. The spirit of rivalry too has had its share in exciting disputes, which have been perpetuated with obstinacy; a circumstance the more to be regretted, as they end in no more important result than a certain degree of priority in point of time, for which no liberal mind will now think it of much consequence to contend. The probability is, that Universities, like other establishments, arose from small beginnings, and grew into bulk and consequence by gradations, some the result of wisdom, and others of accident. The first seminaries of education in Oxford appear
to

to have been mere schools, in which certain persons instructed youth in the scanty knowledge themselves possessed. These schools were either claustral, that is, appendages to convents and other religious houses; or secular, such as were kept by, or hired and rented of, the inhabitants of Oxford. When many of these secular scholars resided in one house, it got the name of Hall or Hostel, and Governors or Principals were appointed over them, who superintended the discipline and civil affairs of the house. But what portion of science was taught in these, or how far the mode of education was different from that carried on in religious houses, where probably what may be called education was first dispensed, it is not easy to discover. Of the number of students who resided at Oxford in the early ages, we have more accounts than we can rely upon with confidence. In the time of Henry III. we are told, they amounted to thirty thousand; and even when Merton college was founded, they are said to have amounted to fifteen thousand; but this latter number will appear highly improbable, when we enquire into the state of society and population at that time, and endeavour to discover, or rather to conjecture, by what means provision could be made in Oxford for the accommodation of a number almost four times greater than ever was known since records have been kept.

"The University of Oxford now consists of twenty colleges and five halls. Of the Colleges, each of which is a corporation of itself, Merton, University, and Baliol, were founded in the thirteenth century; Exeter, Oriel, Queen's, and New College, in the fourteenth; Lincoln, All Souls, and Magdalen, in the fifteenth; Brasen Nose, Corpus Christi, Christ Church, Trinity, St. John's, and Jesus, in the sixteenth; Wadham and Pembroke, in the seventeenth; and Worcester and Hertford in the eighteenth. Before these colleges were erected, the scholars who were educated in the halls or inns subsisted there at their own expence, or that of opulent Prelates or Noblemen; but many of the youth of the kingdom, and perhaps the greater part, were educated in St. Frideswide's Priory, Osney Abbey, and other religious houses in Oxford and its vicinity."

The regular plan of the Work is, first to give the History of the Colleges in chronological order; introducing in each as satisfactory a Life of the Founder as existing documents will supply; and which, it with justice may be said, are here given with no ordinary ability. The donations of subsequent Benefactors are faithfully recorded; and the buildings,

as originally planned, the several subsequent improvements to the present day, with the origin and augmentation of the Libraries, are accurately described.

Among the Lives here given of the several Founders, many are highly interesting. Those of Wolsey and Laud, in particular, are placed in a light which shew many traits in the character of each, not noticed by our general Historians.

In enumerating the Prelates educated in Lincoln College, one is thus neatly and justly characterized:

"Dr. Robert Sanderson, Bishop of Lincoln, who is allowed to excel all casuists, antient and modern, and who studied, more than any logician of his time, the purest principles of truth and equity. To a very superior judgment he added a diffidence which would have often prevented those decisions to which the theological world looked up, had he not been impelled by accidental circumstances to a greater degree of promptitude. The great Archbishop Usher says of a difficult case which he submitted to him, that he 'returned that happy answer which met all my thoughts, satisfied all my scruples, and cleared all my doubts.' His life is the most engaging and complete of those which we owe to Walton: but it is not, perhaps, so generally known, that we are indebted to him for those beautiful additions to the Liturgy, made after the Restoration, the prayer 'for all sorts and conditions of men,' and the 'general Thanksgiving'."

On the subject of Libraries, we take a specimen from Merton college:

"Bishop Rede contributed the first part of the collection of books, which has since been augmented, both in MSS. and printed books, by the liberality of many succeeding scholars. In 1550, when the work of reformation was pursued, in some instances, with more zeal than judgment, many valuable MSS. were taken from this Library, particularly such as related to divinity, astronomy, and mathematics, and were the production of the Fellows of the College. Some perished in the general devastation; but others were recovered, purchased by private individuals, and given to the Public Library, when it was restored by Sir Thomas Bodley. Other Libraries suffered in proportion on this occasion, as well as at other tumultuary periods; and it is to these desolations that we owe our present uncertainty as to the respective merits of the Founders, Benefactors, and Artists employed in erecting the more antient Colleges."

The Historian next conducts his Readers to the Hall and Chapel; and favours them in each with precisely the information which a well-directed mind would naturally seek. A few lines more from Merton College:

“The altar-piece under the East window is a picture of the Crucifixion, supposed to be an original by Tintoret, which was given a few years ago by John Skip, esq. a gentleman commoner of Merton. Tintoret’s finest Crucifixion is in the Albergo of the Scuola di Roccó, if not removed by the French plunderers.”

We are told, in a note, that,

“During the residence of the Parliamentary Visitors, Sir Nathanael Brent, one of their number, took down the rich hangings at the altar of this Chapel, and ornamented his bedchamber with them;” and that “there is still much antient tapestry in the oldest rooms of the Warden’s lodgings.

“It is much to be regretted that the North windows, which are to the street, are frequently damaged by the wantonness of the rabble. In the old vestry adjoining of to the Chapel are many fragments of painted glass destroyed in times of public turbulence, or by the ignorance of repairers, and the inattention of their employers. From such a sight we turn with pleasure to a more gratifying subject, the taste and care of the late Warden, Dr. Berdmore, to whom the admirers of this College are under great obligations.”

“This Chapel,” we are informed, “contains the monument of Sir Henry Savile, which is honorary, as he was buried at Eton: those of Dr. Bainbridge, Henry Briggs, the first Savilian Professor, Dr. Wyntle, a late Warden, and, among others of inferior note, that of Earle, Bishop of Salisbury, to whom Walton ascribes more innocent wisdom, sanctified learning, and a more pious, peaceable, primitive temper, than were to be found in any after the death of Hooker. To this may be added, that his “Microcosmography,” which Langbaine has improperly ascribed to Blount, a bookseller, proves him to have been a satirist of genuine humour. In the antechapel lie the remains of Antony Wood, a man who, by his indefatigable researches into its history, antiquities, and biography, must be acknowledged, in these respects, the greatest benefactor the University ever had. It is much to be regretted that he was diverted by his other undertakings from the particular history of this College, for which he had made some preparations.—One of the finest variety of

crosses which Mr. Gough could recollect in England, is in this antechapel, for John Bloxham, seventh Warden. The flowered shaft rests on a tabernacle inclosing the Holy Lamb; and under the two steps is a scroll, inscribed with the names of the two persons whom it commemorates, Johannes Bloxham and Johanues Whytton. This was formerly placed at the bottom of the steps leading up to the altar; but was removed, with others, when the Chapel was paved in 1671. John Whytton was omitted by Wood among the ‘divers benefactors whose gifts were small.’”

“This College was fated to be a precedent in every appendage. The first common room was fitted up here in 1661. Common rooms made no part of the plan of the Founders. The progress of society towards communicative habits, interchange of sentiments, and mutual kindness, first produced meetings among the senior members of the Colleges, which were held by turns in each other’s apartments; and this yielded to the superior convenience of having a room in common, to which such members as contributed to the expence of its furniture, &c. might have access, and where strangers are entertained with elegant hospitality.”

The present Warden of Merton is the 39th from the foundation; and the most remarkable of his predecessors are noticed with proper respect. This is also done in all the other Colleges; with an enumeration of the Archbishops and Bishops who received their education in each; with a list of Scholars of other ranks; each nicely discriminated by a brief but appropriate character. For example, not to go farther back:

“Sir Isaac Wake, ambassador, a man of various learning; he was Public Orator in 1604, and Representative of the University in 1624:—Dr. Bainbridge, originally of Cambridge, Astronomer and Savilian Professor:—Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, the Parliamentary General, whose character by Clarendon does so much honour to the impartiality of that illustrious historian:—Farnaby, the eminent classical scholar and teacher:—Francis Cheynell, to whose history Dr. Johnson’s elegant pen has given a considerable degree of interest:—Samuel Clarke, the Orientalist, and first Archetypographer of the University:—Hugh Cressy, the Roman Catholic Historian, one of the firmest champions of that religion in the seventeenth century, but remarkable for softening the asperities of controversy by his manners as well as his pen:—Dr. Edmund Dickinson, a physician of great eminence in an age that could boast of Willis,

Willis, Sydenham, and Lower, but who, as a philosopher, did not keep pace with Boyle, Hooke, or Newton:—Anthony Wood, the Oxford Historian:—Sir Richard Steele, the father of periodical essayists, was at one time Postmaster here; and the ingenious editor of Chancer, Thomas Tyrwhitt, took his Master's degree in this Society, but will occur hereafter as a Scholar of Queen's."

Where all is uniformly good, the task of selection cannot possibly be difficult. It is on this account principally that our extracts are chiefly made from the first College mentioned in the Work. But, turning over the leaves to examine the Prints, the Hall of Christ Church appears so nobly preeminent, that the short description cannot fail of pleasing:

"The Hall, which was built by Wolsey, is a noble specimen of his magnificent taste. Its fine elevation, spacious interior, one hundred and fifteen feet by forty, and fifty in height, its lofty and highly-ornamented roof, the beautiful Gothic window at the upper end of the South side, and the stately approach, give it the superiority over every other refectory in England. The porch and entrance, however, were built about the year 1650, by an unknown architect, and have very recently been altered with much taste, by Mr. Wyatt. The vaulted roof, and beautiful single pillar which supports it, now laid open to the hall, produce a very striking effect. The Hall itself has undergone various necessary repairs since it came from the hands of Wolsey, particularly in 1720, when the roof was considerably damaged by an accidental fire, on which occasion George I. gave £1000. towards the repairs, and Dr. Hammond, one of the Canons, contributed with great liberality; and again in 1750, when the whole was repaired under the care of Dr. David Gregory, Canon, and afterwards Dean of the College. The fine collection of portraits, of which a list may be seen in the common Oxford Guides, is an appropriate ornament to this Hall, which can never be contemplated without veneration.

"As Christ Church has been since its foundation the residence of our Monarchs on their visits to the University, this Hall has consequently been the favourite scene of their most splendid festivities. The first Royal visit, after Wolsey's death, was when Henry VIII. came to Oxford in 1533; but no account has been preserved of it. The next occurs in 1566, when Queen Elizabeth was received here in great pomp. Of this an ample relation is given in her '*Progresses*,' published by

Mr. John Nichols, F.A.S. At the distance of 96 years, she again visited the University; and was entertained here, and in other Colleges, with disputations, plays, &c. In 1605, her successor, James I. accompanied by the Queen and Prince of Wales, was received at Christ Church in due form, amidst the acclamations of the Students of the University, who at this time are said to have amounted to 2254."

Some curious histrionic and other anecdotes are given relative to King James's visit, and of a subsequent one in 1614 by the King of Bohemia.—Those of Charles I. who held a Parliament there, are also duly noticed.

The Plates (XXXI in number) are uniformly neat and faithful. They are small; but the ingenious Designer has contrived to make them beautifully picturesque.

Mr. Chalmers thus introduces his account of the establishments still existing under the title of Halls:

"Before the foundation of Colleges, all education in the University was carried on in certain houses or sets of buildings, called Halls, Inns, or Halls, the property of the e who let them partially generally to societies or roof, in which case they were called Halls. When they were let to receive rent, other respect the landlords not divert them from the purposes of education, nor demise them without this exception, 'in case the University had no occasion for the same;' nor does it appear that they could raise the rents wagnantly or at pleasure, questions of that kind being referred to the arbitration of two Masters on one side and two Citizens on the other, regularly sworn to do justice between the parties. Of these Halls, there are said to have been in Edward I's time about three hundred; and Wood, in his manuscript History of the City of Oxford, partly, but inaccurately, published by Sir John Peshall, gives an account of above two hundred. Of many of these some notice has been taken in cases where they became the site of the Colleges. As the latter advanced in fame and prosperity, the Halls decreased, having no Exhibitions, endowments for Fellowships, or Scholarships, Livings, or any of those inducements to residence which became necessary to the circumstances of modern times. Five, however, still remain, and nearly in their original state; and some of them have been enriched by benefactions which are given in Exhibitions to the Students for a certain time. These are

are governed by their respective Principals (whose incomes arise from the rents of the chambers); and by statutes and customs originally made, and alterable by the Chancellor of the University, who is Visitor of all the Halls, and nominates the Principals of all of them, except that of St. Edmund, the Principal of which is appointed by Queen's College. With respect to every academical privilege, the members of the Halls stand on the same footing as the other Colleges. Their discipline, course of studies, tuition, length of residence, examination, degrees, dress, &c. are precisely the same as the rest of the University.—Of these St. Alban's Hall, situated on the East side of Merton College, in St. John's parish, is the most antient of any, and derives its name from Robert de Sancto Albano, a burghess of Oxford, who lived in King John's time."

"The principal Public Buildings attached to the University of Oxford are, the Schools, with the Bodleian Library, the Theatre, the Ashmolean Museum, the Clarendon Printing House, the Radcliffe Library, the Observatory, the Physic Garden, and St. Mary's or the University Church."

In his account of the Bodleian Library, Mr. Chalmers discusses the history of such previous Public Libraries as are known to have existed in Oxford; the earliest of which was in *Durham* (now *Trinity*) *College*, about 1345. The next was *Cobham's Library*, for which preparations were begun in 1320; though little progress was made in it till 1367; nor was it completed till about 1411:

"This appears to have been the first *Public Library*, and continued in use till 1480, when the books were added to *Duke Humphrey's* collection.—Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, surnamed the Good, and certainly a man superior to the age in which he lived, is justly styled the Founder of this Library, which appears to have been completed over the Divinity-school in 1480. The number of books given by him is variously represented; but the names of the greater part are still preserved in the archives, and, according to Mr. Warton, they were the most splendid and costly copies that could be procured, finely written on vellum, and elegantly embellished with miniatures and illuminations. One only specimen yet remains, a manuscript in folio of *Valerius Maximus*, enriched with the most elegant decorations, and written in Duke Humphrey's age. The rest of the books were removed or destroyed, as implements of superstition, by King Edward's visitors; and before the year 1555 it was

despoiled of all its contents, the benches and desks ordered to be sold, and the room continued empty until restored by Sir Thomas Bodley."

Some brief memoirs of "this illustrious benefactor," and of his munificence, are here introduced:

"He commenced his undertaking by presenting a large collection of books purchased on the Continent, and valued at £10,000. Other collections and contributions were sent in, by his example and persuasions, from various noblemen, clergymen, and others, to such an amount, that the old building was no longer sufficient to contain them. He then proposed to enlarge the building; and the first stone of the new foundation was laid with great solemnity, July 19, 1610, and so amply promoted by his liberality, as well as by the benefactions of many eminent persons, that the University was enabled to add three other sides, forming the Quadrangle and room for the Schools, &c. He did not, however, live to see the whole completed, as his death took place Jan. 28, 1612. He was interred in Merton College Chapel.

"It would require a volume to enumerate the many important additions made to this Library by its numerous benefactors, or to give even a superficial sketch of its ample contents in every branch of science, . . . The most extensive and prominent collections, however, are those of the Earl of Pembroke, Mr. Selden, Archbishop Laud, Sir Thomas Roe, Sir Kenelm Digby, General Fairfax, Dr. Marshall, Dr. Barlow, Dr. Rawlinson, Mr. St. Amand, Dr. Tanner, Mr. Willis, T. Hearne, and Mr. Godwin. The last collection bequeathed, that of the late eminent and learned antiquary, Richard Gough, esq. is perhaps the most perfect series of topographical science ever formed, and is particularly rich in topographical manuscripts, prints, drawings, and books illustrated by the manuscript notes of eminent Antiquaries."

The List of Principal Librarians since the foundation (only *ten* in number) begins with "Thomas James, fellow of New College 1598;" and closes with

"John Price, B. D. of Jesus College (now of Trinity) 1768; a gentleman, who, for nearly half a century, has eminently promoted the interests of literature, by the ready, liberal, and intelligent aid he has afforded to the researches of Scholars and Antiquaries."

To the strict justice of the last assertion, who that has had occasion to consult the rich treasures of the Bodleian

lian Library will hesitate to subscribe? We can fairly boast, that we have long been honoured by his friendly attentions, and experienced the value of his communications.

"The Ashmolean Museum, appropriated for the reception of objects of natural history, or extraordinary art, was the first establishment of the kind in this country; and the building, with respect to architectural proportions, is one of the finest of those which Sir Christopher Wren erected in this University."

Under "the Clarendon Printing-house," the Reader is informed, that

"The art of Printing, soon after its invention, was introduced in Oxford. From 1464 we find a series of Printers, Frederic Corsellis, Theodorie Rood, John Scolar, and Wynkyn de Worde, whose printing-house was in Magpye-lane. For many years after this, the business was entirely in the hands of individuals unconnected with the University, and was carried on in a manner not very conducive to the interests of learning. At length, in the year 1672, several distinguished members of the University, John Fell, Bishop of Oxford, Sir Leoline Jenkyns, Sir Joseph Williamson, and Dr. Thomas Yates, undertook the management of a press for its use. Having raised above four thousand pounds, they expended it on printing types, purchased in Germany, France, and Holland, there being no foundery in Great Britain at that time; and bestowed so much attention on correctness as well as elegance, that the Oxford press was soon enabled to hold a distinguished rank, and their editions became in request on the Continent."

Dr. Radcliffe, the founder of the noble Library which bears his name, having no family, resolved to devote his money to the most liberal purposes in that University where his earliest attachments were formed;

"His first benefaction to Oxford was the East window of the Chapel of University College, which he gave in 1687, as a mark of his regard to the place in which he had passed his first academical days; and afterwards, while his friend Dr. Arthur Charlet was Master, he contributed above £1100. towards the increase of Exhibitions and the repairs of the College. But his more munificent benefactions were reserved until after his death in 1714, when it appeared that, besides founding the two Travelling Fellowships, he left five thousand pounds for the new buildings of University College, and forty thousand pounds for the erection of a Public Library in Oxford, between St.

Mary's and the Schools, with an endowment of £150. *per annum* to the Librarian, and £100. *per annum* for the purchase of books."

The Work is closed with "Lists of the Heads or Governors of the respective Colleges and Halls, from the earliest times to the present;" and with a good and copious "Index."

10. *The Life and Original Correspondence of Sir George Radcliffe, Knt. LL. D. the Friend of the Earl of Strafford. By Thomas - Dunham Whitaker, LL. D. F. S. A. Vicar of Whatley in Lancashire: 4to. pp. 296; Longman and Co.*

THE Antiquaries and Historians of the present day have seldom been more usefully employed than in rescuing from obscurity those valuable documents of personal or national memoirs which throw a light on the important events of the seventeenth century. With that disastrous and variegated period every Englishman is deeply interested; and correct notions of the actual state of opinion, and particularly of the motives and characters of the principal actors, are indispensably necessary to regulate the conduct of those who have lived to see a return of revolutionary movements, and not a little of the madness and delusion of revolutionary partizans. Nor can any information, or any documents, the fruits of research or accident, be without their use, when prepared for the publick with the judgment and impartiality which appear to have guided the pen of Dr. Whitaker in the publication before us.

The history of these Letters is brief, but satisfactory. Mr. Thomas Radcliffe, the only child of the Author, died at Dublin in 1679, not only without issue, but without any very near collateral relatives on the father's side; in consequence of which, and of that influence which servants have sometimes the merit, and oftener the cunning, to acquire over wealthy old bachelors, he was induced to divide his property, by will, between a maternal aunt and a confidential domestic. The paternal estate and family house at Overthorpe were soon after sold by his executors to the Elmsall family, by whom, according to the best information Dr. W. was able to obtain, these Letters, &c. were discovered

in an old neglected trunk or bureau, and have ever since been preserved with the care and respect to which they are entitled. Dr. W. was informed of their existence by his friend Richard-Henry Beaumont, esq. (to whom the volume is dedicated); and on application to the owner, Mrs. Elmsall, he obtained permission to make any use of them which he might deem expedient. On a careful perusal, Dr. Whitaker thought "them too valuable to be left to the fate of many similar collections, which, having neither been printed nor placed in any great national repository of antient papers, have either perished in the changes of family property, or remain perpetually exposed to that calamity."

Dr. Whitaker has prefixed to the Letters a short account of Sir George Radcliffe's earlier years, and subjoined to them some reflections on his conduct as a public man; together with a short narration of his exile and death, and explanatory notes to such of the letters as required them, all of which are highly useful, and many of them very curious.

In the introductory sketch of Sir George Radcliffe's early years and family, Dr. W. notices his education at University College, Oxford, and his relationship to Charles Greenwood, one of the most liberal benefactors to that College, whose mother was a Radcliffe, but regrets that he cannot connect him with another of more recent and general fame, Dr. John Radcliffe, the munificent Founder of the Library, Fellowships, &c. which go by his name. [See p. 150.] It is much to the reproach of the times in which Dr. Radcliffe lived and died, that so little is known of him.

Sir George Radcliffe's correspondence begins with his school-years; and "the first letters of this amiable and interesting boy," we must repeat with the Editor, "are given with all their native artlessness, and all their particularity of detail, as a faithful picture of that antient simplicity, minute œconomy, filial duty, and reverential affection for instructors, which are now no more."

The following specimens of his youthful letters are dated from University College, when he was in his sixteenth year:

"June 29th, 1609.

"Most loving Mother,

"If I could any way requite the least part of your more than motherly affection, testified and sealed up by innumerable kindnesses, certainly I might think myself most happy; but seeing it is neither your desire, neither possible for my so weak spring to countervail so mighty rivers, I must content myself with a thankfull mind, which is all I can doe, hoping you will accept it as a slender satisfaction for all your benefitts. As touching the state of our city, it is not so dangerous as may be the report is with you. The plague hath been suspected to have been in the town I confesse, and in two colleges, yet there died not above 6 in all, as far as I know, if so many in all, whereof 3 was of Brazennose, where Samuel Radcliffe is, two of them in the fields, and one in the town: none in the house: one in Allsouls colledge, and the rest in the town:—many were gone which are now returned, and many went rather of a desire to go than feare to stay, for not only the University in general, but every colledge in particular, hath been so looked to, that there hath been little or no danger. The plague began a week or a fortnight before I came to Oxford, and then stayed till about the first Tuesday after I was come, and began then again: it ended about a fortnight or a week since: it was brought first by a Frenchman. There is no need that you should send a horse; for, if there should be any danger, I might buy one, and sell him when I come again. My cousin Charles had sent me out of the town a great while ago, if I had desired it. He caused a pomander to be made for me by his direction, and another preservative to lay to my harte. Thanke my sister, I pray you, for her Angelica rote, though I had no need of the rote, being provided of a pomander before. Thus, with my humble duety unto you, and commendations to my brother Nettleton, sister Mary, and Elizabeth, with the rest of our cousins and friends, I take my leave.

"At University College, in Oxford, June 29th, 1609.

"Your lovinge sonne,

"GEORGE RADCLIFFE."

"GOOD MOTHER, "July 27th, 1609.

"Having received your last letters by James Briggs, I was beholden both by my duty and promise to write back by him in answer to the same. Wherein as touching that you thought I might as well be in the country as troublesome to friends, it is true, yet if there had been any danger I might have incurred before, I could have provided me of an horse, whereas I might easily have gone three

or four miles out of the towne, and then have been tabled with some of my tutor's acquaintance, so that I should have put them to little or no charges. But it is past (God be thanked!) As concerninge my entertainment when I came, as also the kindness shewed to me since I came, it is farr more than I shall ether ever deserve, or be sufficiently thankful for. I am very glad of the good newes I hear; and I pray God it may be no newes that all our friends be in health, and intreat that Dr. Lister may be certified of the manner of the working of my sister Elizabeth's phisick, whose continuance in health I rejoyce for, and her recovery, if he know not allredy, in regard of my promise to him. We are all well (God be thanked!) as we hope you remaine. Thus, with my humble duty and commendations to all our good friends, I take my leave.

"Your lovinge sonne,

"GEORGE RADCLIFFE.

"July 27th, 1609."

"LOVING MOTHER, *May 5th, 1610.*

"When I consider the estate and fortune of many, revolving with myself the sudden motions and changes of things, I find nothing more fraile than this mortal life, nothing more uncertaine; for we are obnoxious to so many causes of miserys and nourishment of grief, that our life (which if it were well lead would be most happy and pleasant) is now become a sorrowfull business, whose beginning is ignorance and oblivion; the progress, labour and sorrow; the end, grief and blindness, and error all. What quiet day, what peaceable, nay, what one day have we ever lead that did not sufficiently afford both trouble to the body and anguish to the mind?—What morning did ever appear unto our eyes so secure and joyfull, that, before night, grief and sorrow did not steal upon us? Of which thing I also have had some proof in myself; for, having all things going with me as well as I could either wish or desire—a mother carefull for my good, and tutors kind and diligent; cosins and acquaintance wishing me well both here and at home, and God's blessing divers other ways upon me, in getting me favor in the house, in prospering my studies, &c. &c.—rejoicing also not a little at my cosin Samuel's success, who, now my tutor's office being out, hath got the Proctorship;—being peradventure too much puffed up with this pleasant gale, there comes (as it pleased God) an unexpected storm (though some such thing was ominously presaged in my mind) blustering into myne ears—a terrible death, at one blast—my grandmother doth now sleep in the great mother of us all, whose life, answerable to her faith

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and profession, and death, exceeding her life, may afford both comfort to the course of nature (which should be unnatural if not sorry at the departure of such a one), and also full assurance of her awaking shortly to glory, where her body being partakar of those joys which her soul doth now enjoy, she shall with us and all the whole company of Saints and Angels, have the perfect fruition of the sight of that most glorious God, and sing an eternal Hallelujah unto the Lamb. Her weaknesse of body in her latter days, by reason of old age drawing on, was the strength of her soul; for, certainly, if in the full vigor of the body the mind was able to hold talking with it in that continual combat that in all men is between them, then it must needs be, that the adverse part, to wit, the flesh, being subdued, the spirit should triumph, that so it being loose from those bands wherein it was fettered, it should erect itself into its native place, even to God that gave it, where it shall reign for ever; and the body, falling to the earth from whence it came, even as a ripe apple from the tree, shall there be preserved for God himself, who will unite it again unto the soul at the last with an unseparable union in heaven, to live with him in glory. My uncle Savile, howsoever the injurious world may tax of yet the poisoned tongue of Envy itself can not but confesse his faithful honesty: he was no hypocrite, neither knew he how to dissemble; and if others that make a better shew of their own virtue peradventure than he did, were but known as well what they were as he was, I believe there would have appeared another difference. No man is without his faults, and he that hath fewest is best. His conversation was pleasant and honest; his affection to God-ward (as, out of much private talk I had often with him, he did sufficiently declare) religious, sincere, devout (some little opinions, indeed, he held, yet neither fundamental nor of any great moment); his hart to his friends was true and unfeined; and although the world made not so great account of him, yet I feare it will misse him, and wish hereafter that we had many such: for my part, let me be forgotten when I am gone if I bury him in the pitt of ingratefull oblivion that was so loving to my dead father heretofore, and so kind after to me; unto whome I was not so much bound in alliance and duty; in that he was my uncle, as for those fartherly admonitions which he often gave me in private, written in my heart by his tongue, as with the point of a diamond, never to be wiped of or worn away, which I trust I shall keep in his remembrance to my internal

internal and eternal profit: he did often intreat me when I was at his house, the last time especially, to stay a night with him; and it is some grief unto me that I did not satisfy him in that small desire; but now he is gone; and we have parted with (I am sure not lost but for a time) a man that was, I may confidently affirm, a true Israelite, in whom there was no guile; and blessed be they that be so, as he is now because he was so.—My grandmother's last and dearest token I received, with all things else specified in your former letters, for all which, derived from the never-dried fountain of your kindnesse towards me, I yield the grateful acknowledgements of that debt which I shall never otherwise be able to discharge. The cloak which my aunt gave me I have no use for, therefore better at home than here. If you come to Oxon. we shall be glad of it, and I am sure my cosins will make you welcome; yet because you would have your journey private, I will not make it known. Thus have I troubled your patience with a long scrowle, as my affection and business led me, having more to write but for fear of too much tediousness: and I hope also to see you here, and it may be, my uncle Leadbetter, according to his promise, ere long. Thank my aunt Savile, I pray you, for my cloak; and so, returning commendations to all our friends, and remembering my duty to yourself, I take my leave.

"Univ. Coll. Oxon. this May 5th.

"I received 5 marks from my uncle, and would gladly know whether he have the acquittance or no: if it please you to send the rest of this quarter, it will not come out of season.—Direct it unto my tutour, and send what you think good unto me. Your loving sonne,

"GEORGE RADCLIFFE."

But the connexion between Sir George and his noble friend the Earl of Strafford, gives an additional interest to his correspondence with that nobleman in more mature life. There appears to have been an undisguised interchange of sentiments between them; and the letters of the Earl which are here published, if not replete with historical information, abound in many little characteristic traits. The political career of the two friends was nearly alike. They both began with opposing some of the violent measures of the Court, and afterwards went over to it; they were both persecuted by the popular party, the one to death, and the other to exile. Of their change of opinion, or rather change of sides,

Dr. Whitaker makes the following judicious remarks, in the case of Sir George Radcliffe:

"The part of Radcliffe's conduct on which the friends of his memory will dwell with least complacency, seems to have been his instantaneous conversion from a popular to a prerogative lawyer, and his consequent transition from prison to preferment—changes in which, it is to be feared, interest or personal attachment (as is too often the case with political men) had a larger share than the convictions of conscience. But he followed his patron, who had been taken off from the Country Party by a bargain with Buckingham, at a time when the Court had neither done, nor forbore to do any thing which could warrant so quick a transition from distrust and opposition to confidence and support. How seldom will the conduct of public men bear to be weighed in the balance of the sanctuary! Wentworth and Radcliffe, however, were plainly right in the issue; and it may be conjectured, that even then they had discovered something in the views of the Parliamentary Leaders, from which their penetrating understandings would discern much of the mischief which was to follow."

Sir George, in particular, resisted the forced loan of 1627, which will explain the following letters:

"April 27th, 1627.

"SWEET HEARTE,

"I leaste behinde me a sheete of paper, where are written the names of diverse mannors and towne, where Sir Thos. hath landes: it was a great while in your closet uppo' the table, and is there still, unlese I locked it in my cupboard where my booke are, or carried it downe into the parlour. I pray you looke for it, and sende it me as soone as you canne. I now wishe with all my hearte I had you here; for tho neither I nor any other refusers of the loane shall be imprisoned (save those already committed), yett we shall be tyed to atende 3. dayes a weeke at the Councill Boarde, which will be much better in some respect. We shall be at our own lodgings and dyet, and be at libertye the other 4 dayes. I believe Sir Thos. Wentworth will come uppe shortly, p'haps my Lady with him (but thats more than I know); if she doe, I would have you to come with her, and your sonne too, if you thinke so fitt; but his comminge or stay I refer wholly to you. My duty and love, &c. &c.

"GEORGE RADCLIFFE.

"London, April 27th, 1627.

"April 30th, 1627.

"SWEETE HEARTE,

"I could have wished to have had the opportunity

opportunity of writinge to you before this, that you might have understood immediately from myself how the world goes here with us, but I had none to send by but my Lord Clare's man, who was in such haste as I had scarce tyme to write fully unto Sir Thomas Wentworth; and therefore was enforced to entreat Sir Tho. to send you word by Charles Greenwood. According to my expectation I am now committed to prison, which the lesse troubles me, because it was expected; and, in trueth, although restraint of libertye be a thing which naturally all avoid, yst in this restraint, I thank God, I enjoy as much contentment as ever I did in my life, never more comforth of my friends, nay, never so much as at this tyme, never more joy than at this tyme: my health is as well as ever. And here we have exceeding good company, pleasant and sweet walkes, and every kind usage, beyond expectation in a prison. There is nothinge a wanting but your company, which I should take a course for shortly, but that I persuade myself we shall not be here longe, and therefore I shall spare your trouble in comminge uppe, and hope myself to come to you. My chief desire is, that you and my mother may be truly informed how I am, how well I am, and then I hope the newes of my restraint will not trouble you more than the restraint itself doth me, wherein there is no other cause of grief, but only the feare of your grief, through misapprehension of my condition. I did and do much please myself to think with what moderation and discretion you diswaded me fro' refusing to lend, with what modesty and respect you did desist after you once p'ceived my resolution. Assure yoursef, that howsoever my indiscretion makes me subject to error, yett in the maine, by God's assistance, I shall doe nothinge that shall be either grosseley offensive or prejudiciall; and I know you are persuaded that this sufferinge (if it deserve the name of sufferinge) will in the ende turne to my good. Remember my duty to my mother, and desire her blessinge for me; and I pray you p'swade her not to be discomfited by the report of my imprisonment, but rather to expect shortly to hear of my enlargement, which I hope will be bothe decent and speedy; for I had rather stay longer, than come off with dishonour; but, in probability, I shall be put to neither. God bless my sweet boy! Present my service to the Lady and Sir Will^m Savile, and commende me to all my friends. Farewell, dearest love, and lett me heare of your health and comforth, than which no message can come welcome to your affectionate husbonde

“GEORGE RADCLIFFE,

“Marchelsea, April 30th, 1627.

“Let my studdy be flagged with stone.
“To his deare and lovinge wife, Mrs.
Anne Radcliffe, at Overthorpe in Thurnhill,
these be delivered.”

The following Letter, while he was still in the Marshalsea, will give a very pleasing idea of his political principles:

“SWEETE HEART, May 19th, 1627.

“I thank you for your letter, and for the free delivery of your opinion therein. I shall assume to myself the like libertye in signifyinge hereby unto you what I thinke of the matter you write of. It is very true my resolution alwayes was rather to yield by compulsion, than to stand out to the prejudice of my estate or course in profession. I alwayes tould you so, neither is my mind altered from it, if nothinge else had come betweene; but now, when it shall be thought that I shall p'dice the public cause, beginning to conforme, which none yett hath done (of all that have been committed), except two poor men (a butcher and another), and they booted at like owles amongste their neighbours. This, methinkes, deserves some consideration. Besides, I cannot be altogether of your minde, that my continuing in a course of standing out must needs ruine my estate, in respect of the expences I shal be, and am here enforced upon; for £100. will plentifully keepe me heere a yeare, if this storme should last so long, which, admitted I should borrow and sell land to repay it, would be no very great lessening of my estates and yearly revenue, but farr fro' the utter ruine of my estate; nay, perhaps it may so fall out (which yett I am unwilling to speak of), but it may so fall out, as that this p'sent losse and hindrance may turne in the way of profit to be some advantage unto me, which, duely considered, may not be improbable, to those that have observed the experience in like cases in former tymes. For displeasure of some great men I shall be loath to deserve it myself; but if I cannot avoid it, I hope I shall learne to feare God, and not man—to trust in God, and not in men. For dissolving of my family I shall wholly trust it to your discretion; doe as you shall see cause; but I do very much desire your company here. I never knew you desire anything so earnestly of me as you doe now. that I would use meanes to come out; you presse your owne and Tom's interest both, whiche I do profess they doe and shal move me much (howsoever you make the ground to be the feare of my undoing, whereas, I conceive, you have rather cause to think the direct contrary) for your owne interest. I can say this, you never pleased me better in your life than in the encourage-
ment

ment you gave me by your last le're. And for Thom. God bless him, and send him his grace: I had rather leave him a small estate, than more, with an hereditary stain or disgrace. God hath blessed us at Overthorpe with many comforths; and I hope in his mercy he will continue them. But they would scarce be comfortable if they should be hurt either with an unquiet minde; or with public infamy and shame, which every honest man will and must respect, and take care to avoid; yea, and every wise man too, that hath such a profession as I have. For my conformynge before the next terme, I resolve, by God's grace, absolutely that I will not; nor, as thus advised, till the terme be done: after that I will do whatsoever I may to give you satisfaction, provided it may be done decently, and so as that I neither wrong myself in my good name, nor, having offended one sort by refusing, I lose not the other also by conforming. For our confining, it is at an ende, as I thinke it was much debated yesterday at the Council Board: and there, as I heare, resolved not to be. I heare, this day (May 20) since I writte this le're, of comminge to our own houses, and being confined there: we shall know more after Wednesday next. I desired, and still do desire much, to heare that my mother takes my imprisonment cheerfully; I thanke God it is no trouble to me, I wish it may be none to my friends. Neither is it hitherto chargeable; for though I am (in respect of my practice) removed out of the way, yett both my acquaintance and strangers come to me freely, so as I have since I came hither gotten as much as I spent in this house. Remember my duety to my mother, and desire her to give me her blessinge. God blesse my boy! Comforth yourself, sweet heart; and assure yourself, that I shall neither forget you nor him, or my estate, or my profession, or my friends about home; but that I will satisfy your request in due tyme, so farre as discretion and due respect of all circumstances and consequences shall afford convenient opportunity. Farewell, deare love; and when you can, with convenienc, I wish I may see you.

"Your affectionate husband,

"GEORGE RADCLIFFE.

"Marshalsea, Maii 19, 1627.

"Your aunt will provide for your entertainment with her.

"To my right deare and losinge wife, Mrs. Anne Radcliffe, at Overthorpe, in Thornhill, these be delivered."

In a note on Letter 124, (p. 165,) we have the following curious anecdote of Cromwell, who ought not to be deprived of the little that is due to him on the score of humanity.

~f

"Mary, daughter of Sir Francis Trappes, married Charles Towneley, of Towneley in Lancashire, esq. who was killed at the battle of Marston Moor. During the engagement, she was with her father at Knaresborough, where she heard of her husband's fate, and came upon the field the next morning in order to search for his body, while the attendants of the camp were stripping and burying the dead. Here she was accosted by a General Officer, to whom she told her melancholy story. He heard her with great tenderness, but earnestly desired her to leave a place where, besides the distress of witnessing such a scene, she might probably be insulted. She complied, and he called a trooper, who took her *en croup*. On her way to Knaresborough, she enquired of the man the name of the officer to whose civility she had been indebted, and learned that it was Lieutenant-general Cromwell. She survived, a widow, till 1690, died at Towneley, and was interred in the family chapel at Burnley, aged 91. This anecdote was told me by the present representative of the family, aged 78, to whom it was related by his ancestress Ursula Towneley, a Fermor of Tusmore, and aunt to Pope's Belinda, who had it from the lady herself."

One short Letter, from the unfortunate Strafford, we shall extract, because, as the Editor observes, "it speaks the language of the heart; it is a short but eloquent burst of indignation, from a brave and faithful man, heart-broken by the cowardice and treachery of all around him."

"COSIN RADCLIFFE, Sept. 1st, 1640,

"Pitty me, for never came any man to so lost businesse. The army altogether unexercised and unprovided of all necessaries. That parte which I bring now with me from Durham the worst I ever saw. Our horse all cowardly, the country from Barwicke to Yorke in the power of the Scott, an universal affright in all, a generall disaffection to the King's service, none sensible of his dishonour. In one worde, here alope to fight with all thes evils, without any one to helpe. God of his goodnesse deliver me out of this the greatest evill of my life. Fare you well.

"Your ever most faithfull and most

"Affectionate cosin and freind,

"STRAFFORDE.

"Northallerton, 1st Septemb. 1640."

The conclusion of this work, which contains a summary of the characters of Strafford and Radcliffe, admirably drawn up by the Editor, will be found not the least interesting portion of a volume which has afforded us much pleasure

pleasure and much information on a variety of topics connected with the history of that turbulent period. And although we have already made free with its contents, we must take one more liberty with a passage which can never be unseasonable, respecting the character of the Long Parliament:

"On the whole, the Long Parliament were crafty enough to lay in a stock of popularity by beginning plausibly and well. By topping those deformed and unsightly branches which in a course of ages had grown out of the fair trunk of the English Constitution, they prepared their countrymen to look on without suspicion while the axe was laid to the root. The Marshals Court, and that of York, the High Commission, and the Star-chamber, were abolished with the approbation and assistance of many wise and excellent men, who afterwards became the firmest adherents of the crown. But from this point the two parties changed sides, and every subsequent act of the Commons was an attack upon the Constitution, which converted Charles at once into the defender, not of his own rights only, but with them of the rights of his people. As this is a light in which the subject has seldom been viewed of late, it may be proper to select two instances out of the general course of the Parliament's proceedings at that period, which with every unprejudiced mind must place the matter out of doubt. Of these the first is their abolition of the Bishops' votes in Parliament, which cut off at a single stroke one of the three estates of the kingdom, and one more antient by far than the Commons themselves. The second, namely, their demand of the militia, was equivalent to demanding a transfer of the executive government upon themselves; it was, in fact, dethroning the King; while, on the other hand, Charles, by refusing to pass this monstrous Bill, was simply using the power which the fundamental Law of the Land had vested in him; and the Commons, by exercising their own unheard-of ordinance, without and against his content, at once began the war and dissolved the Constitution. Yet there are persons who still affect to believe that in this fatal quarrel the King was the aggressor. What! after a long course of concession and conciliation, for which he had been thanked by the Commons again and again, and which had not been interrupted or succeeded by one unconstitutional act, was he the aggressor merely for pausing before he passed a bill of suicide upon his own power, and of annihilation on that of his posterity? And let any man of common understanding re-

fect in what circumstances the King was to begin a war, or rather what were the powers of resistance which at that moment he possessed against violence and aggression? Driven from his capital, where he had scarcely strength to defend his own house at Whitehall from the rabble, with a train scarcely equal to that of an ordinary nobleman; his mint stopped, his forts seized, his towns shut against him, his fleets officered under new commissions from the Parliament! What then, it may be asked, enabled him to make the stand he did, and in so short a time to present a formidable and equal front to his enemies? It was the persevering iniquity of the Commons, and the generous indignation of the Nobility and Gentry, awakened by those master-pieces of Law and Reason which Hyde, now taken into the inmost counsels of his Master, opposed, to the cant and sophistry of the Parliament. On the whole, after repeated and attentive considerations of the subject, weighing, as I trust, impartially the representations of both parties, and, above all, the chronology of facts, I feel a strong conviction that Charles from the beginning of the war acted upon the defensive; and therefore became, after the unhappy close of it, a real Martyr, not merely to his own rightful prerogative; but to the laws and liberties of England."

Considered as a sequel to the former publication of Lord Strafford's Letters, the present volume will no doubt find its way into every historical library; and, as a record of the manners of the times, both in public and private life, will appear not less interesting to the general reader. The Editor deserves our thanks for the pains he has taken to illustrate occasional obscurities, and, above all, for the very impartial view he appears to have taken, upon the maturest reflection, of the characters of Sir George Radcliffe and Lord Strafford, as well as of the temper of the times in which they had the misfortune to live.

Fac-similes are given of two of the letters; a species of gratification which every antiquary and collector knows how to value.

11. *The Wisdom of the Calvinistic Methodists displayed; in a Letter to the Rev. Christ. Wordsworth, D. D. Dean and Rector of Bocking, and Domestic Chaplain to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.* By Thomas Witherby. 8vo. pp. 66; Sherwood and Co.

A Pamphlet containing much sound advice

advice respecting the Society for propagating the Gospel, the Missionary Society, and the overwhelming influence of the Calvinistic Methodists; with some severe animadversions on the proceedings of the "London Society" for converting the Jews; a subject noticed by our Correspondent in p. 109.

Mr. Witherby has before distinguished himself by "An Attempt to remove Prejudices concerning the Jewish Nation," in 1801; and by "A Vindication of the Jews" in 1809; and for the first of these publications was honourably noticed by the following Letter from Bishop Horsley:

"York-place, May 26, 1804.

"Sir, I beg you to accept of my best thanks for your work, which you entitle 'An Attempt to remove Prejudices concerning the Jewish Nation.' I have received much satisfaction from the perusal of it. For although in the detail there may be points in which my opinions may not entirely coincide; in the main points, and in the principles of interpretation we agree. I agree with you that the expositors of the prophecies, particularly of the prophecies of Daniel and the Apocalypse, have been apt to begin at the wrong end; attempting first to expound the mystical dates, and then to find an interpretation of the prophecy, which may suit the dates as expounded by them; whereas the dates will certainly be the last things understood. I agree with you, that they are miserably mistaken, who conceive that the destruction of Jerusalem is that coming of the Son of Man, which is mentioned in our Lord's prophecy. That coming of the Son of Man will be after a tribulation of the Jewish nation, which is not yet finished, and will be a visible coming in glory. I was very much struck with the agreement of what you say upon this subject, with what I have myself advanced in some sermons of my own upon the second advent; which have never indeed been published, but have been preached at different places, and were composed about twenty years ago. With respect to the restoration of the Jewish nation, whether it is to be previous to their conversion or subsequent, I think you have maintained your side of the question with great ability; but I cannot say I am yet convinced. At the same time I should [deem] it great arrogance to say, that the error may not be with me. I wish to know by what coach you receive your parcels. I remain, Sir, with great esteem, your very faithful, most obedient servant, A. A. PHENIX."

12. *A Selection from the Poetical Works of Thomas Carew; small 8vo. pp. 95; Longman and Co.*

"The Publick is here presented with a selection from the Poetical Works of an unjustly-neglected Author."

And they are indebted for the selection, some concise memoirs of Carew, and some judicious explanatory notes, to Mr. Jobu Fry, of Bristol; who professes that one principal object in the publication was—but take it in his own words:

"To induce the Lover of Poesy to give more attention to the contemporaries of my Author. In our enthusiastic admiration of 'Fancy's sweetest children,' Spenser, Shakspeare, and the immortal Milton, we seem to have forgotten the existence of Drayton, Daniel, Browne, the two Fletchers, Drummond, and Wither—poets who, although not possessing the power to engage the imagination so strongly as the great triumvirate, are still, to a high degree, sublime, picturesque, and pathetic; and they must, either from the present age or from posterity, receive that regard to their merits which has hitherto been denied them, except by the 'chosen few'."

The Poems are "Amatory," "Descriptive," "Elegiac," and "Epistolary;" and are inscribed "to Sir S. Egerton Brydges, K. J. the Renovator of early English Literature."

As a specimen, we take a Poem which Cleiveland has closely imitated in one with the same title (see Poems, ed. 1659, p. 126.)

A FLY THAT FLEW INTO MY MISTRESS
HER EYE.

"WHEN this fly liv'd, she us'd to play
In the sunshine all the day;
'Till coming neere my Celia's sight,
She found a new and unknowne light,
So full of glory, as it made
The nooneday sun a gloomy shade;
Then this amorous fly became
My rival, and did court my flame,
She did from hand to bosome skip,
And from her breath, her cheek, and
lip,
Suck'd all the incense, and the spice,
And grew a bird of Paradise:
At last into her eye she flew,
There soorcht in flames, and drown'd in
dew,
Like Phaeton from the sun's sphere,
She fell, and with her dropt a teare;
Of which a pearle was straight compos'd,
Wherein her ashes lye enclos'd,
Thus she received from Celia's eye,
Funerall flame, tomb obsequie."

HOBACK'S

HORACE'S EPISTLES,

BOOK I. EPISTLE 7.

(See Vol. LXXVII. p. 524.)

TO MÆCENAS.

MÆCENAS, I know that I promis'd to be,
 In the course of five days, in the city
 with thee, [stay,
 But the charms of the country inviting my
 I have linger'd, unpunctual, all August
 away. [blest'd
 But, if thou wouldst have me be happy, and
 With a body in health, and a mind quite
 at rest, [my dread
 Thou wilt take an excuse, and consider
 Of sickness, as tho' I were ill in my bed;
 For now the first figs and hot weather are
 come, [Rome;
 Undertakers display their black lictors at
 Now fathers and mothers look pale for
 their boys, [and noise,
 And the forum's engagements, its bustle
 And officious attentions, together com-
 bine [to resign.
 To bring fevers, which cause us our wits
 But, when Winter shall whiten the country
 with snow, [to go;
 To the Ocean's warm shore I will venture
 There, careful of health, I will read at my
 leisure [and pleasure;
 Such books as will yield me both profit
 And with the first zephyrs and swallows
 intend,
 If he will receive me, to visit my friend.
 Thou hast given me much, but thy bounty
 appears [pears;
 Unlike the Calabrian host's, with his
 "Pray eat some," he said; "I've enough;"
 "Pray take more;"
 "It is kind;" "For thy boys keep the
 others in store;"
 "I thank thee as tho' I went loaded away;"
 "Well, my hogs will at least fare the bet-
 ter to-day."
 The fool and the prodigal, what they de-
 spise [arise;
 Will freely bestow; hence disgusts will
 While the good and the wise, tho' they
 very well know [stow,
 The worth of the favours they kindly be-
 Dispense them with prudence, and they
 are repaid [happy have made.
 By the thanks of the good, whom they
 Thy favours to me have been many, but
 still
 I wish to retain my own freedom of will;
 And if thou wouldst wish me to ramble no
 more, [forehead restore,
 My firm health, my black hair o'er my
 And restore me the sprightly and elegant
 ease [could please,
 Of talking and laughing, which always
 And the feelings which mov'd me when
 drinking my wine,
 At the jiltings of Cynara fair to repine.
 A thin country mouse had crept into a
 chest. [himself blest,
 Of grain, thro' a cranny, and thought

But, his belly being full, he attempted
 again [it in vain;
 To creep out thro' the cranny, but found
 When a weasel at distance said, "Wouldst
 thou escape, [this scrape."
 Be as lean as when first thou gott'st into
 If I be address'd by this fable, I yield
 All things I possess. When my stomach
 was fill'd
 With delicate food, did I ever repine
 That the sleep of the vulgar was sounder
 than mine?
 And did I not freedom and quietude hold
 More precious enjoyments than Araby's
 gold?
 My modesty oft is commended by thee,
 As a father and king thou art honour'd by
 me, [pray,
 Both present and absent. Now try me, I
 Whether I can restore all thy gifts, and be
 gay?
 The son of Ulysses replied with some wit,
 That Ithaca's Isle was for horses unfit,
 Abounding in rocks, and of pasturage
 bare, [are."
 "Thy horses, Atrides, fare best where they
 Small things suit the small; Rome now
 ceases to please,
 At Tarentum and Tibur I live at my ease.
 A man, named Philip, both active and
 strong, [along,
 A pleader, one evening was saunt'ring
 Complaining of age, and the length of the
 way [ev'ry day;
 Which his business oblig'd him to walk
 At the shop of a barber he chanc'd to look
 in, [shaven skin,
 Where was seated a man, with a smooth-
 Who was paring his nails, quite at ease,
 with a knife, [life,
 As tho' he knew none of the troubles of
 Demetrius, he call'd (for this man was his
 slave,
 Attentive to ev'ry direction he gave);
 Go yonder, said Philip, minutely enquire
 The name of that man, and the name of
 his sire? [whom he depends?
 Where he lives? what his fortune? on
 The name of his patron? the names of his
 friends?
 Demetrius obeys, then returns to relate,
 'Tis Vulteius Mena, of moderate estate,
 A profess'd auctioneer, of a character fair,
 Sometimes very busy in selling his ware,
 Then slothful and easy, in company gay,
 And delighting in sports at the close of
 the day;
 "Invite him to supper, I have a desire
 More minutely from him of these things
 to enquire." [prize
 Mena could not believe it—in silent sur-
 He sat—(Why enlarge?) "Very kind,"
 he replies. [deny
 Philip wonders at this—"What, does he
 "The fellow denies, or is fearful or shy."
 In the morning as Philip was taking a walk,
 Vulteius he saw, full of bus'ness and talk:
 He

He saluted him first, when Vulteius made
Excuses, and pleaded engagements in
trade, [cept;
Why his kind invitation he could not ac-
But in not first saluting he own'd his neg-
lect. [me
"All this I will pardon, if thou wilt with
Sap to-day."—"I'm oblig'd, and to this
I agree:" [time, attend
"Then be punctual at nine; in the mean
To thy bus'ness, and labour thy fortune
to mend." [said,
At supper things proper, improper, were
And Vulteius at length was dismiss'd to
his bed. [quite,
This kind entertainment enchanted him
He repeated his visits both morning and
night; [brook,
Like a fish which at liberty swims in the
And incautiously swallows the bait with
the hook.
Now Philip invites him his calls to repeat,
And at the next holiday come to his seat:
To his villa on horseback he hastes to re-
pair, [air:
He praises the fields and the pure Sabine
Philip smiles, and tho' kindness is made
the pretence,
He amuses himself at Vulteius' expence;
Seven thousand of sesterces first he pre-
sents, [consents,
And as much more to lend him he kindly
And persuades him to purchase a farm—
it is bought— [brought.
But to a conclusion my tale should be
The citizen now is a farmer, and praises
His vineyards and elms, and the crops
which he raises;
All his thoughts are engross'd by his
schemes, and at length [strength;
His pursuit after riches exhausts all his
Now his goats and his sheep to disease
fall a prey,
Many die, many others are stolen away;
Crops fail, and his ox drops fatigued at
the plough, [knows how.
And other things waste, and he scarcely
In the midst of the night, quite oppress'd
with his wocs, [goes.
On his poney he mounts, and to Philip he
When Philip beheld him, unshaven, for-
lorn, [be worn
"Vulteius," said he, "thou appear'st to
With labour and care"—"If the truth be
express'd, [tress'd;
My Patron," said he, "I am deeply dis-
And I pray thee, most earnestly, pity my
fate,
And restore me again to my former estate."
When a man once perceives he has chang'd
to his cost, [has lost,
And grieves at remembering the things he
Let him quickly retreat, and regain his
lost treasure,
And in future be rul'd by his own foot and
measure. L.

ODE TO THE POPPY.

NOT for the promise of the labour'd field,
Not for the good the yellow harvests
yield,
I bend to Ceres' shrine;
For dull to humid eyes appear
The golden glories of the year;
Alas!—a melancholy worship's mine!
I hail the Goddess for her scarlet flower!
Thou brilliant weed,
That dost so far exceed
The richest gifts gay Flora can bestow;
Heedless I pass'd thee in life's morning
hour
(Thou comforter of woe),
'Till Sorrow taught me to confess thy
power.
In early days, when Fancy cheats,
A various wreath I wove
Of laughing Spring's luxuriant sweets,
To deck ungrateful Love;
The rose or thorn my numbers crown'd,
As Venus smil'd, or Venus frown'd;
But Love and Joy, and all their train, are
flown;
E'en languid Hope no more is mine,
And I will sing of thee alone;
Unless, perchance, the attributes of grief,
The cypress-bud, and willow-leaf,
Their pale funeral foliage blend with
thine.
Hail, lovely blossom! thou canst ease
The wretched victims of Disease;
Canst close those weary eyes in gentle
sleep
Which never open but to weep;
For, oh! thy potent charm
Can agonizing pain disarm;
Expel imperious Memory from her seat,
And bid the throbbing heart forget to beat.
Soul-soothing plant! that can such bles-
sings give,
By thee the mourner bears to live,
By thee the hopeless die!
Oh! ever "friendly to Despair,"
Might Sorrow's palid votary dare,
Without a crime, that remedy implore
Which bids the spirit from its bondage fly,
I'd court thy palliative aid no more;
No more I'd sue, that thou shouldst
spread
Thy spell around my aching head,
But would conjure thee to impart
Thy balsam for a broken heart;
And by thy soft Lethæan power
(Inestimable flower)
Burst these terrestrial bonds, and other re-
gions try.

Mr. URBAN, *Warham, Norfolk, May 8.*
IF you think the following Ode deserving
of a place in your valuable Publica-
tion, you are at liberty to insert it. The
performance

performance is from the same juvenile hand as that I last transmitted to you.

Yours, &c. W. H. LANGTON.

"*Ingratum Veneri pone superbiam.*"

AD LYDIAM.

EN! te mille proci supplicibus petunt
Votis; dum citharæ carmine, dum lyræ,
Contendant animum flectere, Lydia!

O nullis precibus favens!

Cur te nec gemitus, nec lacrymis genæ
Roratae moveant? Ah! fera! non times
Fœdam canitiem? non metuis Jovis
Iras, et Superum manus?

Hæc non semper erunt, nec capitis decus
Nec ver perpetuum est: munera quæ
dedit

Aufert, cum voluit, Jupiter, et dies
Cunctis interitus adest.

Cervicis fugiet non domitæ nitor,
Et lumen facie, tempus amoribus
Aptum, de foribus pellere non sinit
Languens agmen amantium.

Nam quos nunc lacrymis et prece sup-
plicat

Vultus, turba virum, proxima nesciet
Ætas, nulla fluent vota negantibus
Responsum labiis tuis.

O quam dura lues pectora! quam dabis
Posthac supplicium! Te neque Tantalus,
Nec pascens volucrum plus Tytion gemet,
Nec sævum Danaï genus.

Eheu! nulla valent! Barbara, quo ruis?
Quo tendis miseros perdere? cur tegit
Tantum sævitæ corpus amabile?
Cur Sol splendet inutile?

Non, quæ dilacerat lanigeros greges,
Est tam sæva tigris; nec lupo hor-
rida

Quanquam cæde rubet, nec rigidus silex
Infestus miseræ rati.

At si quis maneat mœror amoribus
Nostris; si quid habes, pectore quod tuâ
Sit dignum facie, jam precibus fave;
Tandem pone superbiam.

Sic te Dii foveant, et Veneris Puer,
Dum risus labiis perpetuò patent;
Sic nunquam metuens tu senii mala
Vivas semper amabilis.

W. C. LANGTON.

ODE TO THE MEMORY OF
HOFFER,

THE TYROLESE PATRIOT.

CELESTIAL spirit! whose immortal
fire [hung,
Round Ossian's tuneful lips sublimely
When, rudely sweeping o'er the hal-
low'd lyre, [tū'd tongue
Wild to each passing gale, his rap-
Pour'd the soft strains of melody divine
In many a dulcet-note, and sweetly-
flowing line!

Oh! could I share thy blest controul!

GENT. MAG. August, 1810.

And catch the glowing spark of sacred
flame, [soul,

That, kindling at thy touch, illum'd his
And rush'd impetuous through his ar-
dent frame!

Oh! could my feeble voice like him re-
hearse

The deeds of mighty warriors slain,
And rise in numbers of majestic verse,

Such as he breath'd upon the san-
guine plain [spear,

When dauntless Fingal shook the lifted
And scatter'd from his arm wild Death
and trembling Fear:

Or, such as sweet at midnight silent hour,
His swelling bosom oft would pour,

When, seated in the desert blast,
He told the plaintive tale of days long
past,

Lulling to gentle rest, and placid form,
The dark-ey'd Genius of the howling
storm;— [the night,

While the pale, misty phantoms of
Sighing on ev'ry gale that flitted by,
Paus'd in their shadowy flight

To catch the strains that warbled through
the sky:

And as, in melody sublimely loud,
Swift o'er the quiv'ring strings he swept
along,

Drew softly round,
And, struck with wonder at the magic
sound,

Hung o'er the visionary cloud,
And listen'd to the wild-notes of his song!
Yes! were it mine like him to raise
The lofty pile of deathless praise,
And scatter round the Patriot's
tomb

Piërian tributes of eternal bloom:
Then, matchless Hoffer! would I sound
thy name [of Fame,

Loud through the bursting trump
And 'blazon to admiring earth
Alike thy valour and thy worth!

Then should my willing Muse, in strains
sublime,

Commemorate thy deeds so brave;
And, soaring high beyond the reach of
Time, [from the grave.

Snatch, with triumphant hand, thy laurels

But, ah! to other lyres belong
The pomp of verse, the pride of
song!

The humble lay, the simple line,
The artless strain, alone are mine!

Yet will I drop the pensive tear,
And mourn, oh! gallant Chief! thy
fate severe,

When Treach'ry gave thee to a ruthless
Foe!

Yet will I weep the luckless hour
That made thee victim to a Tyrant's
power,

Wreck'd all thy Country's hopes, and
stretch'd thee low!

Then

Then stay, oh Muse! thy wand'ring
flight,
And, pale with horror, turn thy
sight [dismay,
Where Austria's Genius, frantic with
Loud shrieking, flies round Mantua's
tow'ring spires:— [day,
Where savage Murder blots the face of
And Valour's darling Son, betray'd,
expires!
Oh! gaze in pity o'er the deed,
And mark, with streaming eyes, the
brutal scene! [to bleed,
Lo! where on yonder spot, condemn'd
The Hero kneels serene!
Though round him point the level'd
tubes of death, [breath;
No coward accents tremble on his
But softly to the list'ning air
He whispers out a dying pray'r,
Imploring Heav'n to close with lenient
hand
The bleeding sorrows of his native land!
Immortal Saints! whose arms are
near [fear,
To succour Virtue in the hour of
Rush from your golden canopies of
state!
Oh! round his friendless head
Your shielding mantles spread,
And safely bear him from the jaws of
Fate!
But, ah! 'tis done—the deed is
o'er;
His manly bosom heaves no more:
Lo! the dread ball unerring flies,
And deep-mouth'd thunder rends the
vaulted skies! [the sound,
Hark! Mantua's walls re-echo back
And, steep'd in gushing blood,
The firm defender of his Country's
good
Sinks on the crimson'd ground!
Illustrious Hoffer! was it thus to fall
We saw thee brave a thousand ad-
verse shocks,
And pour wide ruin on the barb'rous
Gaul
Down from thy native rocks?
Was it to perish like the child of shame
We saw thee raise the keen, avenging
steel, [zeal,
And, fir'd with Valour's noblest
Reap the gay laurels of eternal fame?
Was it for this, prostrated low,
The batter'd legions of thy foe
Wide o'er the plains lay stretch'd in
mangled heaps;
When, faithful to thy signal word,
Loud bursting from the sever'd cord,
With crash tremendous, and resistless
force, [course
The pond'rous fragment urg'd its rapid
Down the rough, craggy steeps;
And, whirling round in many a stroke
of death, [neath?
Spread frightful havoc on the vales be-

Unhappy Chief! what destiny severe
Has curb'd the glories of thy bright ca-
reer! [more
The martial thunder of thy voice no
Swells 'mid the battle's angry roar,
Chill'd is thy heart, and cold the pa-
triot form [ing hour
That struggled long in danger's threat'n-
To stem the course of lawless pow'r,
And guard a sinking State from wild Op-
pression's storm!
Ah! what avail'd thy dauntless
might, [fight!
Thy ardent courage in the fields of
False were thy hopes, thy efforts all
were vain;
And meanly barter'd to a tyrant's hand,
We see thee now—untimely slain!
Thy mould'ring relics slumber in a land
Where fetter'd History her immortal
scroll [relate
Shuts from thy name, nor dares
The matchless virtues of thy soul:
Where no kind mourner, weeping o'er
thy fate,
In gentle strain commemorates thy
doom, [tomb!
Or decks thy ashes with a friendly
Yet, fallen Warrior! shall renown be
thine, [grave.
And laurels yet shall blossom on thy
What though no loftyverse, no heav'n-
taught line, [brave!
Records thy merit, and thy deeds so
What, though no sculptur'd pile, or
marble bust, [ing dust;
Rise in proud grandeur o'er thy sleep-
Yet, if my humble Muse aright
Through future years, prophetic, turns
her sight,
A day shall yet be known,
When Freedom's smile shall beam
through ev'ry clime,
And patriot valour cease to be a crime;
When godlike Justice, mounting on her
throne, [earth,
Shall rend the fetters that enslave thee
Shall trample down
Oppression's crown,
And 'blazon wide the story of thy
worth! [hour
Yet shall arrive the glad auspicious
When lawless Might shall drop the rod
of Pow'r;
When, aw'd no more by frowns
severe,
No longer check'd by coward fear,
The tributary song shall sweetly rise,
And waft thy glory to the list'ning skies!
Yes, gallant Chief! though tyrant
hate [page,
Awhile may blot th' historic
Yet shall thy virtues flourish great
Through many a distant age:
Applauding worlds shall yet revere thy
name,
And wreaths of future praise immortalize
thy Fame. OSCAR, April 1810.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE FOURTH SESSION OF THE FOURTH PARLIAMENT OF THE
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 1810.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *May 22.*

The House having gone into a Committee on the state of the foreign timber trade; Mr. *Rose*, after remarking that, since the commencement of the Northern trade, foreign timber had risen 300*l. per cent.* by which vast sums had been conveyed to foreigners, proposed a resolution for doubling the present duties upon foreign timber.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, in reply to some apprehensions expressed by Mr. *Horner*, entered into some details, by which it appeared, that, with respect to the ships entered inwards, the increase of the British shipping above that of the Foreign shipping from 1807 to 1809, amounted to 6033; and with respect to the ships cleared outwards in the same period, the increase of the British shipping over that of the Foreign shipping amounted to 262. So that, instead of the British shipping having given way to the Foreign shipping, they were in the gross amount, for the same period, 865 ships above them.

The resolution originally put, and also a resolution, doubling the duties on timber from the Baltic, and granting bounties on timber imported in British vessels from our territories in America, were then agreed to.

Mr. *Perceval* obtained leave to bring in a Bill for regulating the manner of making surcharges upon the Assessed Taxes and the Tax on Property, and for amending the said Acts. He proposed causing notice to be made of every surcharge to the person on whom it was imposed, who might then apply again to the Commissioners; and if it should appear that the return was not fraudulent, no double charge was to take place.

May 23.

On the motion of Mr. *Calcraft*, Mr. *Hunt*, the late Treasurer of the Ordnance, was expelled the House for misapplying the public money. The resolution was carried *nem. con.*

The Report of the Select Committee of Privileges was brought up. Mr. *Horner* moved the re-committal of the Report, with a view to move Resolutions, declaratory of the existence of the privilege to their utmost extent.

Messrs. *Wynne* and *Parnell* supported the motion; and Messrs. *Wilberforce*, *Brougham*, and *Rose*, opposed it. The motion was negatived without a division.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *May 24.*

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Duke of Brunswick's

Annuity Bill, the Exchequer Bills Funding Bill, the Irish Stage Coaches Bill, the Malt Intercourse Bill, the West Middlesex Water-Works Bill, the Forfarshire Statute Labour and the Forfarshire Road Bills, with several Local and Private Bills; in all 37.

In the Commons, the same day, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* brought up the following gracious Message from his Majesty: "G. R.—His Majesty, relying on the experienced zeal and affection of his faithful Commons, and considering that it may be of very great importance to provide for such emergencies as may arise, trusts that this House will enable him to take such measures as may be necessary to disappoint or defeat any enterprises or designs of his Enemies, and as the exigencies of affairs may require."

Sir *J. Newport* then submitted his promised motion upon the case of the Receiver-General in Ireland, Sir *G. Shee*. By the 35th of his Majesty, the office was abolished, and Mr. *Clements*, the then Receiver-General, was compensated for the abolition by a pension of 3000*l. per annum*. On his death, Sir *H. Cavendish* succeeded; and, though the office was only held during pleasure, the reversion was granted to Sir *G. Shee* in 1802. In 1804, Sir *H. Cavendish* died, and of course Sir *G. Shee* succeeded. Sir *J. Newport* concluded by moving a censure upon Ministers, for a gross dereliction of their duty, &c.

Messrs. *W. Pole*, *Foster*, *Perceval*, *M. Fitzgerald*, *Wilberforce*, and Sir *G. Hill*, opposed it; and Messrs. *Banks*, *W. Smith*, *H. Thornton*, *Johnstone*, *Murrayatt*, and *Barham*, spoke in favour of it. On a division there appeared, Ayes 48, Noes 99.

May 25.

In a Committee of Ways and Means, the Irish Loan, amounting to 1,400,000*l.* was stated to have been contracted for on the same terms as the English Loan, and by the same parties, making the aggregate amount of interest and charges 5*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* *per cent.* In the above Committee, a Lottery of 60,000 Tickets was agreed to.

In a Committee of Supply, the sum of 216,000*l.* was, on the motion of Mr. *Foster*, granted to his Majesty, to purchase the Earl of Ormond's right to the duty of prizage, &c. on wines imported into Ireland, and which had been found excessively troublesome to trade. The yearly average of those duties amounted to 13,000*l.*; but they had been purchased at 12,000*l.*

The

The adjourned debate on the Catholic question was resumed.

Sir *W. Scott* adverted to the instructions he had received from his constituents, the Electors of Oxford, to oppose the measure; instructions with which he complied with the more satisfaction, as they were congenial with his own feelings. He then proceeded to take a review of Mr. Grattan's speech; and asked what was meant by domestic nomination; and if it should be acceded to, what security he had to give, that it should be a nomination free from foreign influence? He wished also to know what mode of nomination the Right Hon. Gentleman meant to propose; whether a nomination by the Bishops, or by the Laity; and whether he thought the Catholics would accept of any nomination not confirmed by the Sovereign Pontiff? He (Sir *W. S.*) was of opinion, such a proposition could not be adopted by them, it being more contrary to the tenets of the Catholic Faith by far than the *Veto*; and all we could flatter ourselves with, from making such a proposition to them would be to have it rejected, as our former propositions to the Catholics had been. Sir *W.* quoted a publication of Dr. Milner, to shew that the present proposition could not be adopted without an attempt to convert the Catholics; and he asked if any man would propose a *Concordat* with that person who was now in the power of our Enemy? Could any man conceive it possible to do this thing without transferring to Buonaparte the very *Veto* which the Catholics now refused to grant to our own Sovereign? The Hierarchy of the Catholic Church, unlike that of all other sects, was absolute in its power. It was unalterable; and nothing could do it away. Therefore, any power now given to the Catholics, would only be a power thrown into the hands of our Enemy, who kept the head of that Church in captivity. For these reasons, he would oppose the proposition before the House.

Sir *J. Newport* supported it.

Lord *Castlereagh* observed, that the Irish Catholics had always leaned towards the see of Rome, and that their hierarchy in Ireland was in nearer alliance with the Papal power than in any other country on the face of the earth.

Mr. *Ponsonby* said, that, having been introduced to Dr. Milner by Lord Fingal two years since, the former had then authorised him by Letter to state, the willingness of the Irish Catholics to give the Crown a direct negative power in the nomination of their titular Bishops; and this contained an effective and unlimited *veto*. Indeed, his conduct had procured

him the thanks of two Irish Prelates. The Hon. Gentleman proceeded to explain and comment on the words and works of Dr. Milner, whom he declared to be the very last man in the world to whom he would now communicate any opinion or sentiment.

Mr. *Whitbread* defended the Catholics, and spoke in support of the Petition being referred to a Committee.

Mr. *Canning* did not think that circumstances were at present ripe for the attainment of the proposed end; but he felt a pleasing conviction, that the wished-for boon might be granted at some future period.

Mr. *Percival* said, he should persist in resisting the motion, convinced as he was, that the Roman Catholics would not rest satisfied till their religious establishment had superseded that of the Protestant faith.

Messrs. *Lamb* and *Herbert*, Gen. *Mathew*, and Lord *Dursley*, spoke in favour of the question.

Mr. Secretary *Ryder* and Lord *Jocelyn*, against it.

Mr. *C. Hutchinson* then moved the adjournment of the debate, which was at length carried.

May 28.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee, to consider the present state of provision for the Scotch Clergy; the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* explained, that his object was, to render more equal and adequate the allowances given for the purpose of securing the comforts and maintaining the respectability of that meritorious body of men; and that his purpose was to raise the annual stipend to 160*l.* a year of all those whose stipend did not already amount to that sum. The aggregate sum necessary for this purpose appeared, on calculation, to be about 8,500*l.*; but, in all events, it would not exceed 10,000*l.* annually. The claims of those who were candidates for increase should be examined before the magistrates at quarter-session, and reported to the Barons of the Exchequer, upon whose orders the money would be issued by the collectors of revenue in different counties.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 30.

The third reading of the Criminal Law Bill was opposed by Lords *Ellenborough*, *Liverpool*, and *Eldon*; and supported by Lords *Erskine*, *Lauderdale*, and Marquis *Lansdowne*; on a division, the Contents were 11, Non-contents, 30. The Bill was consequently lost.

In the Commons the same day, Petitions were presented from Berwick-upon-Tweed,

Tweed, Nottingham Town, and Major Cartwright, in favour of Parliamentary Reform.

The House having gone into a Committee of Ways and Means; Mr. *Foster*, after a detailed statement of the Finances of Ireland, declared the sum to be provided for that country was 331,269*l.*; the interest and charge for which would be 5*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* *per cent.* The taxes to raise this sum were as follows:—Upon the Post-Office revenue, an increase of one penny upon the postage of each letter, producing 35,000*l.*; an increase upon the duties and customs of tea, raisins, and currants, 70,000*l.*; an increase of the Stamp duties, making newspaper advertisements, which now paid but 1*s.* duty, pay 2*s.* 30,000*l.*; an increase of the duties on Portugal and Spanish Wines, of 12 guineas *per tun*, and of 18 guineas *per tun* on all French Wines, 100,000*l.*; a small tax, to be levied by regulation on the Customs Storage, 12,000*l.*; an increase of the present Window tax, by 50*l. per cent.* 85,000*l.* With respect to the Window tax, he stated, that no House having less than seven windows was subject to the tax; and that, even after the proposed increase, the tax would be one-half less than what it was in England, and even less than what it was in Scotland. The whole of these taxes, together with some items of small import, the detail of which was unnecessary, would produce a gross amount of 338,000*l.* which was 6,773*l.* above the sum required for the charge of debt and sinking fund for the year. The Resolutions were then carried.

Mr. *Tierney* submitted his motion respecting the application of the Admiralty Droits, and concluded an appropriate speech by moving his address to the Throne; adverting to the late Message and grant of 7000*l. per annum*; and expressing the surprise and regret of that House, that His Majesty should be advised to apply to that House for a grant, when such a sum as 342,000*l.* Admiralty Droits remained at the disposal of the Crown; and praying His Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to apply out of such undisposed-of Droits the sum of 70,000*l.* to answer the annuity voted to the Duke of Brunswick.

Messrs. *Perceval*, *Rose*, *Stephen*, and *Long*, spoke against the motion; as did Messrs. *Creevey*, *Fremantle*, *Brougham*, and *Whitbread*, in its support: on a division, there were, for the motion 75, against it 101.

May 31.

In a Committee on India affairs, Mr. *Dundas* stated, that the India Company

would have been able to meet all their late immense losses in trade, had it not been for the number of bills presented in this country for payment upon their India debt. He then moved an issue of one million and a half of Exchequer Bills for their relief, observing, that there would be sufficient security for this sum in their stock in trade. On a division, the motion was carried.

On Mr. *D. Giddy* bringing up the report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the state of the Public Expenditure, he moved an Amendment, to the effect that it would be expedient to abolish all sinecures, and to reduce the salaries of all offices to the amount for which the duty was actually performed, having due regard to the fair claims of those who at present enjoy such offices.

Lord *Milton*, Messrs. *H. Thornton*, *Bastard*, *Macdonald*, *W. Taylor*, and *Wilberforce*, spoke in favour of the Amendment; and Messrs. *Bathurst* and *Long* against it. On a division, the numbers for the Amendment were 105, against it 95; majority in favour of Mr. *Bankes*, 10.

Mr. *Bankes* then proposed a second Amendment to the Report, stating, in substance, "That it is expedient to reduce all offices done by deputy, and that security should be required for the due performance of the duties attached to the office." Ayes 111, Noes 100; Majority in favour of the second Amendment 11.

June 1.

In a Committee of Supply, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, after stating that there were in England 11,700 benefices, the stipends of more than 6000 of which did not exceed 150*l. per annum*; and that the number of residents amounted to about 4400; of non-residents, to 6700; concluded by moving a grant of 100,000*l.* for the relief of the poor Clergy.

After a few words from Messrs. *Tierney* and *Martin*, the Resolution was agreed to.

Mr. *Wharton* then proposed certain Resolutions for minor sums.

The Order of the Day for resuming the adjourned debate on the Catholic Question being read, Messrs. *Hutchinson*, *Talbot*, *Parnell*, *Barham*, *M. Fitzgerald*, Mr. *P. Moore*, Marquis of *Tavistock*, and Sir *J. Sebright*, supported the motion; which was opposed by Sir *T. Turton*, the *Solicitor General*, Messrs. *R. Dundas*, *Ryder*, and Capt. *Parker*.

Mr. *Grattan* replied. He concluded by observing, that the State had no right to make a law of Heaven. It was true

true that the Pope invested, but he did not nominate. The present policy seemed to be to draw a line of communication between Ireland and France, and one of separation between Ireland and Great Britain.

The House then divided on the appointment of a Committee, Ayes 109, Noes 213; Majority against the Motion 104.

June 5.

Sir *T. Turton's* motion for the production, on the commencement of each Session of Parliament, of accounts, shewing the expenditure of the grants of the preceding year, was negatived by a majority of 38.

Mr. *Sharpe's* motion, for establishing a dock-yard at Northfleet, was negatived, as was Sir *S. Romilly's* motion, for erecting Penitentiaries.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 6.

Lord *Donoughmore* submitted his motion on the Catholic Question; and concluded an able and lengthened speech, by moving "That the Petitions from the Irish Catholics be referred to a Committee of the whole House."

The Lord Chancellor, Earl *Clancarty*, Lords *Boringdon*, *De Dunstanville*, and *Liverpool*, opposed the motion; which was supported by Lords *Grey*, *Erskine*, *Holland*, and the Duke of *Norfolk*. On a division, the numbers were, for the motion 68, against it 154.

In the course of the Debate, Earl *Grey* took an opportunity of paying a just encomium to the late Mr. *Windham*. "Within the last four years," his Lordship observed, "they had lost two great statesmen, Mr. *Fox* and Mr. *Pitt*. To these was now added that third loss, the subject of their present lamentations. It was unnecessary to say that he alluded to Mr. *Windham*. It was his misfortune at different times to differ from that distinguished and regretted character; yet, in the heat of political disagreement, he never ceased to admire his many and splendid virtues. He was a man of great, original, and commanding genius—with a mind cultivated with the richest stores of intellectual wealth, and a fancy winged to the highest flights of a most captivating imagery; of sound and spotless integrity; (*Hear! hear!*) with a warm spirit, but a generous heart; (*Hear! hear!*) and of a courage and determination so characteristic, as to hold him forward as a strong example of what the old English heart could effect or endure. He was such a man, that his adversary, if there was any man worthy to be his adversary, must respect him.

He had, indeed, his faults; but they served, like the skilful disposition of shade in works of art, to make the impression of his virtues more striking, and gave additional grandeur to the great outline of his character."

In the Commons the same day, Mr. *C. Dundas* presented two Petitions from the Freeholders of Berkshire; one in favour of reform, and the other praying for the liberation of Mr. *J. G. Jones* and Sir *F. Burdett*. The first was ordered to lie on the table; but the reception of the second was opposed by Messrs. *Perceval*, *Yorke*, and *Ryder*, on the ground that it charged the House with the assumption of arbitrary power, and with shedding innocent blood; Messrs. *C. Dundas*, *Whitbread*, *Creevey*, *Brougham*, Sirs *S. Romilly*, *T. Turton*, and *J. Newport*, spoke in favour of the Petition.—On a division, the Ayes were 36, Noes 78.

June 7.

Lord *Milton* rose, to move for a new writ for *Higham Ferrars*; and took that opportunity to pronounce a panegyric on the late Member, on whose great talents and unsullied integrity he felt confident no difference could arise, either among those who agreed or those who disagreed with him. All persons admitted the splendour of his genius, the extent of his ability, the value and the variety of his mental acquirements—all who had any opportunity of witnessing the display of his vigorous, his instructive, his rich, and polished eloquence, would concur in the opinion, that his death had caused a great, and, perhaps, an irreparable vacancy in the House. But, in addition to all the qualities of genius, information, and integrity, which confessedly belonged to his lamented friend, there was one character which attached to him in an eminent degree—[here the noble Lord was quite oppressed by his emotion, and there was a loud and general cry of *Hear! hear!*]—Amongst the most interesting peculiarities which distinguished his friend, was an undaunted intrepidity under all circumstances, such indeed as rarely fell to the lot of man, and a manly promptitude to speak his mind upon all occasions. He was the man of whom more than another it might well be said—

Non civium ardor prava jubentium

Non vultus instantis tyranni,

Mente quatit solidâ—

He was the man who was never to be moved from his purpose, or relaxed in his exertion, by any considerations, either of fear or of favour. This quality, always

always so valuable, made his loss at present an aggravated national calamity. If he had faults, they were not of any ordinary cast, for they sprung from no ordinary source. They were not the effect of any deficiency of understanding, or lowness of view—no, but of that high-minded generosity which was his peculiar characteristick. His disinterestedness was wholly unquestionable. Never did he appear to regard, in the slightest degree, in what manner his public conduct might affect himself—how it might impair his character or his circumstances. Influenced alone by what he conceived to be right, he steadily pursued it without any dread of consequences. Here the noble Lord, adverting to the conversation of Mr. Windham with Mr. Burke, panegyriced the sentiments in which those two great men participated, and deplored the loss which the country had sustained by their death. There were those, no doubt, who accused these two great men of prejudice; but, if it were prejudice that actuated their conduct, that prejudice would be considered at least excusable, which sprung from an ardent attachment to the constitution of their country. There were some parts of the conduct of his excellent friend, which few others, perhaps, had an opportunity of observing, and which he meant to have noticed; but he confessed himself unable to proceed. (The noble Lord was in tears, and after a long pause he resumed). The House and the Country had by his death sustained a loss, which he much feared the youngest of those he addressed would not live to see re-

paired. The noble Lord concluded with submitting his motion; which being read,

Mr. *Canning* bore testimony to the extraordinary merits of the great man whose death gave rise to the motion. It was true that the great man did not possess that popularity which was too often as misapplied as it was transient; but he was persuaded that he would enjoy that which was much more valuable, namely, a lasting, unperishable reputation. He had left an important example to public men, that the best way to deserve real reputation was, to pursue a noble object by noble means, to do their duty uninfluenced by petty, partial, or temporary considerations.

The motion was agreed to, and the writ ordered.

Mr. *Rose* obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the increase of merchant-seamen by the establishment of naval seminaries on the coast, where boys might have a due initiation into the profession of a seaman for four or five years. The source from whence boys should be drawn, he proposed to be that of the parish paupers. Of these, there were about 90,000, and their expence would not cost Government more than 5*l.* each. This supply would keep up a succession of seamen to the amount of 7000 every year.

Mr. *Lyttelton* then submitted three Resolutions respecting Capt. Foskett; the two first declaratory of the facts of the case, and the third declaring that the Commander in Chief had not done his duty by the King and the Army in this instance: the motion was negatived without a division.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, July 28. Copy of a Letter from Capt. Mends, of his Majesty's ship the *Arethusa*, addressed to Admiral Lord Gambier, and transmitted by his Lordship to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

H. M. S. Arethusa, off Bermeo, July 11.

MY LORD, After a consultation with the Junta of Asturias on the 24th ult. I consented to receive on board of the squadron your Lordship has been pleased to place under my command, the Spanish Brig.-gen. Porlier, and five hundred of his soldiers, with the intention of beating-up the enemy's quarters along the coast of Cantabria and Biscay, in order to make a diversion of his troops towards the sea-ports in his possession, and thus afford an opportunity for a combined movement of the Spanish armies in Asturias, by compelling the enemy to detach more of his forces

to oppose us, and thereby weaken the interior of that province and St. Andero, or to suffer his sea-defences to be destroyed, and his supplies coastways cut off; the one or other alternative appearing to me an inevitable result of such movements. I have now the pleasure of informing your Lordship, that we have completely succeeded in the maritime part of the expedition without the loss of a single man, having destroyed all the batteries (with the exception of Castro) from St. Sebastian to St. Andero, on which were found about 100 pieces of heavy-cannon altogether; and laid that whole extent of sea-coast entirely bare of defence. Communications are thus opened with these provinces; and the zealous attachment of the inhabitants to the independence of their country ascertained, should it hereafter be deemed expedient to act on it.—The
strang

strong port of Santona, and the numerous batteries round Bermeo, being dismantled, our ships will have in future two good anchorages on the coast in Westerly gales, as it will be a work of considerable time and labour to remount heavy cannon on the various eminences of those places, which must all be conveyed by sea, the country being so extremely mountainous, and the roads so bad, that land-carriage is almost impracticable. — The brigade of seamen and marines from the squadron, being commanded by the Hon. Capt. Aylmer, of the *Narcissus*, his Letter to me of the 9th instant will inform your Lordship of the events which took place on their landing at Santona, and during the short time they occupied it. To the zeal and ability of that excellent Officer I am much indebted, as well as to that of Capt. Bowles, of the *Medusa*, who most anxiously solicited to be attached to the brigade, and acted as second in command; Mr. Hugh Pearson, my first-lieutenant, and Lieut. Desbrisay, commanding the marines, distinguished themselves by their exemplary conduct, as, in short, did all the other officers and men composing the brigade. The disposition of the boats made by Capt. Galway, of the *Dryad*, assisted by Capt. Joyce, of the *Amazon*, at our different landings, was so judicious as to prevent either confusion or loss where the surf was frequently extremely dangerous to approach; nor were the services of Capt. Digby, of the *Cossack*, less important in forwarding every part of the various duties going on both night and day; and I have only to regret that the early retreat of the enemy on the 7th deprives me of an opportunity of announcing to your Lordship his entire defeat and surrender.—Having by our landing at Santona induced the enemy to abandon several positions in the interior, as well as on the sea-coast, in order to collect a sufficient force to prevent our continuing in possession of that place, I shall be happy to find that the armies of Asturias, and of the mountains of St. Andero, have been put in motion during the absence of the French, which was the principle agreed upon between the Junta of Asturias and myself, but as yet I have no information on that head. This expedition has, however, cost the enemy upwards of two hundred men, besides an infinity of trouble and marching, and added nigh 300 volunteers to Gen. Porlier's little army. I am also happy in having this opportunity of bearing testimony to the talents of that distinguished Officer, and the gallantry of his small band of offi-

cers and soldiers, who on every occasion were emulous for their own and country's honour. I am now proceeding Westward, to land the General and his men at Ribadeo, and shall feel happy if the complete success of this little expedition, the zeal with which it has been executed, and the principle on which it was undertaken, be honoured with your Lordship's approbation. R. MENDS.

*Right Hon. Lord Gambier,
Admiral of the Blue, &c.*

Narcissus, July 9, 1810.

SIR, Herein I beg leave to detail the proceedings of the battalion of seamen and royal marines which you did me the honour to place under my command, acting in conjunction with, and under the orders of, Brig-gen. Porlier. On the morning of the 5th instant we landed with the Spanish force on the beach to the Westward of Santona, and immediately went forward to the town, which we entered without any loss, the French retiring across the river; our advanced guard, under Lieut. Desbrisay, of the Marines of the *Amazon*, with the Spanish tirailleurs, succeeded in stopping a part of the rear-guard of the French, after killing two, and wounding a few more, and taking some prisoners; in the course of the day, Brig-gen. Porlier sent off some of his men on the road to St. Andero, and Lieut. Pearson, of the *Arethusa*, was detached with a party of seamen to destroy the guns in the forts, which was completely effected.—The sixth was employed in examining the place, in case of being attacked by the French, whom we had reason to expect would advance in force from St. Andero. On the morning of the 7th, we placed the boats' caronades on a hill which commanded the isthmus leading to the town, and posted the men along the hedges and vineyards in front of the position, the Spaniards on the right on a sand-hill, and the English, with the Spanish tirailleurs, in the centre and left. At about eleven o'clock A.M. a firing was heard, and our advanced parties retired, closely followed by the French. The marines composing our out-post, under Lieut. Fennel, of the *Arethusa*, retired in the most perfect order. Very shortly the enemy was observed advancing rapidly in three columns, one making for the right, the other for the left, keeping the third in reserve; their principal object appeared the right, where the Spaniards were posted; but they were almost immediately checked by the steadiness of the reception they there met with; and a few shot being fired from the battery, the other column on our left

left scarcely advanced, but fired at a distance; finding, probably, our preparations made with more strength than they imagined, they faced about and retired, leaving several killed and wounded. The enemy's force appeared to consist of between seven and eight hundred men; and I have only to regret that they did not advance nearer, for, had they done so, I am convinced a most complete and entire destruction of their whole force would have taken place.—Brig.-gen. Porlier detached his sharpshooters to harass their rear; they succeeded in killing and wounding several, and making some prisoners; on the whole, I conceive the loss of the French in the three several days, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, amounts to about one hundred and fifty men.—The whole of the guns, &c. in Santona and Laredo are destroyed, consisting of twenty-two 24-pounders and four 13-inch brass mortars.—On the 8th in the morning, according to your directions, I withdrew the guns and ammunition, &c. and re-embarked with the people, without any loss; the Spaniards only having seven men wounded.—I have now to acknowledge the obligation I am under to Capt. Bowles, of the *Medusa*, for his indefatigable activity in getting every thing arranged, and having the men in such perfect order when the enemy advanced, as well as to express the great satisfaction I felt at the steadiness and firmness with which the men awaited the attack. Lieut. Rees, of the *Dryad*, who did the duty of Adjutant to the battalion, has also my sincere thanks for the assistance he gave me in the different directions, and for his unremitting attention to the order of the whole. The only Officers who had the least opportunity to distinguish themselves, were, Lieuts. Desbrisay and Fennel, of the Marines, who commanded the advanced guards during the two little affairs.

I am, &c. F. W. AYLMER.
To Capt. Mends, *Arctusa*.

Downing-street, July 31. Extract of a Dispatch from Lieut.-gen. Lord Visc. Wellington to the Earl of Liverpool; dated Alverca, 11th of July, 1810.

The enemy passed the Agara in force on the morning of the 4th instant, and obliged Brig.-gen. Craufurd to fall back with his advanced guard to the neighbourhood of the Port of La Concepcion, which had been occupied by a part of the third division of infantry.—In making this movement, Capt. Kranckenburg and Cornet Cordeman, at the head of a small body of the 1st Hussars, had

GENT. MAG. August, 1810.

an opportunity of distinguishing themselves by making a gallant charge upon a superior body of the enemy.—Upon mentioning the 1st Hussars, it is but justice to inform your Lordship, that they have been with the advanced guard throughout the winter, and have performed their duty in the most satisfactory manner.—The 3d battalion of Portuguese Chasseurs, under Lieut.-col. Elder, had also an opportunity of shewing their steadiness during this movement of the advanced guard, and the skirmishing of the enemy which attended it.—The 1st Hussars had five men and three horses wounded, and the 16th Light Dragoons three horses killed.

Alverca, July 11.

Since I wrote to your Lordship this day, I have received a report that Ciudad Rodrigo surrendered to the enemy yesterday evening. There was a large practicable breach in the place, and the enemy had made preparations for a storm; when, Marshal Ney having offered terms of capitulation, the garrison surrendered.—The enemy took up their ground before this place on the 26th April; they invested it completely on the 11th June, and opened their fire upon it on the 24th June; and, adverting to the nature and position of the place, to the deficiency and defects of its works, to the advantages which the enemy had in their attack upon it, and to the numbers and formidable equipment by which it was attacked, I consider the defence of Ciudad Rodrigo to have been most honourable to the Governor, Don Andres Hervasti, and its garrison; and to have been equally creditable to the arms of Spain with the celebrated defence of other places by which this nation has been illustrated during the existing contest for its independence.—There was an affair between our piquets and those of the enemy this morning, in which the enemy lost two officers and 31 men, and 29 horses prisoners. We have had the misfortune to lose Lieut.-col. Talbot, and eight men of the 14th Light Dragoons killed, and 28 men wounded.

Downing street, Aug. 2. Copy of a Dispatch from Lieut.-gen. Sir J. Stuart to Lord Liverpool. *Messina, June 11.*

My LORD, It is with much pleasure that I have the honour of transmitting to your Lordship the within report from Capt. Reade, of the 27th regiment, employed in the command of the flotilla of gun-boats attached to the services of this army; and I hope the vigilant zeal and activity of this Officer upon the present occasion, in which an essential

essential service has been rendered, and the gallantry of the officers and men under his orders, and which was equally displayed by those of his Sicilian Majesty, will appear to your Lordship entitled to favourable consideration.

I am, &c.

J. STUART.

Messina, June 11.

SIR, In consequence of a report, received from the Faro Telegraph on the evening of the 9th instant, that a convoy of the enemy's vessels were in sight off Cape Vaticano, steering for Bagnara; I have the honour to inform your Excellency, that I got the flotilla under weigh, assisted by Capt. Robinson, Lieuts. Bass and Thaine, and stood direct for Bagnara, accompanied by a division of his Sicilian Majesty's flotilla, under the direction of Capt. Vatoli. At day-light the following morning we fortunately fell in with the enemy close to the Marisca, betwixt Bagnara and Palmi; we attacked them instantly, and I have great satisfaction in saying that we succeeded in capturing 14 large boats: three of which are regular gun-boats, each carrying a long 18-pounder; the remainder are store-boats, laden with field-pieces, ammunition, and provisions; eight gun-boats that were placed in front of Bagnara, at a distance of 100 yards from each other, for the protection of the boats that were drawn up on-shore, were sunk by the heavy and well-directed fire of our flotilla.—I beg to report the good conduct of the officers and men, British and Sicilian; they behaved with a degree of coolness that does them credit. Our loss is trifling, considering we were obliged to make the attack within grape-shot distance of three batteries; it consists in one man wounded, and one scampavia sunk, the crew saved. During the engagement one of the Sicilian gun-boats (which had got on-shore at the Faro Point early in the morning,) in endeavouring to join us was attacked, off Scylla, by 3 French Scampavias, and, I am sorry to say, was captured without the smallest resistance. The convoy, which consisted of four gun-boats and forty store-boats, were 25 days from Naples.

T. READE,

Captain commanding Flotilla.

Admiralty-office, Aug. 4. Copy of a Letter from Adm. Sir Charles Cotton, Bart. to J. W. Croker, esq. dated on-board his Majesty's ship San Josef, off Toulon, June 16.

SIR, I inclose, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the copy of a Letter addressed to Sir Samuel Hood, from Capt. Maxwell,

giving an account of an attack made on the batteries at the entrance of Agaye, and the capture of four French vessels, by the boats of the *Alceste*, on the 22d ultimo.

C. COTTON.

H.M.S. Alceste, off Frejus Bay, May 26.

SIR, I beg leave to inform you, that, having chased several of the enemy's vessels into the Bay of Agaye, which is protected by two batteries, one on each side the entrance, I determined, after a good reconnoitre, to attempt carrying them by storm, as their height gave them too great an advantage over the ship.—On the night of the 22d, two strong parties were landed; and the one on the right of the bay having to march through a very thick wood to get in the rear of the fort, were attacked in the midst of it by one of the enemy's picquets, when the Marines, under the command of Lieuts. Loyd and Hawkey, opened a fire that very soon dislodged them; but, unfortunately, the guide, taking advantage of the firing, went off and left the party, which compelled Mr. Wilson, the senior lieutenant, to relinquish the enterprize, and to re-embark the people, which, I am happy to say, he effected without the smallest loss. The party on the left, under the command of Mr. Henry Bell, the master, were so fortunate as to get close in the rear of the battery undiscovered, which they attacked and carried in the most spirited manner, spiked the guns, two twenty-fours, broke their carriages, destroyed the magazines, and threw the shot into the sea: but as the other side had failed, were obliged to come off without any of the vessels, which we continued to watch, and finding they would not move whilst we kept so close in, I last night sent the barge and yawl under Mr. Bell, accompanied by Mr. Day, master's-mate, and Mr. Adair, midshipman, to lie in a little cove we had discovered near the harbour's mouth, whilst the ship stood some distance in the offing. The Frenchmen, though so noted for cunning, swallowed the bait, and came out this morning quite boldly. You may conceive, Sir, their astonishment, when our two boats, armed with a 12-pound carronade and 4-pound field-piece, made their unexpected appearance among them; they captured four feluccas, two of which were armed, one with six and the other with four guns, besides small arms; drove two upon the rocks, and the rest back into the harbour, though completely exposed to the fire of the batteries, a great number of soldiers on the beach, and two armed vessels, besides those taken, that were in the convoy. Mr. Bell speaks in the highest

highest commendation of every one with him, and states, that after he and Mr. Day had boarded and carried the vessels, Mr. Adair, with only two or three men in the barge, made such excellent use of the cannonade; that their retreat was covered; and the prizes brought out without a man being hurt on our side, which made their success doubly gratifying. (Signed) MURRAY MAXWELL.

An Account of French Merchant Vessels captured in the Bay of Agaye by his Majesty's Ship *Alceste*, Murray Maxwell, Esq. Captain, May 26, 1810:—*Santa Maria*, of six guns, 20 men, and 90 tons, from Marseilles, bound to Naples, laden with wax, wire, leather, &c.; *Santa Maria*, of 4 guns, 20 men, and 100 tons, from Marseilles, bound to Naples, laden with wax, wire, leather, &c.; *Porto Salno*, of 4 guns, 20 men, and 100 tons, from Marseilles, bound to Naples, laden with wax, wire, leather, &c.; *Notre Dame*, of 12 men and 80 tons, from Marseilles, bound to Leghorn, laden with wine; *San Josef*, of 12 men and 50 tons, from Marseilles, bound to Genoa, laden with hats, casks, and leather. M. MAXWELL, Captain.

Copy of a Letter from Capt. Ayscough, of his Majesty's ship the *Success*, addressed to Capt. Wrenson, of the *Spartan*, and transmitted by Adm. Sir C. Cotton, Bt. to J. W. Croker, Esq.

Sir, I beg leave to acquaint you that, on the 4th instant, while running along the coast of Calabria, at one P. M. and abreast of Castiglione, I observed three vessels on the beach, and men loading them. I thought it an object worth while to attempt their destruction, as they appeared to me capable of carrying 150 men each; I immediately dispatched the boats of this ship (with volunteers), under the command of Mr. George Rose Sartorius, the third lieutenant, accompanied by the boats of the *Espoir*, under the command of Lieut. Robert Oliver, the *Success* and *Espoir* covering their landing. I am sorry to say that, when about musket-shot from the shore, three boats swamped, having struck on a sunken reef; by which misfortune two seamen belonging to the *Espoir* were drowned: all their ammunition being

wet, the officers and men swam to the beach with cutlasses in their mouths, when the enemy fired upon them from two long six-pounders and four wall-pieces; they being secreted behind the rocks, were not perceived until the boats grounded. — The enemy's fire served only to increase the zeal of the party; and their perseverance so intimidated the enemy that they deserted their guns, and retreated to the houses which were near, keeping up a heavy fire of musketry from the windows; but being also dislodged from them, they fled to the mountains.—The guns were spiked, carriages destroyed, two vessels set on fire, their cargoes (which consisted of oil) stove, when they with difficulty launched the boats that were swamped, and returned on-board. — Lieut. Sartorius speaks in the highest terms of all the petty officers, seamen, and royal marines, under his orders, particularly of the conduct of Lieut. Oliver, Mr. George Lewis Coates, master's mate of the *Espoir*, and Mr. Richard Peace, master's mate of this ship. With concern I enclose a list of the killed and drowned.

JOHN AYSCOUGH.

To J. Brenton, Esq. Captain of *M.M.S. Spartan*, and Senior Officer of a Squadron on the Coast of Calabria.

A Return of Vessels destroyed by the Boats of his Majesty's ships *Success* and *Espoir*, between the 4th and 20th April, 1810:—Two settees, names unknown; 100 tons each; destroyed by fire off Castiglione Beach; cargo, oil;—*Santo Rosa* sloop, 60 tons; scuttled off Ischia; cargo, grass rope;—a sloop unknown, 60 tons; scuttled off Ischia, cargo, herrings. (Signed) J. AYSCOUGH, Capt.

A Return of Killed and Drowned in the Boats of his Majesty's Ships *Success* and *Espoir*, in action with the Enemy, and setting Fire to 2 of their Vessels near Castiglione, on the coast of Calabria, on the 4th April, 1810:—*Success*, William Newby, private marine, killed.—*Espoir*, Philip Metz, private marine, killed; James Darley, landman, drowned; James Minkeworth, gunner's-mate, ditto.

(Signed)

J. AYSCOUGH,

Capt. H. M. S. *Success*.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

The losses throughout the French army have been so great since Buonaparte's Imperial accession, that by a late account, accurately taken, of the present population in France, it appears that the females now exceed the males in number, by more than five millions!

The English paper, *The Argus*, for many years printed at Paris, terminated its career on the 31st ult. with a long tirade against this country.

The repudiated Empress Josephine is about to retire to Italy; as her successor, who completely rules Buonaparte, will bear no rival near her throne.

Her

Her daughter, the *ci-devant* Queen of Holland, has arrived, after travelling under a feigned name, at Toplitz.

The reception by Napoleon of the son of Louis at Paris is announced in the *Moniteur* of the 23d of last month, to have been so tender, as almost to have drawn "iron tears down Pluto's cheek."—"Come," said he, "my son, I will be your father; you will lose nothing by that. The conduct of your father wounds me to the heart; his infirmity alone can account for it. When you come to be a man, you will pay his debt and your own. In whatsoever situation my policy and the interests of my Empire may place you, never forget that your first duties are towards me; your second towards France. All your other duties (those even which regard the people I may confide to you) come only in the next degree."

A French Journalist has asserted, that "the great powers of the Continent are daily drawing tighter the knot by which they are united." The truth is, that one great power (France) is daily drawing tighter the noose by which the prosperity, public and private, the national independence and domestic happiness, of all the other powers on the Continent are strangled.

Vast preparations are making in every naval depot throughout the French Empire to increase the Navy; the Emperor having declared his determination to have a navy able to cope with England. He has instituted a sort of Committee, composed of some of the oldest Naval Officers in his service, who are to inquire and report to him on the causes of the repeated defeats suffered by the navy of France, and the apparent superiority claimed by the British.

It is a circumstance not undeserving of notice, that in a recent decree for new regulating the Appeal Courts throughout the French Empire, the post of honour, in the order of enactment, is assigned to that of Ajaccio, the birth-place of Napoleon.

The archives of the different states brought from Ratisbon, Rome, and Vienna to Paris, are to be deposited in a new building erected on purpose for them, to be called the Palace of the Archives of the Empire. The arrangements will include three divisions, French, German, and Italian. All the Papal Archives, including the different documents relative to the donations of Constantine and other Emperors, are now on their way from Rome to Rheims.

Paris, August 17. Last Wednesday, his Imperial Majesty being seated on the Throne, surrounded by the Princes and

Great Officers of State, the Deputies of Holland were presented to His Majesty, and their President, his Excellency Admiral Verhueil, delivered the following Speech:

"Sire,—Your very faithful subjects of Holland, the Members of the Council of State, the Deputies of the Legislative Body, of the Land and Sea Forces, and the Deputies of the City of Amsterdam, have the honour of presenting themselves at the feet of your Majesty's Throne, respectfully to declare the sentiments of admiration, confidence, and obedience with which they are animated.

"The Dutch People, Sire, known in the annals of history by the exploits of their heroes, by the spotless character of their statesmen, and the exertions made by them to obtain and maintain their independence, are still possessed of a strong recollection of the virtues of their forefathers.

"The great events which Europe has witnessed in the course of the present century have completely changed the political supports and relations of States, and the independence, for the attainment of which our ancestors sacrificed their property, their blood, and all that is most dear to men, from the pressure of circumstances could not but undergo certain restrictions. At length united with the first nation in the world, called by the greatest Prince in the universe to share in the favour which his exalted genius and paternal solicitude liberally bestows on his happy subjects, and of which Holland has already obtained so many proofs, the Dutch continue to flatter themselves that by their loyalty, their obedience, and their inviolable attachment to their Prince and Father, they shall deserve the protection of a mighty, generous, upright, and benevolent Government."

His Imperial Majesty returned the following answer:

"Gentlemen, Deputies of the Legislative Body, of the Land and Sea Forces of Holland, and Gentlemen Deputies of my good City of Amsterdam,—For these thirty years you have experienced many vicissitudes. You lost your liberty when one of the great Officers of the Republic, forced by England, employed Prussian bayonets to interrupt the deliberations of your councils. It was then that the wise constitution handed down to you by your forefathers was destroyed for ever.

"You formed a part of the coalition, in consequence of which French armies conquered your country—an event which was the unavoidable consequence of the alliance with England. After the conquest,

quest, a distinct government was formed, yet your Republic formed part of the Empire. Your strong fortresses and the principal positions in your country, were occupied by French troops, and your Government was changed according to the opinions which succeeded each other in France.

“When Providence placed me on this first throne of the world, it fell to my lot to decide for ever the fate of France, and of all the nations which compose this vast Empire, to bestow on all the signal advantages which arise from firmness, consistency, and order, and to destroy the baneful consequences of irregularity and weakness. I put a period to the wavering destinies of Italy, by placing the Iron Crown on my head. I annihilated the Government which ruled Piedmont. By my act of mediation I justly appreciated the Constitution of Switzerland, and brought the local circumstances of the country in unison with the safety and rights of this Imperial Crown. I gave you a Prince of my blood for your ruler; this was intended as a bond to unite the concerns of your Republic with the rights of the Empire. My hopes have been deceived; and on this occasion I have shewn more forbearance than my character generally admits*, and my rights require! I have at length put a period to the painful uncertainty of your future fate, and warded off the fatal blow which threatened to annihilate all your property, all your resources. I have opened the Continent to your national industry: the day shall come when you are to conduct my Eagles to the seas celebrated by the exploits of your ancestors; then shall you shew yourselves worthy of yourselves and of me, From this moment till that period all the changes that take place in Europe shall have for their first motive the destruction of that tyrannical and irrational system which the English Government, unmindful of the pernicious consequences which arise therefrom to its own country, has adopted, to outlaw commerce and trade, and subject it to the arbitrary authority of English licences.

“Gentlemen, Deputies of the Legislative Body, and of the Land and Sea

* The Despot here seems to claim credit for sparing the life of his brother Louis, the Ex-King of Holland; at the same time that he boasts the facilities which he has recently given to its commerce—although it is well known, that the unfortunate Louis incurred his displeasure by his anxiety to support and assist the commercial interest!

Forces of Holland, and Gentlemen Deputies of my good city of Amsterdam, tell my subjects of Holland, I feel perfectly satisfied they possess the sentiments they profess for me,—tell them, that I doubt not their loyal attachment, and depend on their heartily joining their exertions to those of the rest of my subjects, to reconquer the rights of the sea, the loss of which five coalitions incited by England have inflicted on the Continent; tell them, that in all circumstances they may reckon on my peculiar protection.”

HOLLAND.

The inhabitants of Holland have begun to taste the sweets of French incorporation; the Duke of Reggio having ordered the conscription laws to be enforced, and all young men, from the age of 15 to 18 inclusive, to be immediately levied.

The French provisional Government has already given a proof of that “parental protection” which, according to Champagny’s letter, the inhabitants of Holland are to derive from the annexation of their country to France. The fisheries, from which thousands derive their subsistence, are subjected to a code of regulations dictated by the grossest ignorance, or most unfeeling tyranny. According to one of these, a French soldier is to be put on board of every boat going out to fish; and if he should be taken by the English, a general embargo on all fishing vessels is to take place throughout Holland!

Letters from Holland of the 7th inst. mention the promulgation of a decree by the Duke of Reggio, forbidding, under the severest penalties, all attempts on the part of the inhabitants to emigrate.

It appears, that the recent measures adopted by the French had not been so passively endured as has been represented. At Zwolt, Devenuter, Zutphen, Doesberg, and several other places, where an overwhelming military force was not present, the orders issued on occasion of the incorporation were resisted by force, and that several lives were in consequence lost on both sides. At Zutphen, 12 persons were apprehended and imprisoned, for aiding in these proceedings; but the prison was forced by the populace during the night, and the men released.

An Address to the Dutch, conceived in terms likely to rouse their indignation against Buonaparte, on his visit to that country, it is said, has been lately privately circulated at Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and other large towns. It commences in the following manner:

“HOLLANDERS,—Remember your ancestors!

cestors: exert all your energies in support of those principles for which they contended, and the rights which they have bequeathed to you. You are reminded by your Tyrant of Tromp and Ruyter. Let the name and the memory of those heroes inspire you with equal zeal in asserting the dignity and the freedom of your Country. Would they have stooped to a foreign Tyrant? Would they have renounced the principles of true Republicans? But you should also remember the Nassaus and De Wits. With what horror must the venerable shades of those august characters, if they are sensible of what is passing on earth, behold the degraded condition of their country, now the scorn and victim of a barbarous ruffian, who tramples upon every thing held sacred among mankind. It is said that your oppressor is about to visit your country, in order to enjoy a sight of the people whom he has enslaved, and the land which he has brought to disgrace and ruin. Your Tyrant will then be in your power, and, by one bold effort of national energy, you may release yourselves and the suffering world from the monster, who has abused power more than any despot that history has recorded."

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The Commercial Treaty which has just been concluded between his Britannic Majesty and the Prince of Brazil is highly advantageous to the commercial interests of this country. British subjects and shipping are put upon the same footing as those of Portugal. We are at liberty to trade with St. Catherine's, Goa, and, in short, with all the Portuguese possessions in every part of the world; the Prince Regent reserving to his subjects only the exclusive trade of tobacco, ivory, gold dust, and Brazil wood. In the event of any alteration taking place on either side in the duties, as settled by the two contracting parties, the permission to alter is considered mutual. No vexatious arrests, nor visits in search of books, are to be allowed; but in case of treachery, or other capital offences, the party accused is to be examined as speedily as possible, in the presence of the representative of the nation to which he belongs. The treaty upon the whole is founded upon the equitable basis of mutual advantage, and from its removing all the old restraints upon British trade, must prove highly beneficial to our commercial interests.

GERMANY.

The *Neue Zeitung* confidently asserts, that the treaty recently concluded between Buonaparte and the Emperor Francis obliges the latter to place at the disposal of his son-in-law, a body of troops not exceeding 50,000 men, which may be employed in any part of the Continent, as the exigencies of the war may require.

The Hebrew, Arabic, and Persian manuscripts, taken by Napoleon's orders from the Imperial library, at Vienna, are, in consequence of a special application, to be restored.

Disturbances have broken out in the Vale of Passeyer (Hoffer's native country), in consequence of the conscription being rigidly enforced.

It appears by an article from Cassel, that the anti-commercial decrees of the French Ruler have powerfully affected the inhabitants of Westphalia. Corn is so abundant, and so low in price, throughout those States, as to occasion a depreciation in value of landed property. The farmers who were assessed at high sums have been unable to pay either their rent or taxes. In consequence, deputies have been appointed to wait on the King, and to solicit permission to export, under proper regulations, specified articles of produce. Jerome had transmitted the application to Paris.

The Code Napoleon has been introduced into the territories of the Sovereigns of Frankfort, Hesse, and Nassau.

It

It was reported at Helsingöland the latter end of this month, that the Ex-King of Sweden had arrived in the Prussian capital, and been put under arrest by order of Buonaparte. This indignity is stated to have been occasioned by that unfortunate Monarch's violation of a promise not to approach the coasts of the Baltic until a continental peace.

SWEDEN.

Oresbro, where the States of Sweden have assembled, is in the province of Neriche, 81 Swedish miles from Stockholm, and almost in the centre of the kingdom. It has a castle with tolerable fortifications. Its central position has heretofore recommended it for the meetings of the Diet.

The candidates for succeeding to the Throne are, the late Crown Prince's brother, son to the Prince of Mecklenburgh Schwerin, and the Duke of Augustenburgh.

An article from Stockholm announces, however, that the King of Denmark had offered himself as successor to the Throne of Sweden upon the demise of the present Sovereign; and that he proposed to make Stockholm his capital, in the event of an union of the three Kingdoms. It is hinted, that such an election would not be opposed by the Ruler of France. Other accounts state, that Bernadotte is a candidate for the succession to the Swedish Throne; and add, that even he has a better chance of success than the King of Denmark, who is extremely odious to the Swedes.

AMERICA.

Count Pahlen, the Russian Envoy, has arrived at Washington, and been presented to Mr. Madison, to whom he delivered his letters of credence.

An engineer at New York has invented a machine for the manufacture of bricks. It will produce 3000 bricks in an hour, if supplied with clay; and may be extended to produce any number required in the same time. The clay is applied without any previous preparation. It requires only the natural moisture, as it is commonly found a few inches below the earth. In this state it is applied to the machine, and the bricks are produced in the neatest manner, ready to pile away; saving the trouble of carrying to and from the yard, and tending while drying, as is done in the common way. The bricks manufactured by the machine are much more compact and impenetrable to water than bricks made by hands.

SCOTCH AND IRISH NEWS.

July 31. A flock of birds have made their appearance at *Aberdeen*, of a species rarely seen in this country. They

are of the genus *Loxia*, order *Curvirostra*, commonly called Crossbill, or German Parrot. They are inhabitants of Sweden, Germany, and the Southern parts of Russia. The last flock seen here was about 17 years ago. They generally fix their residence in the neighbourhood of pine woods, the seed of which is their usual food. The male is of a red-lead colour, mixed with deep brown, and has black legs. The colour of the female inclines to green, streaked with brown.

Aug. 5. The top of Lord Nelson's monument at *Glasgow* was struck by lightning, and the column torn open for more than 20 feet, besides several of the stones being thrown down. On the West and South sides, the effects of the destructive fluid are visible in several places; and a number of the stones hang in such a threatening posture, that a military guard has been thought necessary, to keep the spectators from approaching too near.

Aug. 10. An engraver of the name of Boyed was last week found dead in the street at *Glasgow*, apparently from a stab received in the breast.

Aug. 12. A few days ago as three ladies were bathing at *Kinsale*, having jumped into the water incautiously, the weather being somewhat tempestuous, they lost their footing, and were immediately thrown down by the violence of the waves. Assistance was speedily administered, and with success, so far as two of the ladies were concerned; who were soon brought out, and by means of medical aid were restored to life. For the other young lady, a Miss Wise, unfortunately the succour came too late—the vital spark was extinct in her, and medical aid was exercised in vain.

COUNTRY NEWS.

July 22. A melancholy circumstance took place at *Parkgate* this day. A party of eight persons took a boat to sail on the river; but not understanding the management of it, in making an injudicious tack, the boat upset, by which they were all precipitated into the water; whence three only escaped with their lives.

Eton, July 28. This day, being the annual election of Candidates for King's College, Cambridge, only one vacancy was open, which was obtained by F. Browning, Esq. the Captain of the school. The business of the day consisted in the rehearsal of Latin and English orations, by the most distinguished of the collegians, preparatory to the public exhibition on the 30th. In the evening; the whole of the Gentlemen at school par-

partook of a sumptuous supper, laid out on the lawn at Surley-hall, which consisted of every delicacy. Upwards of 50 proceeded up the river in boats, superbly decorated; the rowers and coxswains in appropriate dresses, and accompanied by the band of the Stafford Militia. After supper, they displayed their skill and activity in the management of the oar and rudder, by sailing three times round the most difficult bend in the river, near Windsor. The Marquis of Exeter, Lord Clifton, Lord Cobham, Mr. Scott, Mr. Miles, and the Hon. Mr. Henniker, officiated as coxswains. The festivities of the day concluded with a grand display of fire-works.

July 31. The Impregnable was launched at *Chatham*, in the presence of a great concourse of spectators. In consequence of her having remained in a finished state since September 1809, she had settled so hard on the blocks that there was considerable difficulty in making her move, and it was not till the last block was split out, that she went off in a very fine style.

Aug. 2. A fire broke out at *Progers*, near Wellington, in Somersetshire, by which three houses were destroyed. The fire broke out at about 11 o'clock at night, in the house of a poor woman, who was nearly burnt to death. This is the same village where 22 houses were destroyed by fire on the 29th of May last.

Aug. 4. As three children at *Wacter*, in Norfolk, were, this day, going to a clay-pit to wash their hands, one of them, about three years old, fell in; the eldest ran to call their mother, who, in her fright, jumped into the pit, when her feet sticking in the clay, she and her child were both drowned.

In a violent storm of thunder, lightning, and hail, this day, at *Penrith*, considerable damage was done by the lightning: a barn, containing 10 cart-loads of hay, belonging to Mr. Martindale, of Gutter-lane; and a stack, the property of Sir F. T. Vane, of Hutton Hall, were both set on fire, and entirely consumed. A horse and five lambs were killed in a field near Penrith. Several of the hail-stones measured two inches in circumference.—Same day, the thrashing mill, at *Springfield*, near Mid Calder, Edinburgh, with the whole of the offices, were fired by the lightning, and destroyed.

Captain Manby made, this day, an experiment on the beach at *Cromer*, of throwing his new-constructed grapple-shot, attached to a line, from a mortar, for the purpose of giving relief to vessels in distress on a lee-shore, and where the sea washes far upon it, or a distance

from the land. In the first experiment, the grapple and 1½ inch line were projected with 12 oz. of powder across a rope moored to two anchors, and suspended in the middle by a buoy, upwards of 200 yards from the water's edge. The grapple keeping a firm hold, the life-boat was launched from its carriage, and quickly hauled to the spot where the supposed vessel in distress lay, and shewed what might have been done by the hands sent out, to save the crew, the cargo, and the vessel, even if the supposed hands on board had been incapable of making any efforts to assist themselves. A shot attached to a log-line was then thrown from the mortar along the beach, with the same quantity of powder, to the distance of 404 yards; which was allowed by the seafaring men present to be as far as any cases of distress might require.

Aug. 5. The first stone of a new bridge over the river Wensum, near *Norwich*, was laid this day. By means of it the distance from the high road to Yarmouth will be shortened, and a direct communication opened with the centre of Norwich.

Aug. 6. Two men of the names of Blake and Dawson, while playing at quoits in a field near *Woolwich*, had a dispute respecting which of them had thrown nearest to the hod. The contention was referred to a shoemaker who was present, and who, after he had decided, desired Blake jocosely to hurl the quoit, and he would catch it; the latter did so, and struck the shoemaker on the temple, who expired on being conveyed home.

Aug. 7. The mail-coach from Falmouth to Exeter was overturned at *Truro*. Mrs. Palmer, late of Trewarthenick, had her arm broken, and was otherwise much bruised; Mr. Morris, of Falmouth, and a commercial traveller, who were on their way to Bodmin races, were also much bruised and cut. Some of the other passengers suffered less. The guard was very much bruised about the body, but refused to quit his charge. The driver escaped unhurt.

Aug. 8. An affray took place in *Rattington-lane, Canterbury*, this evening, between some soldiers of the Queen's Bays and the populace; the former having attempted to seize a young man whom they suspected to be a deserter from the Navy. Two of the soldiers were dreadfully wounded with a large knife: the one received two severe cuts in the left breast, and the other in the abdomen. They were both conveyed to the hospital, where they lie without hope of recovery.

Aug.

Aug. 10. A melancholy occurrence happened to Mr. Hitchcock, of the North Mill, *Leicester*; who with a party of young men went out in a boat on a fishing excursion, so late in the evening at nine o'clock; being somewhat merry, when in deep water Mr. H. began to rock the boat, to intimidate a stranger who was of the party, and at last upset it, when Mr. H. fell a martyr to his indiscretion, and was drowned; the others escaped with great difficulty. The body of Mr. H. was found by his dog, after a search of two hours.

Aug. 12. A dreadful fire broke out in the premises of Messrs. Pyer and Co. druggists, in Redcliff-street, *Bristol*, in consequence of either a six-gallon bottle of spirit of turpentine, or one with three gallons of spirit of wine (not known which), being broken accidentally, and the contents communicating with the fire-place in a small room, which was instantly in a blaze. Mr. Pyer ran up stairs, followed by the flames, and got his wife (who had lately lain-in) from the bed into the front-room of the first floor, and proceeded to seek for the rest of his family; but the flames had spread so rapidly as to fill the staircase and landing-places to the sky-light, which blew up, and all communication between the front and back rooms was thus cut off. The situation of all the wretched inhabitants now became truly desperate. A child of four years old was thrown by a maid-servant, who jumped after it, from the first story window into the street. The child's fall was broken, it is hoped, so as to prevent any serious injury; but the servant was much bruised, and conveyed to the Infirmary. Mr. Moon (shopman), after hanging by his hands from the second story window several minutes, was taken down by a ladder, which also, with his assistance, rescued Mr. and Mrs. Pyer. Every possible exertion was made to extricate a nurse and two female children from the upper back room, but without success; for when, in about two hours, the flames were sufficiently mastered, the remains of the poor woman were found, with those of the newly-born infant on her bosom, and the other, of two years old, lying beside her, on the wreck of their bed, in a state too shocking for description! Her name was Reed, and age about 53 years. The stock and furniture were insured; the house was not. The principal of the account-books, and upwards of 270*l.* in cash-notes (provided for a remittance to London), shared the destruction.

Aug. 19. At the Oxford County Sessions a prosecution was instituted, the nature of which should be a warning to families

to avoid the too common practice of procuring marriages to get rid of paupers. It was an indictment against some farmers for an offence of this kind; and two of them were found guilty, and fined 40*s.* each.

Aug. 25. The inhabitants of a farmhouse at *Denham*, near Tiverton, Devonshire, have for some time past been alarmed by supernatural noises, which commence nightly in the servants' rooms, and afterwards extend themselves to other parts of the house. At times, those in bed feel a heavy pressure, without perceiving any thing; the furniture is afterwards moved; and some one appears to be pacing the room. One night, the farmer being disturbed in this manner, and attempting to ring the bell, a candlestick, which had been standing on the floor, was thrown at the bed's-head, but fortunately missed the farmer. The house is built with stone, and there is not any space between the wall and wainscot to practise a deception.

The bodies of a man and woman were lately found arm in arm floating in the sea, near *Bexhill*, whither it is supposed they had been washed from the wreck of some vessel. They did not appear to have been more than 12 or 14 days in the water. Their remains have been interred in *Bexhill* church-yard.

Mr. Curwen, of Workington Hall, Member for Carlisle, keeps on his farm, at the Schoole, 25 cows, chiefly Holderness, which enables him to sell, in 12 months, in the town of *Workington*, more than 100,000 quarts of milk. Allowing sufficient for their support, each cow will leave him a profit of 20*l.* per annum. A proof that no gentleman, in the vicinity of a town, can appropriate his land to a better purpose than that of a dairy.

The total quantity of woollen cloths made in *Yorkshire* during the year ending March 25, 1810, amounted to 15,777,805 yards, being an increase above the preceding year of 1,447,833 yards.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Tuesday, July 31.

The dinner given this day at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, by the Electors of Westminster, in celebration of the release of Sir F. Burdett from the Tower, was most numerously attended. 800 persons at least dined there. Sir Francis arrived at five. The chairman (Mr. Wishart), in an appropriate speech, recalled to the attention of the company the object of their meeting, and proposed the health of Sir Francis Burdett, who returned thanks in a long speech.

Mr.

Mr. Wardle and Major Cartwright afterwards addressed the meeting, which broke up at a late hour. The populace on the outside of the tavern insisted on drawing Sir Francis home.

Saturday, August 4.

A remarkable phenomenon occurred at Mr. Fraser's, Botanist, King's-road, Chelsea; behind whose house, in a Southern exposure, the hail-stones, in consequence of a strong eddy wind, had fallen in such quantities into a back cellar, the door of which happened to be open, as to become a complete piece of solid ice, about 8 feet in circumference, and 2 feet in depth.

Sunday, August 5.

A thunder-storm, accompanied by a heavy rain and a quantity of hail, was experienced in the metropolis this afternoon. The house of Mr. Hornyblow, in Upper Marsh, Lambeth, was struck by the electric fluid, and the furniture much damaged. A house in Bowling-street, was likewise struck; and a female servant and a child were hurt, but not dangerously.

Saturday, August 11.

A coroner's inquest was held at St. Thomas's Hospital, on the body of Hannah Stokes, an old woman of 70, who was killed by a cart passing over her near London Bridge.—Verdict, *Accidental Death.*

Saturday, August 25.

At near one o'clock, this morning, an alarming fire broke out in the office of *The Traveller* evening newspaper, Fleet-street, the residence of Mr. Quin, which in the course of an hour consumed the whole premises. It was first observed in the second floor, and spread with such rapidity, that notwithstanding a plentiful supply of water, and the prompt attendance of several engines, very little of the property could be saved.

This morning a fire broke out on part of the hat manufactory of Messrs. Christy, Bermondsey-street; which consumed a long range of building, and considerably damaged the adjoining premises.

As a bricklayer was ascending a ladder reared against a house in Oxford-street, which was undergoing some repairs, he unfortunately fell, and being precipitated on an infirm man, nearly 70 years of age, who was passing at the time, he escaped with trifling injury himself, but the shock had so powerful an effect on the feeble frame of the other, that he was taken away lifeless.

A Patent has lately been obtained for a method of giving statues, or other ornamental works in plaster, an appearance nearly resembling marble. This is effected by impregnating the plaster of Paris with sulphate of alumine (alum),

and afterwards, when cooled, continuing to throw over it some of the solution till the alum forms a fine crystallization over the surface of the plaster; a proper degree of smoothness, or polish, may then be given it by means of sand paper, and finished by being rubbed with a fine linen cloth, slightly moistened with clean water.

The Select Committee appointed to consider what offices may be abolished or reduced, in conformity to certain preceding resolutions of the House of Commons, have published their first Report; in which they propose a reduction of expenditure from the salaries of various descriptions of offices, of 81,580*l.* per annum. But this retrenchment is not to take effect till after the existing interests have expired, and "till after Parliament shall have provided such other sufficient means for enabling his Majesty duly to recompense the faithful discharge of high and effective civil offices, as to the wisdom of Parliament shall seem fit."

The following is a statement of the Gold and Silver coined in England during every reign from the Restoration, to the 25th of March 1810, extracted from authentic documents:

By Charles II.	- - - -	£7,524,105
By James II.	- - - -	2,737,637
By Anne	- - - -	2,691,626
By George I.	- - - -	8,725,921
By Geo. II. Gold	11,662,216 <i>l.</i> ;	
Silver	304,360 <i>l.</i> - - -	11,966,576

The great re-coinage of Gold between 23d August 1773, and the end of 1777, amounted to 20,447,002*l.* From the commencement of the reign to August 1773, there were coined about 10,000,000*l.*—making:

By George III. before 31 Dec.	1780, Gold 30,457,805 <i>l.</i> ;	
Silver	7126 <i>l.</i> : 30,464,931:—	
From 1780 to the end of	1802, Gold 33,310,832 <i>l.</i> ;	
Silver	56,473 <i>l.</i> : 33,367,305:	
—From 1802 to 25 March,	1810, Gold 2,445,253:—	66,277,489
Total Gold and Silver coin-	age since the Restoration	99,923,854

In the above statement it will be seen, that the Bank dollars (amounting to many millions) duly stamped, and issued by authority, are not included. The last silver coinage was in 1802.

The following is an authentic account of the number of Cattle, Sheep, Lambs, and Calves, killed in London, within the last twelve months:—Cattle, 144,980; Calves, 34,778; Sheep and Lambs, 1,025,483; Horses, 10,112;—making a grand total of 1,215,359 skins.

CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.

SUMMER CIRCUIT.	HOME.	NORFOLK.	MIDLAND.	OXFORD.	NORTHERN	WESTERN.
1810.	Ld. Ellenbro' L. C. Baron	L. C. Justice J. Heath	J. Grose B. Thomson	J. Lawrence J. Le Blanc	J. Chamber B. Graham	B. Wood J. Bayley
Mon. Jul. 30				Abingdon		
Tuesday 31			Northampt.			Winchester
Wed. Aug. 1				Oxford		
Friday 3			Oakham			
Saturday 4			Lin. & City	Wor. & City		New Sarum'
Monday 6		Buckingha.				
Wednesd. 8				Glou. & City	York & City	Dorchester
Thursday 9	Hertford	Bedford	Nott. & town			
Saturday 11		Huntingdon	Derby	Monmouth		Exeter and [City
Monday 13	Chelmsford	Cambridge				
Tuesday 14				Hereford		
Wednes. 15			Leic. & Bor.			
Thursday 16		Bury St. Ed.				
Saturday 18	Guildford		Coventry & [Warwick	Shrewsbury		
Monday 20		Norw & City				Bodmin
Tuesday 21					Durham	
Wednes. 22				Stafford		
Friday 24	Lewes					
Saturday 25					Newcastle [and town	
Monday 27						Wells
Tuesday 28	Maidstone					
Friday 31					Carlisle Appleby	Bristol on [Sat. Sept. 1
Thurs. Sep. 6						
Monday 10					Lancaster	

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

MR. COLMAN'S THEATRE, HAYMARKET.
Aug. 7. *Bombastes Furioso*; a burlesque
tragic opera, in one act.

DRURY-LANE COMPANY

AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE IN THE STRAND.
Aug. 13. *Jack the Giant-killer*; a grand
mock-heroic serio-comic ballet of action!

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. W. MAJOR, LL. D. vicar of Hur-
ley, Berks, Bladon cum Woodstock
R. Oxon, *vice* Brown, resigned.

Rev. W. Brown, M. A. one of the pre-
bendaries of Canterbury, Stonesfield R.
Oxon, *vice* Major, resigned.

Rev. Edw. Missenden Love, M. A. Hask-
by, *alias* Ashby R. Suffolk.

Rev. V. Edwards, M. A. vicar of Broom-
field, Essex, St. Giles's R. Colchester.

Rev. Mr. Coke, Cladestrey R. Radnorsh.

Rev. Matthew Raine, D. D. Hallingbury
R. Essex, *vice* Bird, dec.

Rev. W. Slatter, Cumner V. Berks, *vice*
Slatter, dec.

Rev. William Wade, B. D. rector of
Lillyhoo, Herts, Impington R. Cambridge-
shire.

Rev. Geo. Wm. Hall, D. D. master of
Pembroke college, Oxford, Taynton R.
Gloucestershire, *vice* Michell, resigned.

Rev. John Bradford, M. A. Dorton per-
petual curacy, Bucks.

Rev. Sam. Wilson Warnford, Bourton
on the Hill R. Gloucestershire.

Rev. John Moore, Langtree R. Devon.

Rev. Edw. Frere, M. A. Biggleswade V.
Bedfordshire.

Rev. Michael Smith, Stockbury V.

Rev. Rich. Gooch, rector of Frostenden,
Norfolk, North Cove R. with Wellingham,
Suffolk.

Rev. John Tregonwell Napier, B. A.
Chettle R. Dorsetshire.

Rev. Charles Brune Henville, M. A. St.
Peter's chapel, Emsworth, Hants.

Rev. James Eyre Harington, M. A. Sap-
cote R. co. Leic. *vice* Moore, dec.

Rev. Powell Guise, rector of Craike,
Durham, a Chaplain to the Prince of Wales.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

July 10. REV. Edw. Nicholson, M. A. of
Queen's college, Oxford, Head-
master of Abingdon Free Grammar-school,
vice Lempriere, resigned.

G. W. Ricketts, esq. Receiver-general
of taxes for Hants.

27. Rev. G. L. Cooke, M. A. of Corpus
Christi college, Oxford, Sedleian Reader
in Natural Philosophy, *vice* Hornsby, dec.

Duke of Beaufort, Lord Lieutenant of
the county of Gloucester.

Governor Gordon, appointed to the go-
vernment of Barbice.

Aug. 14. Sir Charles Mordaunt, bart.
M. P. for the county of Warwick, a Trustee
of Rugby-school.—Mr. Short, of Trinity
college, Oxford, an additional Assistant
Master.

J. Parke, esq. Consul in the island of
Iceland.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Downing-street, July 3. **V**ICE-ADMIRAL the Hon. Sir Alex. Forrester Cochrane, K. B. governor and commander in chief of the Island of Guadeloupe, &c.

Whitehall, July 14. Capt. R. Moorsom, R. N. Surveyor-general of the Ordnance.

War-office, July 25. His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Major-Generals P. Sinclair, W. O. Huddleston, G. Fead, J. Sowerby, Sir T. Blomefield, bart. G. Mann, D. M'Donald, J. Pratt, F. Champagné, J. Champagné, H. Calvert, G. Cockburne, E. Dunne, J. Drummond, W. Dowdeswell, A. Mackenzie, G. Moncrieffe, T. Meyrick, T. Graham, C. Craufurd, G. H. Vansittart, Hon. C. Fitzroy, and F. Hugonin—to be Lieutenant-Generals in the Army.

Colonels F. Baron Decken, King's German legion; J. Ramsay, royal artillery; C. Dauby, 54th foot; W. Balfour, 57th ft.; W. Wilkinson, 30th ft.; H. T. Montresor, 18th ft.; A. Gledstones, 57th ft.; J. Hodgson, half-pay 131st ft.; C. Stevenson, York rangers; L. Bradshaw, 1st life-guards; R. T. Nelson, half-pay of the late Essex fencibles; G. W. R. Harcourt, 12th ft.; W. P. Ackland, Coldstream-guards; N. Nepean, half-pay late Banffshire fencibles; J. Taylor, 12th ft.; M. Nightingale, 69th ft.; J. Hay; W. Cockell, 5th ft.; L. S. Orde, half-pay 132d ft.; R. Bingham, 3d ft.; J. Lee, half-pay late 112th ft.; H. Clinton, 1st foot-guards; J. Sontag; E. W. L. Popham, half-pay Cambrian rangers; J. Dunlop, 59th ft.; F. G. Maclean, 37th ft.; W. Ker, half-pay loyal British fencibles; A. Campbell, York light infantry volunteers; H. F. Campbell, 1st foot-guards; W. Burnett, half-pay York hussars; R. Stewart, 43d ft.; Hon. W. C. Stewart, 18th light dragoons; A. Baron Voltheim, King's German legion, (with temporary rank only); G. Baron Bock, King's German legion, (with ditto); T. Trotter, royal artillery; J. Smith, royal artillery; W. Cuppage, royal artillery; T. Seward, royal artillery; F. Laye, royal artillery; B. Willington, royal artillery; P. Du Plat, King's German legion, (with temporary rank only); A. Baron Hornstedt, King's German legion, (with ditto); V. Baron Alten, King's German legion, (with ditto); S. Baron Low, King's German legion, (with ditto); A. Baron Barsse, King's German legion, (with ditto); C. Baron Alten, King's German legion, (with ditto); W. Grant, royal invalid artillery; J. Croker, half-pay; J. Hope, 60th ft.; Sir M. Burgoyne, bart. half-pay 21st light dragoons; A. Cameron, 79th ft.; A. Lord Blaney, 89th ft.; Hon. S. Mahon, 7th dragoon guards; D. Hoghton, 8th ft.; J. S. Wood, 8th light dragons; D. O'Meara, half-pay 12th West India regt.;

F. Baron Rottenburg, 60th ft.; Hon. C. Colville, 13th ft.; F. C. White, 1st foot-guards; G. Browne, 40th ft.; L. Lindenthal, 97th ft.; B. F. Bowes, 6th ft.; R. Coghlan, of the 14th garrison battalion; H. Fane, 1st dragoon guards; R. Bolton, 13th light dragoons; R. Cheney, 1st reg. foot guards; G. Anson, 16th light dragoons; and K. A. Howard, Coldstream reg. foot guards—to be Major-Generals in the Army.

Lieutenant-Colonels G. Gosselin, half-pay late 130th foot; R. Lee, 63d ft.; W. Alexander, 1st gar. batt.; F. P. Robinson, half-pay 91st ft.; C. Campbell, half-pay 132d ft.; A. R. Dillon, half-pay 115th ft.; D. Darroch, 36th ft.; J. Grey, half-pay 113th ft.; F. Stewart, 1st Ceylon reg.; W. Tomlinson, 18th ft.; J. Murray, 96th ft.; A. Aylmer, half-pay 68th ft.; W. Say, half-pay 99th ft.; J. Mackenzie, half-pay Ross and Cromarty fenc.; E. Barnes, 46th ft.; H. Davis, 22d light dragoons; P. Riall, 15th ft.; R. Campbell, half-pay Prince of Wales's fencibles; W. Brooke, 5th dragoon guards; Hon. W. Ponsonby, 5th dragoon guards; T. Molyneux, half-pay 104th ft.; H. Baillie, half-pay Surrey rangers; E. Macdonnell, half-pay 105th ft.; G. A. Armstrong, half-pay 96th ft.; W. Doran, 79th ft.; A. Fitzgerald, half-pay 107th foot; B. Forbes, 80th ft.; H. Smith, 27th ft.; W. Peachy, half-pay 108th ft.; J. Butler, royal invalid artillery; W. Inglis, 57th ft.; C. Robinson, royal invalid artillery; J. Vincent, 49th ft.; G. Lewis, royal invalid artillery; R. Lethbridge, half-pay 54th ft.; W. F. Sprye, 77th ft.; H. Proctor, 41st ft.; J. Brown, royal staff corps; J. Walker, late royal Irish art.; W. Hutchinson, half-pay 12th garr. batt.; D. Seddon, half-pay late 22d light drag.; G. R. Ainslie, 25th foot; J. Byng, 3d reg. foot-guards; T. Brisbane, half-pay late York rangers; R. O'Donovan, 6th dragoons; C. Neville, royal invalid artillery; H. Cuyler, 85th ft.; Hon. T. W. Fermor, 3d reg. foot-guards; J. Hall, half-pay 20th ft.; A. Halkett, New Brunswick fencibles; H. Swayne, late royal Irish artillery; Hon. W. J. Gore, half-pay 9th ft.; J. B. Skerrett, 47th ft.; J. A. Stuart, half-pay 20th ft.; Hon. W. Fitzroy, half-pay 85th ft.; Sir W. Kerr, kn. half-pay late 2d light dragoons; D. Pack, 71st ft.; C. Griffiths, half-pay ancient Irish fencibles; Sir G. T. Calcraft, kn. 3d drag. guards; Lord R. E. H. Somerset, 4th dragoons; H. P. Thomas, half-pay royal waggon train; J. Pieton, 12th ft.; B. Travers, 56th ft.; E. Scott, 96th ft.; W. Mac Caskill, half-pay late 92d ft.; G. Wilson, 39th ft.; J. Crougey, 72d ft.; F. W. Buller, Coldstream reg. foot guards; J. R. Broadhead, half-pay late 121st ft.; T. Bradford, 82d ft.; T. G. Elrington, half-pay 115th ft.; J. G. Clay, half-pay 24th light dragoons; W. Lockhart, 30th ft.; A. C. Jackson, 67th ft.; R. Ross,

Ross, 20th ft. ; Hon. W. Blaquiere, half-pay Birmingham fencibles ; H. G. Barry, 15th ft. ; T. Browne, 69th ft. ; L. de Watteville, Watteville's reg. ; J. Lambert, 1st reg. foot guards ; J. W. Gordon, royal African corps ; M. Head, 13th light dragoons ; J. Fuller, Coldstream reg. foot guards ; M. Power, 32d ft. ; A. Gordon, 67th ft. ; T. G. Montresor, 22d light dragoons ; M. C. D. Griffith, 1st reg. foot guards ; R. Darling, 51st ft. ; W. H. Campbell, 31st ft. ; J. F. Kelly, 1st reg. foot guards ; G. Horsford, 18th ft. ; E. Marriott, 24th ft. ; L. MacQuarrie, 73d ft. ; S. Gibbs, 59th ft. ; and H. Taylor, Coldstream reg. foot guards—to be Colonels in the Army.

Lieutenant-Colonels Sir R. T. Wilson knt. 20th light dragoons ; M. Lord Aylmer, Coldstream foot guards—to be Aides-de-Camp to the King.

Majors W. Armstrong, 65th ft. ; J. Kearney, 2d dragoon guards ; E. J. O'Brien, half-pay Princess Charlotte of Wales's fencibles ; J. Cooke, half-pay 28th dragoons ; T. Forster, half-pay York hussars ; C. De Vogelsang, Roll's reg. ; J. Dunsmore, half-pay late 10th garr. batt. ; J. D. Morgan, half-pay 5th ft. ; J. Le Mesurier, half-pay 17th ft. ; R. Gore, half-pay York fusileers ; A. Stewart, half-pay 4th ft. ; Hon. D. G. Hallyburton, half-pay Corsican rangers ; Hon. J. Ramsay, half-pay Clan-alpine fencibles ; J. F. Brown, 28th ft. ; J. A. Farquarson, 25th ft. ; G. Robertson, Canadian fencibles ; R. Owen, half-pay 5th garr. batt. ; Hon. H. A. B. Craven, half-pay independents ; W. Campbell, 78th ft. ; C. Macquarie, 42d ft. ; C. Hill, 50th ft. ; J. M'Dougal, half-pay 27th ft. ; A. G. Norcott, 95th ft. ; G. Evans, 2d West India reg. ; C. Bruce, 39th ft. ; N. Green, half-pay 35th ft. ; J. F. Fitzgerald, 60th ft. ; C. Hicks, 24th ft. ; D. Macbean, 89th ft. ; J. Shortall, late royal Irish artillery ; R. Legge, late royal Irish art. ; R. Crauford, late royal Irish art. ; A. Macleod, 59th foot ; M. J. Dusaure, chasseurs Britanniques ; A. C. Zweifel, Meuron's reg. ; D. Rattray, 1st ft. ; W. Carden, 25th light dragoons ; C. Tudor, royal waggon train ; J. Erskine, 48th ft. ; A. B. Clifton, 3d dragoon guards ; W. Marlay, 3d West India reg. ; and E. Missett, half-pay 8th garr. batt.—to be Lieutenant-Cols. in the Army.

Captains C. Keane, royal art. ; R. Buckner, royal art. ; H. Evelegh, royal art. ; A. Maclachlan, 69th ft. ; W. Parke, 2d ft. ; A. Rumpler, 60th ft. ; C. De la H. Bouverie, 60th foot ; G. Braun, 60th ft. ; R. S. Brough, royal art. ; C. C. Bingham, royal art. ; G. Muttlebury, 69th ft. ; R. Kelly, 47th ft. ; J. Dyer, royal art. ; J. Miller, 68th ft. ; G. W. Barr, 32d ft. ; T. Caffin, 5th West India reg. ; D. B. Davies, 100th ft. ; A. Bredon, royal art. ; R. W. Mills, 45th ft. ; J. Marsden, 11th ft. ; W. H. Ford, royal engineers ; H. Edgar, 23d

ft. ; F. W. Mulcasten, royal engineers ; T. Murphy, 5th West India reg. ; S. G. Adye, royal art. ; R. O'F. Friend, 41st ft. ; and A. Clarke, 40th ft. ;—to be Majors in the Army.

Staff—To be Aides-de-Camp to the King, Col. H. Davies, 22d light dragoons ; Col. D. Pack, 71st ft. ; Col. Lord R. E. H. Somerset, 4th dragoons ; Col. G. Wilson, 39th ft. ; Col. F. W. Buller, Coldstream guards ; and Col. R. Ross, 20th ft.

Admiralty-office, July 31. This day, in pursuance of the King's pleasure, the following Flag-officers of His Majesty's fleet were promoted ; viz.

Admirals of the White—Skeffington Lutwidge, esq. ; Geo. Montagu, esq. ; Right Hon. Geo. Lord Keith, K. B. ; Jas. Pigott, esq. ; Right Hon. Wm. Lord Radstock ; Thomas Mackenzie, esq. ; and Sir Roger Curtis, bart.—to be Admirals of the Red.

Admirals of the Blue—William Young, esq. ; Right Hon. James Lord Gambier ; Philip Patton, esq. ; Sir Charles Morice Pole, bart. ; John Leigh Douglas, esq. ; William Swiney, esq. ; Charles Edmund Nugent, esq. ; Charles Powell Hamilton, esq. ; Edmund Dod, esq. ; Sir Charles Cotton, bart. ; John Thomas, esq. ; Jas. Brine, esq. ; Sir Erasmus Gower, knt. ; John Holloway, esq. ; and Geo. Wilson, esq.—to be Admirals of the White.

Vice Admirals of the Red—Sir Charles Henry Knowles, bart. ; Hon. Thos. Pakenham ; Rob. Deans, esq. ; Jas. Hawkins Whitshed, esq. ; Arthur Kempe, esq. ; Smith Child, esq. ; Thos. Taylor, esq. ; Sir John Thomas Duckworth, K. B. ; Sir Robert Calder, bart. ; Hon. Geo. Cranfield Berkeley ; Thos. West, esq. ; Jas. Douglas, esq. ; Peter Aplin, esq. ; Henry Savage, esq. ; Bartholomew Sam. Rowley, esq. ; Sir Richard Bickerton, bart. ; and Geo. Bowen, esq.—to be Admirals of the Blue.

Vice Admirals of the White—Robert Montagu, esq. ; John Fergusson, esq. ; Edw. Edwards, esq. ; and Sir John Borlase Warren, bart. and K. B. to be Admirals of the Blue.

Vice Admirals of the White—Edward Tyrrel Smith, esq. ; Sir Thomas Graves, K. B. ; Thomas Macnamara Russel, esq. ; Sir Henry Trollope, knt. ; Sir Henry Edwyn Stanhope, bart. ; Robert M'Douall, esq. ; Billy Douglas, esq. ; John Wickey, esq. ; John Fish, esq. ; John Knight, esq. ; Edw. Thornborough, esq. ; Sampson Edwards, esq. ; Geo. Campbell, esq. ; Henry Frankland, esq. ; Arthur Phillip, esq. ; and Sir William Geo. Fairfax, knt.—to be Vice Admirals of the Red.

Vice Admirals of the Blue—Sir James Saumarez, bart. and K. B. ; Thos. Drury, esq. ; Albemarle Bertie, esq. ; Right Hon. Wm. Earl of Northesk, K. B. ; James Vashon,

Vashon, esq. ; Thos. Wells, esq. ; and Sir Edw. Pellew, bart.—to be Vice Admirals of the Red.

Vice Admirals of the Blue—Sir Isaac Coffin, bart. ; John Aylmer, esq. ; Sam. Osborn, esq. ; Rich. Boger, esq. ; John Child Purvis, esq. ; Theophilus Jones, esq. ; Wm. Domett, esq. ; Wm. Wolseley, esq. ; John Manley, esq. ; Geo. Murray, esq. ; John Sutton, esq. ; Rob. Murray, esq. ; Hon. Sir Alex. Cochrane, K. B. ; and John Markham, esq.—to be Vice Admirals of the White.

Rear Admiral of the Red—Charles Stirling, esq.—to be Vice Adm. of the White.

Rear Admirals of the Red—Henry D'Esterre Darby, esq. ; Edward Bowater, esq. ; George Palmer, esq. ; Wm. O'Bryen Drury, esq. ; William Essington, esq. ; John M'Dougall, esq. ; James Alms, esq. ; Eliab Harvey, esq. ; Sir Edmund Nagle, knt. ; John Wells, esq. ; Rich. Grindall, esq. ; and Geo. Martin, esq.—to be Vice Admirals of the Blue.

Rear Admirals of the Red—Sir Richard John Strachan, bart. and K. B. ; Sir Wm. Sidney Smith, knt. ; Thos. Sotheby, esq. ; Nathan Brunton, esq. ; Wm. Hancock Kelly, esq. ; John Schank, esq. ; and Hon. Michael De Courcy—to be Vice Admirals of the Blue.

Rear Admirals of the White—Wm. Bentinck, esq. ; Paul Minchin, esq. ; Philip D'Auvergne, Prince of Bouillon ; and John Hunter, esq.—to be Vice Admirals of the Blue.

Rear Admirals of the White—Francis Pender, esq. ; Wm. Albany Otway, esq. ; Geo. Lumsdaine, esq. ; Sir Samuel Hood, bart. and K. B. ; Henry Nicholls, esq. ; Herbert Sawyer, esq. ; Davidge Gould, esq. ; Sir Rich. Goodwin Keats, K. B. ; Rob. Devereux Fancourt, esq. ; Sir Edw. Buller, bart. ; Hon. Rob. Stopford ; Mark Robinson, esq. ; Thos. Revell Shivers, esq. ; Francis Pickmore, esq. ; John Stephens Hall, esq. ; and John Dilkes, esq.—to be Rear Admirals of the Red.

Rear Admirals of the Blue—Wm. Lechmere, esq. ; Thos. Foley, esq. ; Charles Tyler, esq. ; and Rob. Carthew Reynolds, esq.—to be Rear Admirals of the Red.

Rear Admiral of the Blue—Rob. Watson, esq. ; Rt. Hon. Alan Hyde Lord Gardner ; Manley Dixon, esq. ; Geo. Losack, esq. ; Wm. Mitchell, esq. ; Geo. Hart, esq. ; Thos. Bertie, esq. ; Rowley Bulteel, esq. ; Wm. Lake, esq. ; Isaac Geo. Manley, esq. ; John Osborn, esq. ; Edm. Crawley, esq. ; Charles Boyles, esq. ; Sir Thos. Williams, knt. ; Thos. Hamilton, esq. ; Sir Thomas Boulden Thompson, bart. ; and Geo. Countess, esq.—to be Rear Admirals of the White.

And the undermentioned Captains were also appointed Flag-officers of His Majesty's fleet, viz.

John Laugharne, esq. ; Wm. Hargood, esq. ; Geo. Gregory, esq. ; John Ferrier, esq. ; Rich. Inledon Bury, esq. ; Robert Moorsom, esq. ; Sir Charles Hamilton, bart. ; Hon. Henry Curzon ; Lawrence Wm. Halsted, esq. ; Edw. Oliver Osborn, esq. ; Sir Harry Neale, bart. ; Sir Joseph Sidney Yorke, knt. ; Hon. Arthur Kaye Legge ; Francis Fayerman, esq. ; Right Hon. Geo. Earl of Galloway ; Thos. Francis Fremantle, esq. ; Sir Francis Laforey, bart. ; Philip Charles Durham, esq. ; and Israel Pellew, esq.—to be Rear Admirals of the Blue.

The King has been pleased to appoint Benj. Hallowell, esq. ; Geo. Johnstone Hope, esq. ; the Right Hon. Lord Amelius Beauclerk ; and James Nicoll Morris, esq.—to be Colonels in His Majesty's Royal Marine Forces, in the room of Wm. Hargood, esq. ; Rob. Moorsom, esq. ; Sir Charles Hamilton, bart. ; and the Hon. Henry Curzon—appointed Flag-officers of His Majesty's fleet.

War-office, July 25. His Majesty has been pleased to promote the following Officers of the Royal Marines, as undermentioned ; viz.

Colonel—Andrew Burn, to be a Major-General in the Army.

Captains—Paul Hunt ; Ephraim Bomford ; B. Dickenson ; Geo. Wolfe ; and Wm. Barry—to be Majors in the Army.

War-office, Aug. 4. His Majesty has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned Officers of the East India Company's forces, to take rank by Brevet in His Majesty's Army in the East Indies only, as follows :

Colonels J. Richardson, H. Oakes, E. Trapaud, D. M'Neile, T. Marshall, C. Reynolds, W. Kinsey, T. Bowser, B. Close, H. Stafford, J. Morris, P. Powell, R. Phillips, R. Bruce, H. C. Palmer, R. Blair, A. Kyd—to be Major Generals.

Lieutenant Colonels N. Carnagie, J. Horsford, J. Gordon, T. S. Bateman, R. Bell, T. Clarke, W. H. Blackford, M. Grant, J. Baillie, W. Williamson, A. Disney, J. Brunton, J. Cuppage, R. Lang, H. P. Lawrence, H. White, G. Martindell, C. Rumley, G. S. Brown, W. D. Fawcett, and H. Woodington—to be Colonels.

Captains P. Littleton, J. M. Stewart, G. Eagle, M. Macnamara, W. Sturrock, A. Fraser, J. Anderson, J. D. Sherwood, L. B. Morris, R. Berrie, T. Hill, G. Fuller, G. Mason, T. Maran, R. Spottiswoode, F. Drummond, A. Macleod, E. W. Butler, G. Hickman, N. Cambridge, D. H. Dalton, G. Pemington, A. Campbell, H. Jacques, A. Green, M. Macleod, A. Maxwell, J. Mouat, R. Stevenson, D. Robertson, J. M. Johnson, J. Meiler, Sir T. Ramsay, J. Taylor, R. Hetzler, C. Brown, H. Greene, A. N. Mathews, W. Hopper, T. Amburey, and T. Wood—to be Majors.

Foreign-office, July 27. J. Parke, esq. Consul in the Island of Iceland.

Queen's-palace, Aug. 8. Right Hon. Richard Lord Chetwynd, one of the Clerks of the Privy Council, *vice* Sir Stephen Cotterell, who retires.

BIRTHS.

July **A**T the Castle of Nymphenberg, 21. **A** the Queen of Bavaria, a dau.

27. At Mount Browne, Ireland, the seat of the Right hon. Denis Browne, the wife of John Cator, esq. of Beckenham place, Kent, a dau.

28. At Denham-green, the Hon. Mrs. Erskine, of Cardross, a son.

29. The wife of Mr. Charles Philip Galabin, of the Union Fire-office, Cornhill, a dau.

31. In Hill-street, the wife of George Baring, esq. a son.

Lately, At Addington, Scotland, Lady Harriet Mitchell, sister to His Grace the Duke of Beaufort, a dau.

In Bloomsbury-square, the wife of Peter Blackburn, esq. a dau.

Lady Harriet Bagot, a son.

In Upper Grosvenor-street, the wife of Horace Beckford, esq. of Stapleton, Dorset, a son.

At Stoke Rochford, the wife of Edmund Turnor, esq. a son.

Aug. 1. At Brighton, the wife of the Hon. Edward John Turnour, youngest son of the Earl of Winterton, a dau. still-born.

4. At Henham-hall, Suffolk, Lady Rous, a son.

In Duchess-street, Portland-place, the wife of Dr. Crotch, of twin daughters.

5. At Clanville-lodge, near Auddver, the wife of Brownlow Mathew, esq. a son.

8. At Ramsgate, Lady Frances Buchanan Riddell, of Riddell, a son.

At Edinburgh, Lady Anne Wharton Duff, a dau.

11. At the house of John Ley, esq. St. Margaret-street, Westminster, Lady Frances Ley, a dau.

At Dalhousie-castle, the Countess of Dalhousie, a dau. still-born.

14. At Oatfield-house, East Lothian, Mrs. Wallace, a son.

At Louth, the wife of Rev. T. H. C. Orme, a son.

18. At Wear-house, near Exeter, the lady of Sir J. T. Duckworth, a son.

At Exeter barracks, Lady Isabella de Chabot, the lady of the Viscomte de C, major in the 9th light dragoons, son of Comte de Tarnac, a son. Her ladyship is fourth sister to His Grace the Duke of Leinster.

21. At Sir F. Baring's, Lee, Kent, the wife of Tho. Road Kempe, of Herstmonceux-castle, Sussex, a son and heir.

24. At Rolleston, Staffordshire, the lady of Sir Oswald Mosley, bart. M. P. a dau.

MARRIAGES.

July **A**T Swindon, Wilts (under the 10. **A** sanction of the High Court of Chancery) the Rev. George Garlick, of Painswick, to Miss Smith, dau. of the late John S. esq. of that place.

16. Robert Marriot, esq. of Brook-hall, Northamptonshire, to Dorothy, 2d dau. of George Appleby, esq. of Barrow, co. Lincoln.

23. Mr. Robert Hesselwood, manager of J. K. Pickard's, esq. lead-works in Hull, to Miss Firth, dau. of Mr. F. of Patrington.

25. By special licence, John Henry Smyth, esq. eldest son of the Right hon. John S. of Heath, to Sarah Caroline, second dau. of the late Henry Ibbetson, esq. of St. Anthony's, Cumberland.

26. Rev. John Beresford, eldest son of the Hon. and most reverend his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Tuam, to the only daughter and heiress of the late Robert Horseley, esq. late of Bolam, Northumb.

30. Mr. Wm. Mortimer, surgeon, to Miss Mansel, dau. of the late Robert M. of Glamorganshire, esq. and cousin of the present Bishop of Bristol.

31. John Downe, esq. eldest son of Richard D. esq. banker, of Bartholomew-lane, to Anne, eldest dau. of Thos. Mortimer Kelson, esq.

Paul Methuen, esq. of Corsham-house, Wilts, to the eldest daughter of the late Sir Henry Paulett St. John Mildmay, bart.

Rev. Robinson Elsdale, 2d master of Manchester free grammar-school, to Marianne, eldest dau. of Rev. Wm. Leeves, rector of Wrington, Somerset.

Lately, Rev. John Whittington, rector of Cold Aston, Gloucestershire, to Elizabeth, relict of John Reincker Kater, esq. of Bristol.

Thomas Ovey, jun. esq. of Mount Pleasant, Reading, to Eliza youngest dau. of M. Slater, esq. of Walworth.

Sir Wm. Pole, of Shute-house, Devon, bart. to Miss Charlotte Frazer.

Edward Stracey, esq. of Parliament-street, to Miss Brooksbank, heiress of the late Wm. B. esq. of Beach, co. Chester.

At Edinburgh, Dr. Brewster, to Julia, youngest dau. of the late Jas. Macpherson, esq. M. P. of Bellirico-house, Scotland.

At Stone, co. Glouc. Geo. Bourne, esq. 85th foot, late of Skendleby Thorpe, co. Lincoln, to Mrs. Bulkeley, only dau. of the late Wm. Paty, esq. of Bristol.

Rev. Rich. Dods, rector of Fleet, Lincolnshire, to Miss Stanger, of Fleet.

Rev. Edw. Whitby, to Mary, 2d dau. of the late Benj. Way, esq. of Denham-place, Bucks.

Rev. D. Prothero, rector of Landilo, Carmarthenshire, to Miss Watkins, dau. of Thos. W. esq. of Highway, near Swansea.

Rev. Thos. Slater, rector of Wilby, Notts, to Miss Luck, of Overstone.

Licut.

Lieut.-col. Pierce to Miss Lester.

Rev. W. C. Clack, rector of Moreton-hampstead, to Miss Naylor, of Coombe Royal, Kingsbridge, Devon.

Rev. B. Lumley, rector of Dalby, Yorkshire, to Miss Bennett, dau. of the late John B. esq. of Barton, Lincolnshire.

Martin Diederich Rucker, esq. of Upper Thames-street, to Sarah, 2d dau. of J. Evans, esq. of Walworth.

Mr. C. Holder, of Nailsea, to Miss Cary, dau. of M. Cary, esq. of Kingston, with a fortune of 30,000*l*.

Lieut.-col. Walsh, to the widow of C. Hopkins, esq.

J. C. Winder, esq. of East Lenham, to Frances, dau. of the late Rob. Harrison, esq. of Acton-hall, Charing, Kent.

Rev. E. W. Ingram, rector of Stanford, Worcestershire, to Miss J. Onslow, 2d dau. of the very reverend the Dean of Worcester.

Henry Patterson, jun. esq. to Anna eldest dau. of Sir Thos. Turton, bart. M. P.

Rev. Charles Mosey, rector of Southwick, Hants; to Charlotte, eldest dau. of Francis Fownes Luttrell, esq.

Richard Curran, esq. eldest son of the Right hon. John P. O. master of the rolls in Ireland, to Mrs. Wiysel, of York-place.

The Hon. Thos. Mullins, 2d son of the Right hon. Lord Ventry, to Mrs. Archer, dau. of Mrs. Reader, of Brunswick-square, and widow of the late Major-gen. Archer.

August 1. Wm. Bolland, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Elizabeth, third dau. of John Bolland, esq. of Clapham.

2. Rev. Edw. Allen, son of Wm. A. esq. of Lewisham, to Anne, the youngest dau. of John St. Barbe, esq. of Blackheath.

Rev. John Cholmeley, rector of Brandiston, Norfolk, to Selina Eliza, third dau. of Richard Puller, esq.

Rev. Wm. Hammersley, vicar of Cheswardine, Salop, to Constantia, second dau. of the Rev. Dr. Davenport, rector of Bardwell, and minister of Sapiston, Suffolk.

4. Lieut.-gen. Sir David Baird, bart. K. B. to Miss Preston Campbell.

6. At Woodford, Michael Henry Percival, esq. to the eldest dau. of Sir Charles Flower, bart.

Robert Foster Grant, esq. to Mary Blade, only dau. of Nathanael Dalton, esq. of Stranks-house, Somersetshire.

9. At Snarestone, George Moore, jun. esq. of Appleby, to the only dau. of John Drummond, esq. of Snareston-hall, Leicest.

John Clarke, of Wigston-hall, co. Leic. esq. to Catharine Martha, eldest dau. of Thomas Baddeley, of Newport, Salop, esq.

11. At Barton under Needham, Staffordshire, George Birch, esq. of Blakenhall, to the only dau. of Thos. Cockayne, esq. of Ickleford-house, Herts.

13. At Little Horsted, Sir George Clark, bart. of Penniwick, to Maria, second dau.

of Ewan Saw, esq. and niece of Lord Ellenborough.

14. At Northfleet, Benj. Sharpe, esq. of Fleet-street, banker, to Anne, eldest dau. of Benj. Kennet, esq.

At Aldenham, Herts, Story, esq. to Mrs. Amherst, widow of the late John A. of Kent, esq. and one of the daughters of Caleb Lomax, esq.

15. At Ufford, Suffolk, Christopher Armstrong, esq. to Sarah, second dau. of Rev. Jacob Chilton, rector of Eyke.

At Godmanchester, Huntingdonshire, at 2 o'clock P. M. by the Rev. Simon Lepseker, Mr. Jonas Lazarus, silversmith and jeweller, of Lincoln; to the beautiful and accomplished Miss Rosceia Nathan, dau. of Mr. M. L. Nathan, silversmith and jeweller, of the former place. The marriage ceremony was performed in Mr. Nathan's garden, in the presence of a numerous company of Jews and Christians (at least 200 persons), under an elevated canopy supported by four youths. A band of musick, playing a grand martial air, preceded the bridegroom, who was attended by the bride's father and grandfather: some minutes after, they were followed by the bride (veiled), attended by her mother and grandmother. Four green wax tapers were burning during the ceremony. The bride was led several times round the bridegroom; and the ring was put on the forefinger of her left hand, where it remained till the next day, and was then placed on the usual finger appropriated for that purpose. At the conclusion, a glass was handed round to the happy couple and their relations, out of which they all drank; it was then laid under the bridegroom's feet, and by him stamped to pieces. After the ceremony a large party of their friends sat down to a handsome dinner provided for the occasion.

16. J. Egerton, esq. of Gray's-inn, to Mrs. Forbes, dau. of the late Col. Sir John Cumming, and widow of Arthur Forbes, esq.

Evelyn John Shirley, esq. of Easington, Warwickshire, to the only dau. of Arthur Stanhope, esq.

18. Mr. Robert Wm. Herring, of Fleet-street, to Miss Morgan, dau. of Mr. John M. of Ludgate-hill.

John Guise, esq. of Lower Grosvendrop-place, to Maria, 2d dau. of the late Rich. Westmacott, esq.

19. Hon. Philip Sydney Pierrepont, youngest son of the Earl Mauvers, to Georgina, only dau. of the late H. G. Browne, esq. of Imley-park, Northamptonshire, and widow of the late Pryce Edwards, esq. of Talgrath, co. Merioneth.

21. Rev. Benj. Maddock, B. A. to Miss Walker, dau. of the late Rev. Dr. W. of Leicester.

27. Visc. Falmouth to Anne Frances, eldest dau. of Henry Bankes, esq.

A FEW BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF THE LATE MASTER J. R. BOOKER.

ALTHOUGH recollection swells with many circumstances highly interesting to a parental heart, they will chiefly be "kept and pondered there," till that heart shall cease to beat, and the tender intercourse, which has been interrupted by death, shall be renewed in a state of bliss; where will be no more sorrow or separation. Only such incidents will, therefore, here be recorded, as may have an useful or instructive tendency. And one of those incidents occurred when the youthful subject of these brief memoirs was not more than five years old,—proving that the principles of Religion cannot too soon be implanted. "For, whom shall we teach knowledge?" says the Prophet: "Whom shall we make to understand doctrine? even them that are weaned from the milk, and drawn from the breasts." Isaiah xxviii. 9.—Having done something which his tender mother (who is now a Saint in heaven) judged deserving of punishment, she gently corrected him; at the same time telling him "that, by the fault, he had offended his Heavenly Father." Soon afterwards the child was missing; and his mother and aunt became somewhat alarmed respecting his safety: when the latter (without his perceiving her) discovered him, in one of the most retired places he could find, prostrate upon his knees, with his little hands uplifted in a most earnest manner, in the act of devout supplication to God to pardon.—When about the same age, while walking with him in the fields, a dead hedge-hog was observed near the path, which greatly excited his wonder and curiosity. After giving him some information concerning its former habits and economy, I concluded by observing, "that it probably owed its death to a persuasion, very generally received, that hedge-hogs sucked the teats of cows while lying down in their pastures." Immediately on hearing this (before I had expressed my own disbelief of the circumstance) he began, with a small stick which he had in his hand, very attentively to examine the mouth of the dead animal; cautiously asking, at the same time, whether it had attained its full growth? On being told that I never saw one larger in my life, he exclaimed, "Why, Papa, it is impossible! for look at the size of the poor thing's mouth, and look at the size of the teats of a cow. Its mouth would hardly take in one of my fingers: while the teat of a cow is as thick as my wrist." Then, plaintively commiserating it, he said, "Poor creature! poor creature!

if upon that charge thou hast been killed, thou hast suffered most unjustly*." The reader will conclude the little Naturalist was caressed and commended for his observation. May thousands of ill-judging men learn wisdom from this child, and spare, in future, a persecuted, harmless species of animals, physically incapable of committing the wrongs imputed to them! On the contrary, they are beneficial to man; being destructive only of slugs and noxious reptiles, which secrete themselves by day in banks and hedges, and at night sally forth to devour the fruits of the garden or the labours of the field. The same accuracy of observation distinguished the dear boy throughout his short and innocent life. Nor did any one ever come frequently as lighted. Of culture he was respectable gentleman and expert the place which declared—"that something by relative to land whenever his companion concern evinced family at the befel him, we decid, all who terest in his school (being old) his indulg box with a I which, he was long while. came and wh ear: "Papa, divide my care my schoolfell they were th serving for bi On embracing "Some natur

them soon," and entered, with all the vivacity and sweetness of disposition which were so peculiar to him, into the sports and amusements of his new companions. At the first vacation, when he came home from school, he one day said to me—"Father, I shall be obliged to you if, in future, you will not let me be a parlour-boarder: for I think the little distinctions and indulgences I receive make my schoolfellows envious. Indeed, I am sure they do not like me so well as they would if I were treated just as they are; and I do

* This sentiment and remark will apply to some communications lately inserted in the pages of the Gentleman's Magazine on this subject.

not wish to be treated otherwise." About two years afterwards, on saying I had an intention of placing him at another seminary, for the sake of having him nearer to me, he replied, "I think, Papa, it will be best to let me remain where I am another year; for Mr. T——— will make us work: and, in that space of time, I shall go with more credit to the school you mention." Unfortunately, I acquiesced: and, before the expiration of that year, the dreadful calamity happened! a calamity which deprived me of a son—too amiable and too good for the present world!

"Thus Heav'n doth oft convey
Those first from the dark prison of their
clay,
Who are most fit for Heav'n."

Of his mind, the few simple circumstances here related will furnish a faint picture. Of his person it were frivolous to speak; since a face and a form which were most animated and pleasing are now invested with angelic beauty. His acquirements, for his age, were perhaps extraordinary; being only just turned of twelve when the disastrous 5th of November arrived. In Latin and French he had made a considerable progress. Of his own language he had an accurate and critical knowledge. In arithmetic he had proceeded as far as decimal fractions and the cube root. He wrote and drew beautifully. And, that he was well versed in Geography, the following little anecdote will demonstrate. News having just arrived of the capture, by our forces, of a particular island in the West Indies, his master and medical attendants, after communicating to him an account of the pleasing event, entered into an argument respecting the geographical situation of the island; one stating it to lie in such a latitude, and the others somewhat differing in opinion: when the juvenile pupil and patient (though writhing with torture at the time, from the painful process of dressing his wounds) said, "Sirs, I beg your pardon; but I think you are all wrong: for, if I mistake not, you will find it lies so many degrees," &c. On the gentlemen returning to the parlour, where I was anxiously waiting to know the state

of my dear boy, his master related the circumstance, and said, "Now let us see who is right:" and immediately turned to the terrestrial globe, which stood upon a table in the room; when the intelligent little sufferer was discovered to have given an opinion perfectly accurate. Nor was his recollection less perfect with respect to history, whether antient or modern; and especially natural history, of which he was remarkably fond, making whatever he read, on these and other subjects, his own; eagerly imbibing knowledge, as the thirsty earth drinks in the dew. His feeble hands, though trembling with the fatigue of holding his books, while lying in bed, would scarcely ever quit them when he had nobody to converse with. Nay, for a long time he had only the use of one hand, *much of the flesh, and all the nails, having been burnt off the other**, in his endeavours to extinguish the flames which were consuming him; yet with this single hand would he retain, till the close of day, some volume that was calculated to improve and adorn his mind. And the reader may be assured that the Volume of Inspiration was not by him neglected; for every other kind of knowledge was considered but subordinate to that "which maketh wise unto salvation."—One day, during his long and painful confinement, when conversing with him on some important topics of religion, and afterwards praying with him, I said, "I hope, my dear boy, you do not neglect your private devotions; since one fervent prayer from your own heart will be of much more avail than a thousand from mine." To which he replied, with great earnestness, "Neglect them! no, surely not, Papa; for I am convinced none but God can restore me." On asking him whether he suited any part of his prayers to his then present situation? he said, "Yes, always; as well as I can." "Give me a specimen," said I. "Why," he answered, "I pray that God, who, for some wise purpose, has been pleased to permit this calamity to befall me, may also be pleased, in his mercy, to support me under it; and either in his own good time to restore me from it, or take me to himself." The pious reader must suppose

* This was the only injured part of his delicate frame which I had fortitude enough ever to see; and, on first seeing *that* (which was not till the young nails and flesh began again to grow) my countenance expressed, I believe, the wounded feelings of my mind: when, in a lively encouraging tone, he said, "My dear Father, I never cared much about this" (holding up his mangled, emaciated arm) "I never cared much about this, otherwise than as it made me more helpless—this was but a mere flea-bite." May no other parent ever suffer anguish like that which wrung my heart through all the stages of his suffering! And, as similar disasters have recently occurred at Eton, at Winchester, and at Hereford, occasioned by gunpowder, may those disasters, as well as the one which destroyed my son, operate as a lasting caution to heedless youths, in every place, how they use so dangerous an article! This is my principal motive, Mr. Urban, for troubling you and your readers with these mournful particulars.

I could

I could not but commend this prayer. Yet such was the young suffering Saint's humility, and mistrust of his own performances, that he requested "a proper one might be composed for him." I told him his own was a very proper one; and desired he would continue to use it, embodied in his usual forms, and varied as favourable or unfavourable symptoms might require. Nevertheless, I said, another should be prepared for him, to use occasionally; and accordingly gave him the following: "O almighty and most merciful God! in whose hands my breath is, and from whom cometh my salvation, I, thy youthful servant, looking up to Thee, in my present state of suffering, as the Author of life, of health, and every human comfort, do humbly beseech Thee to bless the means used for my recovery. Thy Holy Word informs me that, without thy permission, not even a sparrow falleth to the ground: therefore, I know that, for some wise purpose, Thou hast permitted my present trials to visit me. Oh! may they conduce to my temporal good, and work for me a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory! Thy Holy Word informs me also, that Thou "givest healing, and bindest up them that are bruised*." Lord, heal my wounds, I pray Thee, and support my feeble nature; that, restored by thy mercy to strength and soundness, I may live to thy praise; and never (like the nine ungrateful men whom my Redeemer recovered from their leprosy) be forgetful of thy goodness; but, after the example of the tenth, "who returned and fell down at his feet, giving him thanks," may I retain a lasting sense of thy favour. And, like *him* whose crippled limbs were strengthened at the beautiful gate of the Temple, may I joyfully pour forth my thanksgivings; evermore acknowledging Thee my gracious restorer and deliverer, through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen." After his removal, in a litter, to the residence of his excellent grandmother, where he died, on a pitying friend observing to him that he had suffered, she was afraid, a great deal, and particularly by so long a confinement to his bed (about 18 months having then passed over him in that state) he replied, "Yes, my confinement *has* been long: but what is it compared with *that* of my good uncle †? He has seldom been out of *his* bed for several years; and I have not yet been confined to *mine* for two. You speak also of my sufferings: it is true I *have* suffered a great deal, and still must suffer. But I think not of evils that are past, nor of evils that are to come. I consider only my present com-

* Ecclesiasticus xxxviii. 2. Ezek. xxxiv. 16.

† John Partridge, of Monmouth, esq. who died just a month after his nephew. See p. 189.

forts." Soon afterwards some very favourable symptoms appearing in his case, the most sanguine hopes were entertained of his speedy recovery; when, by his desire, the following thanksgiving prayer was prepared for him: — "Almighty and all-gracious God! from whom cometh every good and perfect gift; who art able to bring down the strongest, and to raise up the weakest, by thy power; I bless Thee for the happy change which has taken place in my condition. Oh! be pleased to perfect what Thou hast begun, and give me still greater cause to praise Thee, as the God of my salvation! Be Thou my guide and guardian even unto death. Should the life Thou sparest be lengthened to hoary hairs, grant that it may be spent in holiness and virtue, and every good work; in piety towards Thee, and in usefulness and integrity towards my fellow-creatures! As I grow in years, may I grow in grace; and, like thy holy child Jesus, increase in wisdom as well as in stature, and be in favour both with God and man! Oh! enable me, I pray Thee, to follow his steps here; and, hereafter, may I be received into thine everlasting kingdom, through the merits of the same Jesus Christ, my only Mediator and Redeemer. Amen." The favourable symptoms just alluded to were, alas! but of a delusive nature. A fever soon afterwards seized his enfeebled frame, and filled his anxious friends again with sorrow and alarm. Still he continued the same amiable, resigned, and engaging creature. Not long before his gentle spirit took its flight for the realms of bliss, an affectionate relative overheard him moaning as if in extreme pain; and tenderly endeavouring to soothe him, he said, "I am in pain, and cannot help expressing it: but I do not murmur. No: I *have* borne, and I *will* bear, whatever God may please to do with me." When every hope of recovery had vanished, and the only concern of those who loved him was, that his passage, from a state of suffering, might be smoothed into one of unending felicity, I prayed over and passionately kissed him, commending his spirit into the hands of the God who gave it. On which, he fixed his dying eyes upon me, with a look that was more than mortal, with a sweetness and vivacity that told me "the bitterness of death was passed;" or rather that its "sting" was taken away. Again having tenderly embraced and blessed him, he faintly articulated "Amen! Amen!" and shortly after he expired without a groan. My lovely boy, may my last end be like thine!

Accipe et hæc, manuum tibi quæ monumenta mearum [amorem*.
Sint, puer! et longum parentis testentur
L. B.

* Virgil.

Vol. LXXX. pp. 195, 292. The sum left by the late Mr. Cavendish to Lord George Cavendish, and his three sons, proves to be full 700,000*l.* His brother, the kind-hearted and charitable Mr. Frederick Cavendish, of Market-street, succeeds to a landed estate of 6000*l.* a year, a sum which can no way add to his comforts, except that it enables him to extend the sphere of his boundless benevolence.

P. 577. A tomb-stone, with the following inscription, has lately been erected in Aldgate Church-yard:

Sacred to the memory of
THOMAS EBRAH, Citizen and Corn-meter,
who was shot by a Life Guardsman,
on the 9th of April, 1810,
in the shop of Mr. Goodeve, Fenchurch-st.
and died on the 17th of the said month,
in the 24th year of his age.

The Coroner's Inquest brought in a verdict,
Murdered by a Life Guardsman unknown.

"Thus saith the Lord God, my right hand shall not spare the sinners; and my sword shall not cease over them that shed innocent blood upon the earth."—2 Esdras, xv. 21, 22.

P. 487. Memoirs of the early life of Joseph Cooper Walker, esq. were given in our vol. LVII. p. 34.

P. 500. The following extraordinary inscription has lately been cut upon a tomb-stone, at the back of St. Martin's Church, in the small piece of burying ground in Church-court:

Sacred to the memory of
JOHN IRWIN, Esq. of Sligo, in Ireland,
Surgeon to his Majesty's Forces,
who died on the 22d day of April, 1810,
aged 38 years;

A victim, like thousands of our gallant
Countrymen,

to the fatal consequences of the
unfortunate Expedition to the Scheldt,
commanded by JOHN EARL OF CHATHAM.

P. 507. Of Hornby, the author of Three Letters on Dugdale's Baronage, &c. see our vol. LIV. pp. 264 and 328, where no notice is taken of the pamphlet having ever been ascribed to Dr. Rawlinson.

P. 537, col. 2, l. 15, read *Coccinella*.

P. 538. The paragraph beginning "The ingenious Mr. White of Selborne," with the whole following, (of course without a repetition of the signature,) should have been introduced as a note, at the bottom of the page, referring by an asterisk to the close of the sentence ending "facilitate or excite a production in corresponding ratio of benefit."

P. 677. The late Rev. Peter Bmans was born in London, educated at Mile-end academy; and, after various successive settlements, at Dorking, Ipswich, Nottingham, and other places, finally fixed at Coventry. Through his long life, he had never once lain on the bed of sickness; till, on a visit

at the house of his friend, the Rev. J. H. Bransby, in Dudley, he was suddenly seized with a painful disorder; from which, however, probably he might have found, from surgical aid, effectual relief: but another disease, the *angina pectoris*, unfortunately not rare at this time, discovered its alarming progress and fatal power; and, amidst the kind, attentive, unremitted, but alas! unavailing cares of weeping friendship, and of medical skill, with all the perfect resignation, and calm tranquillity, which nothing but religious principle and Christian hope can inspire, he died, not leaving one surviving relation, near or distant, to lament his loss; but followed to his grave by the deep and lasting regrets of all who had the happiness to know him.

Vol. LXXXI. p. 94. Admiral Sir George Young, of the White, who died lately at Formosa Place, his seat in Berks, was one of the oldest and bravest officers in the service. He was of the great Boscawen's school, and during an honourably spent life, performed some brilliant things in general as well as in single actions, both at home and abroad. He sailed under the gallant Sir Charles Saunders, and was honoured by his public thanks for the coolness, intrepidity, and abilities which he evinced in several battles. He was one of those heroes who boarded, cut out, and carried away the *Bienfaisant* and another ship of the line, with their conquered crews, from under the enemy's batteries of Louisbourg-harbour in 1758. At Quebec, he distinguished himself in all his co-operations, by land and water, with the brave General Wolfe; whose encomiums of him were officially communicated to his Majesty's Ministers in the course of a glorious campaign, which History has recorded a chef d'œuvre of British valour. He served too with great éclat in the East Indies. To be short, he was one of the best of men, one of the best of patriots, and one of the best of officers, as his intimate friend, that excellent man, Capt. Edward Thompson, who was an honour to our nature as well as our Navy, often said: So said our immortal Nelson also, after whom one of Admiral Young's grandsons has been Christian-named Horatio. But having been either confined by gout, or bed-ridden, for many years past, his King and Country have consequently been deprived of his services. His only surviving son, Mr. Samuel Young, inherits all his estates and funded property. The accomplished Lady Young is to have her town-house (built by her father, the late Dr. William Battie) in Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury, (additional to her Ladyship's dowry; and their amiable daughter an ample fortune. Amongst the different legacies to other relatives and friends, he has willed

willed a handsome one to Admiral Sir Thomas Boulden Thompson.

P. 136. We take the earliest possible opportunity of counteracting the injurious effects of a misinformation, with respect to a gentleman of a most blameless and exalted character. We have been informed that he was not related to the celebrated Bishop mentioned in our last Magazine; and that he certainly never was a Scotch clergyman, but in reality that he, and his father before him, and all the family, were Dissenters from the Scotch Establishment, and uniformly of the Episcopal persuasion; and above all, that it was a most injurious insinuation, that *he was deeply infected with infidel principles, or ever so much as suspected of infidelity by any one who knew him in the large town in which he lived, respected, and most respectable, as a firm believer in Christianity; as can and may be well ascertained by the surviving son of the worthy minister Dr. Gordon, who is a worthy minister at present in the Established Church of this Kingdom, and by Dr. Gordon's successor in the Episcopal Chapel of Aberdeen, now an eminent minister in an Episcopal Church of this Metropolis.*

DEATHS.

1809, IN the Port of Luft, in Persia, Nov. 27. near the Gulph of Bussorah, Lieut. Standish Weld, of his Majesty's 47th Regiment, youngest son of Edmund Weld, esq. of Molesworth-street, Dublin. This young officer was engaged in the attack and destruction of Rass al Khyma, in Persia, on the 12th and 13th days of the month, in which he unhappily fell. He was also present at the siege and reduction of Buenos Ayres, on the East Coast of South America—and he had to boast of what falls not to the lot of many; namely, that in the short space of a year and six months, he bore, as Ensign, the British standard through the four quarters of the Globe.

1810, Feb. 26. Of an inflammation in the lungs, in his 30th year, at St. Ippolits, Herts, the Rev. Christopher Craddock, youngest son of Sheldon Craddock, esq. of Harforth House, Richmond, Yorkshire.

May . . . At St. Helena, on his return from the East Indies, Fred. Gilchrist, esq. surgeon of the Warren Hastings Indianan.

11. At Berbice, Wm. Bedingfield, of Needham Market.

June 1. At Islington, Mr. Joseph White, eminent for his knowledge of coins, as well as of Natural History. His fine series of *Saxon Coins*, he disposed of in his life-time; the remaining part of his collection has lately been brought to the hammer, except the Natural History, and his books, which, we understand, will be sold in one of the Winter months.

5, At Malta, aged 26, Theodore, the

second son of S. Galton, esq. of Dudson, near Birmingham. The amiable and shining qualities of this young man had endeared him to an extensive circle of acquaintance, who anticipated the maturity of a manly and noble character. Desirous of increasing his knowledge by an intercourse with foreign nations, he had travelled through Spain, the Grecian Archipelago, and Asia Minor. Arrived at Malta, on his return to his native country, Death reaped the early and rich harvest of his cultivated mind, andwhelmed the hopes of his expecting friends in sorrow and disappointment.

7. At Malta, in his 18th year, Louis Lardy, Lieutenant of De Meuron's regiment, and son of Lieut.-col. L. commanding the said regiment.

13. In Philadelphia, the celebrated Major Hogan. After leaving this country, it appears, he was some time in the capacity of a Planter at Cuba, whence he went to Washington, and other parts of the Continent, and arrived at Philadelphia only a short time previous to his decease.

July 3. At New-York, aged 46, Thomas Gilliatt, esq.; a native of England, but for many years past an inhabitant of Richmond, Virginia.

9. At Monmouth, after a long life, devoted to usefulness and beneficence, John Partridge, esq.

10. Dr. Cathbert Gordon, brother of the late George G. of Leith.

On the Plains of Almeida, at the head of eight squadrons of the 14th and 15th Light Dragoons, whilst gallantly charging the French cavalry, supported by 300 of their infantry, Lieut.-col. Talbot. The French fired, and killed two subalterns of the 16th, and about ten privates; both the fore legs of Col. T.'s horse were broken; the animal plunged forward and fell, and the Colonel fell over his head on the bayonets of the Enemy, who instantly dispatched him. He was born at Malahyde, near Dublin, and was brother to R. W. Talbot, esq. M. P. for the county of Dublin.

18. At Knightsbridge, the Hon. Mr. Fitzwilliam, (brother to Viscount F.) attorney-at-law.

14. At Maidstone, Mrs. Jane Punnett, relict of Thomas Durrant P. esq.

At Inverness, aged 71, John Watson, esq. late British Consul at Venice.

17. Leonard Ellington, esq. of Old Broad-street, merchant.

19. At Hohenzierletzt, the country-seat of the Duke of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, after a severe illness, which commenced June 30, arising from an abscess in the lungs, Louisa Augusta Wilhelmina Amelia, Queen of Prussia. Her Majesty was the second daughter of the reigning Duke of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, and niece of our most gracious Queen. She was born March

March 10, 1776; and married, Dec. 21, 1793, to the Prince Royal of Prussia, now King; and has left six children to lament the loss of so good a parent. The eldest, the Prince Royal, is in his 15th year; the youngest, born at Koningsberg since the peace of Tilsit, only 18 months. She has been allowed to have been one of the most useful women in the world.

At Oakham, aged 44, Mr. Edward Pyne, jan. draper, &c.

20. At Tickhill castle, Yorkshire, aged 40, Harriett, wife of the Hon. Frederick Lumley. Her remains were interred, on the 26th, in the Earl of Scarborough's family vault at Saxilby, co. Lincoln.

At Barn Elms, Surrey, aged 5, Henry Montague Hoare, youngest son of Henry Hugh Hoare, esq.

On her passage to England, for the recovery of her health, the wife of Mr. J. W. Orderson, the Island of Barbadoes.

Aged 45, Mrs. Eliz. Wardell, wife of Capt. T. W. of Patriot Square, Hackney, and daughter of B. D. Duppa, esq. of Mahmaine Hall, Kent.

21. At Exeter, aged 39, Loftus Otway Bland, esq. R. N. and late Captain of his Majesty's ship Africa. He was the nephew of Gen. Bland, and distinguished for his judgment and intrepidity in the line of his profession, as well as for the milder moral duties of humanity. His illness, contracted in a damp prison in Holland, where he was confined after the loss of the Flora on that coast, was confirmed by an extended cruize in the Baltic during the last autumn, and rapidly hastened his death, which he met with the calm fortitude of a truly Christian Hero.

In Magpie-lane, Oxford, aged 78, Mrs. Susanna Stevens, a maiden lady, of exemplary pious life.

Very suddenly, aged 75, Mrs. Harris, of Hull, a maiden lady, daughter of Rev. John H. formerly a Dissenting minister at Beverley.

22. On his passage from Lisbon, Lieut.-col. Drummond, of the 3d or Old Buffs.

At Perth, John Stewart, esq. second son of the late Sir John S. of Granderrilly, bart.

At Manby hall, near Louth, the wife of Wm. Welfit, esq.

23. At Serlby hall, near Bawtry, Notts, Right hon. Robert-Monckton Arundel, Viscount Galway, Baron of Killard, co. Clare, one of His Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, K. B. His Lordship was born July 4, 1752; succeeded his brother Henry-William, March 2, 1774. He married, first, March 1779, Miss Matthew, daughter of Daniel M. esq. of Felix-hall, Essex; by whom (who died Nov. 19, 1801) he had issue Elizabeth, born Jan. 1, 1780; Henrietta - Maria, born Dec. 5, 1780; William-George (who now succeeds to the title and estates) born March 28, 1782; Robert-Henry, born

May 4, 1783; Charlotte-Penelope, born Nov. 22, 1784; Frances-Jane, born June 18, 1786; Charles-Frederick, born Aug. 16, 1787, died Sept. 4, 1788; Augustus-Philip, born July 2, 1789, died Aug. 20, 1802. Carleton-Thomas, born Jan. 9, 1797. The Viscount married, secondly, Mrs. Drummond, relict of P. A. D. esq. of Bawtry: His remains were interred in the family vault at Felkirk, near Hemsworth.

At Tiverton, Capt. Geo. Andrews, whose services on-board the Agamemnon gained him the esteem and friendship of the late Lord Nelson.

At Clifton, aged 90, Jeremiah Hill, esq.

At St. George's Bristol, aged 96, Mary Hulbert.

At Stamford, aged 36, Miss Banks, daughter of the late Mr. B. of Barholm. Her death was occasioned by drinking a considerable quantity of cold small beer, while in a state of extreme perspiration from dancing.

24. Aged 70, Mr. Henry Freame, of Corsham, Wilts.

At his residence near Newcastle, Anthony Hood, esq. one of the aldermen of that town. He was in apparent health on the day preceding, and in the procession of the gentlemen assembled for the purpose of laying the foundation-stone of the New Court-house, &c. for Northumberland.

In Westmoreland-street, Dublin, aged 40, John Ball, esq.

Suddenly, Rev. John Skelton, vicar of Dunstbourn Rous, Gloucestershire, and late fellow of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, M.A. 1780; B. D. 1789.

25. At Newington, Surrey, aged 26, Charles-John Wye, esq. late of Lincoln's Inn.

At Islington, Mr. Francis Walsh, many years chief clerk of the Three per Cent. Consol. Office, in the Bank of England.

Suddenly, just as he had sat down to dinner, aged 50, Mr. W. Dagon, boatswain of the Carnatic, lying in ordinary at Plymouth.

The wife of Wright Coldham, esq. the present mayor of Nottingham.

Aged 87, Mrs. Manton, of Grantham.

26. At Hastings, after a long illness, Mr. John Downes, of Dyer's-buildings, Holborn.

At Stratford-green, aged 75, John Hawes, esq.

Aged 73, Mr. John Hammond, an opulent farmer and grazier, of Boston.

At Leeds, aged 70, the Rev. W. Sheepshanks, M. A. formerly fellow and tutor of St. John's college, Cambridge; B. A. 1766; M. A. 1769; prebendary of Carlisle; rector of Ovington, in Norfolk; perpetual curate of Sebram, in Cumberland, and minister of St. John's, Leeds. As a tutor he had the honour of educating some of the most exalted characters in the empire, viz. Lord Ellenborough, Sir Spalden Lawrence, Dr. Tomline, Bishop of Lincoln,

soln, &c. He was also the intimate friend of the late Dr. Paley, and the Archbishop of York.

Aged 73, Mr. William Challans, of Sutterton, near Boston. He was parish clerk, sexton, carpenter, and undertaker; and maintained the character of honesty and respectability in all his avocations.

At Stockwith, near Gainsborough, aged 75, Mr. Wm. Dunting, farmer.

27. Suddenly, the eldest daughter of Mr. Grasswell, of Craven-street, Strand.

In South-street, Finsbury, Mrs. Rebecca Tomkins.

Mr. Cox, an excellent drummer of the Boston local militia, many years musician in the band of the South Lincoln militia.

28. At Stoke Newington, Mary, the wife of Ebenezer Johnston, esq.

Mr. R. Hesselwood, manager of Mr. Pickard's lead-works at Hull. His marriage is announced in p. 183.

29. At Boston, Lincolnshire, aged 58, Samuel Barnard, esq. a truly respectable merchant of that place. To enlarge on his undeviating integrity, his uprightness of character, and extensive benevolence, would neither suit the limits of this article, nor the unobtrusive virtues and primitive simplicity of the deceased; yet to pass over in silence those Christian qualifications, which so peculiarly characterized this excellent man, would be equally unjust to the living and the dead; and every one who, like the writer of these lines, has witnessed the constant yet unostentatious piety, the edifying examples, and earnest devotion which Mr. Barnard's family exhibited, must acknowledge them with gratitude. Like the good Cornelius, he served God with all his house; and his paternal care was extended to the salvation of every member who composed it, while those principles which he instilled into the minds of others, always regulated his own in every relation of life. He has left one daughter and five sons, who are worthy to be the children of so good a father. Unlike many parents who wait to bestow their wealth till the grave deprives them of the use of it, he had the satisfaction of placing his four elder sons in situations, suitable to his generosity and tenderness; and had Heaven spared him but a little longer, the youngest also would have been settled in a manner equally advantageous. His memory will long be dear in the circle of his friends: may his example extend beyond it.—His remains were interred on Aug. 4, in the burial-ground of the General Baptist Society at Boston, followed to the grave by his sons and a long train of mourning friends, who attended the following afternoon at the Chapel to hear an impressive funeral discourse delivered by the Rev. Mr. Taylor.

At Dover, Mr. Grimshaw, formerly collector of the Customs at that port.

Thomas King, esq. of Bolton-street, Piccadilly, and of the 100 Acres, Bawstead, Surrey.

In Eyre-street, Hatton Garden, aged 72, Mr. Crutchley, one of the few survivors who served under Gen. Wolfe, at the taking of Quebec and Louisburgh. He was also at the taking of the Havana.

At Clifton, the wife of Richard Blake Deverell, esq. She had retired to rest in perfect health, and within an hour from the time of her awaking was a corpse.

30. At Croft, aged 79, Mr. Samuel Salter, many years master of the Skegness hotel.

Mr. Talley, surveyor of navigations, of Lincoln.

Mrs. Collinson, of Wanstead, Essex.

31. In Crown-street, Westminster, Mr. Powell, assistant clerk to Mr. Chinnery, in the Treasury department. He had been near 20 years in the office.

In Devonshire-street, Queen-square, aged 80, Isaac Demattos, esq.

At the Bush inn, Staines, on his way to London, of a lingering consumption, in the prime of life, Mr. Thomas Griffith, attorney-at-law, partner with Mr. Watts, of Bath; a most respectable and highly esteemed man.

At Kew, Mrs. Sarah Isaacson, youngest daughter of the late Anthony I. esq. of Fenton, Northumberland.

Mrs. Davie, of Church gate, Leicester.

Aged 59, Mrs. Bailey, of Long-Sutton, widow of the unfortunate Mr. John B. of that place, who in April 1795, on his return home at midnight from a case of midwifery, was assassinated by two foot-pads about two miles from Long-Sutton.—Mrs. B. was a real mourner from the time of this unfortunate catastrophe till her death. It is remarkable that, notwithstanding £.100 reward was offered, and several persons have been apprehended on suspicion, and others on their own confession, the perpetrators of the horrid deed have yet escaped the hand of justice.

Mr. Joseph Southam, of the King's Head inn, Southam, who had laboured under very severe afflictions for many years, which he bore with Christian fortitude. He was as well as usual in the morning preceding his death, but while at work in his hay-field, fell down and instantly expired.

At his son's house at Burbach, co. Leic. aged 73, Joseph Freeman, formerly of Foston, grazier.

At Milbourn, near Malmsbury, Mrs. Gale, relict of the Rev. Edmund Estcourt G. rector of Newnton, and sister to the late Edmund Wilkins, esq. of Malmsbury, Wilts.

Lately, Mrs. Wallace, the wife of the late

late gallant Capt. W. She was overturned in her carriage in the Strand a few days before; by which accident her arm was broken in three places; and a mortification ensued, which caused her death.

At Hampton, Middlesex, aged 80, Mrs. Frances Fergusson, a native of North America. She came over from Virginia with Sir William and Lady Gooch in 1750, when Sir William resigned the government of that colony.

At Castletown, Isle of Mann, the wife of Capt. John Exham Hemmings, late of the 58th foot, and daughter of the late Capt. Robert Lightfoot, of that island.

In the West Indies, aged 23, Mr. George Gould, surgeon in the Royal Navy, eldest son of Mr. William G. of Langton, near Blandford.

At Eya, Mr. Simon Porrer, of Singing across his farm
died by his daughter,
ed of a dimness of
most immediately.
, aged 101, R. Os-
amounted to 157
ms and five daugh-
n, 81 great grand-
t great-grand-child.
estmeath, at an ad-
min Chapman, bart.
representatives in the

Irish parliament for that county.

At St. Anne's, Jamaica, aged 22, Mr. John Linging, of Kennington.

At Maldon, Essex, of the measles, Geo.-Lyttleton-Francis Macleod, youngest son of Lieut.-col. M. of the Royals.

At Paris, Madame Recamier, as celebrated for her beauty, as for the bankruptcy of her husband.

At Sunderland, aged 106, a woman named Hall. Her twin-brother died about five years ago, aged 101; and her mother attained the age of 108 years.

Rev. John Greswell, of Cheetham's college, Manchester.

At Lawford, Essex, aged 84, J. Bridges, esq. banker.

Suddenly, near Newcastle, Anthony Wood, esq.

Aged 19, Anne, only dau. of C. Prosser, esq. of Wilton, near Ross.

Aged 67, Rev. Wm. Gordon, minister of Urquhart.

At Wargrave, Berks, aged 30, Mr. Samuel Guy.

At Walmer, aged 90, George Leith, esq. the oldest surgeon of the R. N. the date of his warrant being in 1742.

At Penzance, aged 65, Mr. T. Read. He carried on the business of a shoemaker, was town-crier, clerk at St. Mary's chapel, sexton, repairer of clocks and watches, searcher and sealer of leather, clerk to a friendly society, gardener, and pig butcher.

Hugh Maxwell, esq. of the Forest, near Newtown, Montgomeryshire.

Aged 50, Mr. T. Minshull, of Shrewsbury.

Mary-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. Mr. Bond, rector of Wheatcliffe, Norfolk.

At Peterborough, Mr. Marshall, relict of Robert M. esq.

At Rampton, Dorset, Henry Andrews, esq.

At Chard, Mr. John Lemon, an eminent maltster and brewer.

Major George Benson, of the East India Company's service, brother of Rev. Edmund B. of Sarum.

At Rochester, aged 87, J. Blake, esq. formerly commissary to the forces.

Richard Chandler, esq. of Gloucester.

Nicholas Sadler, esq. of Clearwell castle, Monmouthshire.

Mr. Terrett, surgeon and apothecary, of Tewkesbury.

At Birmingham, very suddenly, Thomas Rose, of Coalbrook Dale.

Mrs. Johnson, widow of Peter J. esq. recorder of York.

At Brotherton, near Ferrybridge, W. Whitelock, esq.

At the head of his regiment in the late hard-fought engagement at Almeida, Lieut.-col. Hall. This most deservedly lamented officer was the only son of Trevor Hull, esq. of Southampton. In him his Majesty has lost a most deserving and meritorious officer; his country a sincere and fervent friend; whose loss cannot be more deeply lamented in his profession, to which he did the greatest honour, than it is from his private worth by his numerous friends and relatives; the feelings of whom, as of every one sufficiently acquainted with him to know his many virtues, will bear the strongest testimony.

At Watlington, Oxon, the wife of Mr. H. Alsop, surgeon.

The wife of Charles Money, esq. of Raugham, Norfolk.

Mr. George Anstey, formerly of Clabworthy, Somerset.

At Tunbridge Wells, Lieut. T. H. Lloyd, R. N. son of the late Francis L. esq. of Domgay, Montgomeryshire.

W. P. Terry, esq. of Alton, Hants.

At Shinfield, Berks, Wm. Hulme, esq.

At Chesterfield, Mrs. Martin, relict of W. M. esq. of Wakefield.

The wife of W. Tilsley, esq. of Beverside, near Newtown, Montgomeryshire.

Elizabeth, wife of Rev. Wm. C. Tucker, of Morchard Bishop, Devon.

Aged 77, J. Crisp, esq. attorney, of East Dereham.

Mr. G. Jenkins, of Chesetow.

The wife of Mr. George Beavis, attorney, Cirencester.

Mr. Charles Jackson, architect, of Uley.
At

At Painewick, in the 68th year of his age, Benjamin Hyett, esq. in whom were united the elegant scholar, the man of the world, and the polished gentleman. On his leaving the university he went abroad; and, having finished his travels, returned to London, where for a time he resided among his acquaintance, in superior life, which Christ Church and Westminster School had rendered extensive. An opportunity of being actively useful to his country occurring, by the offer of the majority of the South Gloucester militia from the Earl of Berkeley, he, for a considerable period, became exemplary in his discharge of the duties of that situation. After quitting the corps, he married Catharine, eldest daughter of Robert Dobyns Yate, esq. of Bromsberrow-place; and, some years after her death, Sarah, only child of Dr. Adams, master of Pembroke College, Oxford. He many years acted as a magistrate and deputy lieutenant of Gloucestershire, where he was, through life, held in the highest degree of estimation and respect. Mr. Hyett having died without issue, the ample possessions, which had given scope to the liberality and benevolence of his disposition, have, it is said, by will, devolved to a family nearly related to his last lady.

At Carlisle, aged 74, Richard Jackson, esq. who had been an alderman of that corporation for 25 years, and had served the office of mayor seven times.

At Alfreton, Derbyshire, aged 77, Mr. Joseph Outram, a gentleman long known for his judgment and experience as a commissioner for inclosing and allotting waste lands, and an arbitrator in divisions of landed property.

At Macelesfield, Mr. Martin, one of the first botanists of the age, and a man of considerable taste as a painter. He had been several years a comedian in an itinerant company.

At Hereford, aged 83, Mr. G. Bradford. To a considerable mechanical genius, he joined a taste for experimental philosophy, and a vigour of understanding that justly entitled him to the respect of all who knew him.

At Shippon, Berks, Clement Saxton, esq. He served the office of high sheriff in 1778; and for many years was lieutenant-colonel of the militia, a magistrate and deputy lieutenant for the county.

Aug. 1. Aged 38, Joseph Cade, esq. of Carlick hill.

At St. James's Palace, aged 67, W. Wybrow, esq. first master cook to his Majesty, in whose service he had been 53 years, having been apprenticed to the King when Prince George, as was customary at that time.

Suddenly, while talking to his daughter.

GENT. MAG. August, 1810.

At Chelsea, Mr. Le Roi, of Compton street. He had, previously to calling on his daughters, stopped at the Union public-house, drank a glass of brandy and water, and appeared in perfect health.

Aged 91, Mr. Stephen Geary, of Dean's yard, the oldest inhabitant of Westminster. He had been a house-keeper in Dean's yard near 70 years, and was well known and respected, particularly by the Collegians of Westminster.

At Stoneyhurst, Lancashire, after a few hours' illness, Thomas Weld, esq. of Lulworth castle, near Weymouth. His loss will be regretted by every person who knew him. The neighbouring gentry thought it an honour to call him friend, the yeomanry were proud to call him landlord, and the poorer class vied with each other in testifying their gratitude to a benefactor so liberal and so kind.

At Wisbech, aged 81, John Thompson, esq.

2. Helen, fifth dau. of Mr. William Flower, of Hackney grove.

At Sunningwell, near Abingdon, Caroline, second dau. of the Rev. Mr. Stonehouse Vigor, archdeacon of Gloucester.

Mr. J. M. Hopkins, of the Bull's Head inn, Loughborough.

3. Aged 91, General Charles Vernon, lieutenant of the Tower, and senior general of his Majesty's forces.

At Northmoor, Oxon. Mr. W. Denton, late of Oxford, watch-maker.

In Dublin, John Townshend, esq. many years M. P. for the borough of Dingle. He was a junior commissioner of Excise; and, since the division of the Boards, second Chairman.

Aged 60, Mrs. Esther Lowndes, relict of the late Mr. J. L. printer, of Oxford.

Aged 41, Wm. Jackson, esq. banker, of Stamford.

Mr. Clarke, rapstick maker, of Grooby, co. Leic. He went out to the wood in apparent good health, but was found dead in the footpath on his return.

Mr. Willmore, of Enderby Mill, co. Leicester.

At her uncle's, Heywood house, the wife of John Parry Wilkins, esq. banker, of Brecon, and dau. of the Rev. G. W. rector of St. Michael's, Bristol.

At Sleaford, aged 96, Joseph Porter, commonly called *Old Mimorca*,

4. After a very long and severe illness, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Winbolt, minister of Southgate chapel.

At Middlewich, Cheshire, Mr. George Leigh.

Aged 29, Barbara-Catharine, only surviving dau. of Sir John Palmer, bart. of Carleton hall, Northamptonshire, who, to the possession of a well-informed mind and accomplished manners, added the graces of unaffected piety.

At Bilsthorpe, Notts, Rev. Mr. Benson, vicar of that place.

At Thorne, near Doncaster, aged 26, John Varley; and on the 24th Mary his wife: they had not been married six months.

5. Aged 54, William Tims, esq. of Vale place, Hammersmith.

At Winchester, six days after the birth of a son, aged 21, the wife of Sir Henry St. John Midmay, bart. The late lady Midmay was, before her marriage, Miss Bouverie. She had not been married twelve months: a milk fever was the cause of her death.

In Sydney place, Bath, aged 57, Major-gen. Robert Bayne, of the Bengal establishment.

In Great Cumberland street, Lady Bismore, of Ennismore, co. Kerry.

At Mack Hadham, Herts, Richard Stanley, esq. P. A. S. recorder of Hertford, and one of the Senior Benchers of the Inner Temple.

6. At York Place, Queen's-lane, Chelsea, aged 80, Mrs. Sarah Harrison, of Northumberland street, Marylebone.

At Birmingham, Beatrice; wife of Rev. Edmund Outram, D. D. rector of St. Philip's church, Archdeacon of Derby, and late

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daughter of the late John Cossart, esq. formerly a partner in the House of Thelington and Co.

At an advanced age, Mrs. Marriott, of Melton Mowbray, widow of the late Mr. John M.

At Worcester, aged 52, Mr. John Drakeley, formerly of Market Bosworth.

8. At Berkeley castle, Gloucestershire, Right Hon. Frederick Augustus Earl Berkeley, Viscount Berkeley, and Baron Berkeley, lord lieutenant and custos rot. forum of the county of Gloucester, and of the county and city of Bristol, keeper of St. Bravel's castle in the Forest of Dean, high steward of the city of Gloucester, and colonel of the South Gloucester militia. His Lordship was born May 24, 1745, and succeeded to the title Jan. 9, 1755. He married Mary the daughter of William Cole, esq. of Northamptonshire; and has left issue William Frederick Fitzherbert (viscount Dursley) now Earl of Berkeley, and six other sons, and two daughters. Considerable notice was lately given to some circumstances relative to this marriage, in consequence of a

petition to the House of Commons, and the discussion which followed, on Lord Dursley taking his seat as member for Gloucestershire, and qualifying as the heir-apparent of a Peer. The subject was also brought before the House of Lords some years since by Lord Berkeley himself, with the view of removing all doubts respecting the succession to the title; but, after an investigation had been proceeded in for some time, it was got rid of, on the ground that it was premature during his Lordship's lifetime. The point must now be decided, and will probably come before the Committee of Privileges in the House of Lords.

At Pinstow, Essex, Joseph Sheppard, esq.

At Madresfield, Worcestershire, Emma Susanna, Viscountess Deshayes, wife of Lord Viscount D. and daughter of Lord Beauchamp. Her Ladyship has left issue an only son, George Wigham, born October 20, 1808.

At Unbridge, aged 29, the wife of Mr. James, surgeon.

At Sicily, on which station he had been upwards of four years, Charles Williams, esq. commander of his Majesty's ship Haret, and son-in-law of Jonathan Page, esq. of Great Smyth-street, Westminster. He was one of the few survivors who recovered of their wounds in the gallant action by the brave Sir Edward Pellew, in the Nymph frigate, when she captured the Cleopatra French frigate, the first ship of war taken after the beginning of the Revolutionary War; since which time he served his King and Country in the Egyptian expedition, twice in the West Indies and coast of Africa.

9. Aged 68, Mr. Benjamin Cosma, many years mayor's serjeant and keeper of the Town-hall, Oxford.

At Barwell, co. Leicester, Mrs. Ashby, relict of the late Rev. Samuel A. rector of Barwell.

At Clifton, Charlotte, daughter of Lieut.-col. Buchanan.

At Wisbech, Mr. Charles Bannister, formerly a builder of that place, but who had retired from business many years.

10. At the Earl of Buckinghamshire's, Roushampton, the Hon. Catharine Isabella Vansittart, second daughter of Lord Auckland, and wife of the Right hon. Nicholas V.; to whom she had not been married more than 12 months.

At Coalsea, aged 15, Benjamin, the second son of Mr. Wright, solicitor, Hyde-street, Bloomsbury.

At Caundle Bishop, Rev. Nathaniel Bristed, vicar of Sherborne, and incumbent of the livings of Haydon and Caundle Bishop, Dorsetshire.

Mr. Luke Spencer, Hotwell-road, Bristol, many years proprietor of St. Vincent quarry.

11. In Manchester-street, aged 78; Pierce Bryan, esq.

At Manor-place, Waltham, Mrs. Elizabeth Woodyer, relict of the late Richard W. esq.

At Leicester, aged 65, Richard Stephens, esq.

At Northwold, Norfolk, of an apoplectic fit, aged 60, the Rev. Richard Whish, rector of West Walton, and vicar of Wickford, both in Cambridgeshire.

At St. Alban's, where he had been five-and-forty years under the late Dr. Cotton and his successor Dr. Pallet, aged 74, the Right hon. Borkabe Cockayne, Lord Viscount Cullen of the kingdom of Ireland: his only half-brother, William, having died without male issue 8th October last, the title is supposed to be extinct, as there are not known to be any male descendants of the earlier Peers surviving. He was to be buried with his ancestors at Rushton, in Northamptonshire.

In Gloucestershire, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, W. M. Vaughan, esq. late surgeon of his Majesty's ship Centaur.

12. At Exmouth, Miss Lewis, dau. of the late Mr. Edward L. of Upper Thames-street, merchant.

At Leeds, Yorkshire, Robert Davison, M. D. many years senior physician of the General Infirmary of that town. He was a branch of the antient family of Davison, of the Brand, Shropshire.

In Lambeth-road, Samuel Collings, esq.

In Gallaway's-buildings, Bath, the wife of Cutbert Fenwicke; esq. sister to Major Sir H. Crosby, of Barnsville-park, Gloucestershire.

Of an ulcerated cancer, which baffled the experience of an eminent surgeon; aged 58, Elizabeth, the wife of Mr. J. Farnivall; of Park-street, Camberwell.

At Maryland-point, Stratford, Essex, aged 79; Richard Hirons, esq.

Aged 78, her Illustrious Highness the Duchess Dowager of Mecklenburgh Schwerin.

13. In the 77th year of her age, Mrs. Sarah Hucks, relict of the late William Hucks, esq. of Dulwich, in the county of Surrey. She was the daughter of John and Lydia Normandy, of the Borough of Southwark, and in 1776 was married to William Hucks, esq. an eminent brewer in the parish of St. George Bloomsbury, who retired from business many years before his death. She has left no family. Her remains were, on the 21st, deposited at Widford in Essex, in the same vault with those of her much-regretted husband, and of her noble relation and benefactress, Sarah, Viscountess Falkland. Of this amiable and excellent lady, whose death we thus announce, it may truly be said; that with the virtues and talents which

elevate our nature, she possessed the graces and accomplishments which interest and adorn it. A strong understanding; improved by a long and accurate observation of mankind; an acute penetration, instantly discerning what was right; and a promptitude of decision, undeterred by any difficulties in the prosecution of its object, formed the prominent features of her character. Sincere and animated in her friendships, it was her constant study to promote the comfort and happiness of the family and select circle of acquaintance by whom she was surrounded; and who will long remember with pleasing regret, both her liberal hospitality and the charms of her interesting and instructive conversation. The kind benevolence of her generous mind, not limited to the more immediate branches of the family; extended itself to her most distant relatives, and even to many unconnected with her by birth or alliance; while her death will be felt as an irreparable loss by the poor, to whom she was a liberal benefactress, and in relieving whose distressed her bounty was invariably directed by the soundest discretion and the most refined delicacy. In the discharge of her religious duties she was exemplarily exact; and the calm and uncomplaining patience with which, for many years, she bore a very painful disorder, and with which in the latter part of life she was more particularly afflicted, bespoke equally her accustomed firmness of mind and resignation to the Divine will. One trait of her character must not be forgotten; her particularly careful attention in forming the minds and morals of such young persons, of her own sex, as came under her immediate protection, and whom it was her ambition, and was considered by her as an imperious duty, to raise above the trifling accomplishments, and attention to personal attractions, which too strongly mark the education of females of the present age; to moral and intellectual excellence, that dignity and refinement of character, which qualifies them for the discharge of the important duties they may hereafter be called upon to fill in society. The talents and the virtues abovementioned, of themselves intitled to respect and admiration, were, in the subject of the present memoir, rendered doubly attractive by the natural and uncommon propriety which accompanied all her words and actions, and by a dignified and graceful elegance of manners rarely to be met with. This is but the imperfect sketch of a character formed equally to command our veneration and our love; and the remembrance of which will be cherished by her relatives and friends, with a regret proportioned to the affection and esteem with which she was admired, respected, and beloved.

In Great Russell-street, Major Silvester Ramsay, late of the Hon. East India Company's service.

Aged 10, Rebecca, eldest daughter of M. Metcalfe, esq. of Gainsborough.

In St. James's-square, Bath, aged 36, George-Frederick Deverell, esq.

At Bath, whither he had gone for the benefit of the waters, Mr. Daniel M'Farlane, of Perth.

14. Aged 84, Rev. Joseph Venables, of Oswestry.

In Charlotte-street, Portland-place, aged 85, Lieut. Charles Brown, late of the Royal Navy.

15. At Hampstead, in the 62d year of his age, the Rev. Richard Cecil, rector of Bisley, and vicar of Chobham, Surrey; and many years minister of St. John's Chapel, Bedford-row. Toward the close of 1798, Mr. Cecil had a violent attack, which disabled him, for some time, from appearing in public: the effects of this attack he felt during the remainder of his life. In the autumn of 1807, he had a paralytic stroke; and, resuming his public duty too soon, he had a second in the Spring of 1808. The last sermon which he preached was on Feb. 21st of that year. After lingering under much debility, both of body and mind, a third stroke, on Tuesday evening, Aug. 14th, deprived him of the power of speech and motion, and terminated in his death on the following evening. His abundant labours in early life appear to have laid the foundation of that infirmity and pain which accompanied his latter years; and his unwearied exertions, even under that debility, hastened the final scene. His Works are now in the press, in 4 vols. 8vo, under the care of the Rev. Josiah Pratt. (See advertisement on the cover.) A private subscription for the benefit of Mr. Cecil's family was begun last year; to which the principal persons in the congregation of St. John's Chapel, and other friends, contributed liberally. It was intended that the interest of this Fund, which is invested in the names of Four Trustees, should accumulate for the future benefit of the family. A very considerable part of their income having, however, been cut off by Mr. C.'s death, it is feared that what remains, and which will continue only for a limited period, will not be adequate to the support of the family, without encroaching on the above Fund. The contributions, therefore, of any other friends who may wish thus to express their regard to the memory of this eminent servant of Christ, will be thankfully received by the Trustees—THOS. BAINBRIDGE, Esq. Guildford-street; CHARLES ELLIOTT, Esq. Clapham; RICHARD PERCIVAL, Esq. 16, Cornhill; or WM. CARDALE, Esq. Bedford-row.—On the 24th his remains were deposited

privately, at his own request, in a vault at St. Andrew's Holborn; and on the Sunday following his character as a man, a Christian, and a minister, was ably delineated by the Rev. Josiah Pratt in the morning, from 2 Kings ii. 12.; and the Rev. Mr. Wilson in the evening, from Rev. xiv. 13. at St. John's Chapel, Bedford-row, with which he had been connected 30 years. The pulpit was hung with black; and a very numerous and respectable audience exhibited all the external marks of respect for his memory.

15. Mrs. Roach, widow of the late Solomon R. esq. of the Hotwell road, Bristol.

At Grantham, aged 65, Mrs. Catlett, widow; mother of Mr. C. surgeon there.

Aged 24, the wife of Mr. Mason, surgeon, of Billingsborough.

16. The wife of Mr. W. Parish, grazier, of Grimsby.

At Finchley, Antony, the well-known Bow-street officer.

Of an inveterate obstruction in the stomach, the wife of Mr. V. Woodthorpe, engraver, of Fetter-lane.

17. At Bristol Hot Wells, John Bruckshaw, esq. of Walthamstow, and of the Royal Exchange.

Aged 15, Miss Mary Anne North, of Aldermanbury Postern.

18. Rev. Richard Frank, D. D. of Alderton, Suffolk, and in the commission of the peace for Oxfordshire.

Aged 67, Mrs. Lock, of Lower Wolvercot, near Oxford.

At Easington, co. Warwick, aged 73, Mrs. Roberts, widow of the late Mr. Edward R. Her piety, and benevolence to the poor, will render her loss universally regretted.

19. At Francis Gregg's, esq. Wallington, Surrey, Caroline, wife of J. G. Children, esq. and eldest dau. of George Furlong Wise, esq. of Woolston, near Kingsbridge, Devon.

In Tavistock-row, Covent Garden, the wife of Mr. Johnstone, of the Drury-lane Company.

20. Aged 84, Mr. Francis Ludlow, of Towersey, Bucks.

At Vauxhall-walk, the wife of Mr. F. Page, of the Transport-office.

Aged 26, the wife of Mr. L. M. Simon, of Gould-square.

21. In the Royal Naval Hospital, Stonehouse, of a decline, brought on by serving in the Expedition to Walcheren, Edward Hampden Rose, author of several pieces which have appeared in the newspapers under the signature of "A Foremast Man." He was a native of Dublin; where his friends were respectable; and he was articled to an attorney of considerable practice. In a youthful frolic he entered himself into the Navy, and thus estranged

estranged himself from his friends for ever. Such was the eccentricity of his conduct, that he constantly refused the different situations that were offered him in the Navy; and, at the time of his death, was no higher than purser's steward of the *Semiramis* frigate, in which situation he wrote a satire on himself. He has left behind him a volume of MS poems, and a work under the singular title of "The Sea Devil;" the latter, in particular, we are told, evincing a strength of mind, and a knowledge of human nature, which rendered the author worthy of a better fate.

Aged 68, the Rev. Charles Davies, M.A. vicar of Sutton, near Chippenham, Wilts, and formerly Fellow of Pembroke College, Oxford.

Aged 55, the wife of Wm. Kay, esq. of Cottingham.

At Brompton, Miss Hurst, of Bedford-street, Bedford-row.

Aged 75, Richard Chambers, esq. of Portman-place, Edgeware-road.

Miss Carruthers, of Duke-street, relict of Major-gen. C. Colonel-commandant of the Chatham Division of Marines.

At Cork, at Gen. Floyd's, Mrs. Morgell, relict of the late Crosbie M. esq. and mother to Lady Denny Floyd.

22. Aged 46, Elizabeth Anne, wife of Mr. Samuel Tomkins, late of Broad-street, Chespside.

In Gloucester-place, aged 37, the Rt. Hon. Frances Harvey Lady Hawks, dau. and heiress of the late Col. Harvey, of Wormsley, in the West Riding of the county of York.

Aged 70, Mr. Atkin, of Witham-place, Boston, formerly high constable for the wapentake of Skirbeck, and a considerable grazier at Leeds.

23. In Upper Guildford-street, Harriet, the wife of Daniel Stalker, esq.

Aged 35, the wife of Mr. Teasdale, bookseller, of Hull.

In Charles-street, Queen's Elms, Brompton, aged 57, Mrs. Mary Reave.

Mrs. Elizabeth Mathews, widow of the late Mr. James M. bookseller in the Strand, and mother to the celebrated comedian.

Aged 48, Thomas Ebrall, father of T. Ebrall, who was shot during the late disturbances, and whose epitaph is inserted in p. 188. He was interred in the same grave with his son.

24. At Gloucester, in the 73d year of his age, Richard Bigland, esq. late of Frocester, in the county of Gloucester, only son and heir of Ralph Bigland, esq. Garter Principal King of Arms. The deceased, by Mary his wife, eldest daughter of William Raymond of Bodeley, in the Forest of Dean and of Thornbury, in the county of Gloucester, esq., and

sister of Thomas Symons (formerly Raymond) now of the Meend in the county of Hereford, esq.; has left issue two daughters, Anne Maria, wife of Mr. Ambrose Gilbert King, of Bristol, and Clarence, wife of Mr. D. E. Saunders, of Ledbury.

Aged 72, Mr. Samuel Carson, of Oxford, wine-merchant.

In Somerset-place, Charles Edward Beresford, esq. secretary to the honourable Commissioners of the Stamp duties.

At Edmonton, the wife of William Hodgson, esq.

At Camden Town, aged 91, Daniel, only son of the late George Singer, esq.

25. At Great Ealing, aged 78, William Knox, esq. formerly Under-Secretary of State.

Aged 38, Sarah, the wife of Mr. Samuel Page, architect, King's-road, Bedford-row, and only dau. of Daniel Say, esq. of Sandon, Essex.

26. At Ramsgate, aged 83, Sir Alexander Munro, of Novar, North Britain, one of the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs.

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In Lower Brook-street, of scarlet fever, aged 5, John Nelthorp Beauclerk, second son of Lord Wm. Beauclerk, of Redbourne hall, near Brigg.

At Brixton, Mr. Wm. Lambert, of Well-field-house, Streatham Common, and for many years a respectable widjan on Ludgate-hill.

At Bath, aged 66, John Galsford, esq. of Wilts.

Mr. Collins, one of the Aldermen of Salisbury.

Aged 100, Mrs. Dennis, relict of T. D. esq. formerly an eminent surgeon of Salisbury.

Miss Caroline Smith, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. S. rector of St. Michael's, Winchester.

At an advanced age, Dowager Lady Cullum, relict of the late Rev. Sir John C. bart. of Hardwicke-house, Suffolk.

Miss Mary Wilkinson, daughter of the Rev. Mr. W. of Norwich.

Aged 72, the wife of Mr. Jones, officer of Excise at Stroud, Gloucestershire.

At Spetchley, near Worcester, aged 115, Anne Taylor.

R. Yeomans, esq. solicitor, of Worcester.

At the Bower, near Maidstone, the wife of W. Lec, esq.

At

At East Hanney, Berks, aged 50, Mr. Daniel Kew. Mr. Kew, his mother, and two sisters, died within the short space of one month.

At Leeds, four days after the decease of her mother, Mrs. Hodgson, of St. Peter's-square.

At Saul, Gloucestershire, aged 100, Letitia White, a poor woman belonging to the parish of Stroud.

At Dover, aged 82, T. Boyton, esq.

At Great Comberton, Worcestershire, Mrs. Middleton, relict of T. M. esq. and mother of Rev. L. M. rector of Great Comberton.

At Burslem, Rev. G. Baldwin, of the Wesleyan connexion.

Very suddenly, Mr. J. Cox, of the post office, Market Raisin. He died whilst giving directions to a carpenter in his house, being but the moment before in usual good health.

At Gretford, near Deeping, Thomas Anguish, esq.

Aged 65, Mr. Thomas Smith, a respectable farmer and maltster of Corby, co. Lincoln.

Mrs. Alicia Jones, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Mr. Jones, curate of Norton, Gloucestershire.

At Westfield-house, near Hereford, William Griffiths, esq. late an eminent proctor.

Aged 85, John Daniel, esq.

At Faversham, Mrs. Jane Hunt. Whilst following her husband to the grave, she was taken ill, and died almost immediately.

At Warwick, aged 87, Mrs. Price, relict of Mr. Theodore Price, of that Borough, where his memory is still justly respected. She was the only survivor of the family of Mr. Samuel Harborne, formerly of Wroxall, co. Warwick, and had long been deprived of sight; which affliction, and all others, she bore with Christian patience. Through the whole of her long life, her tenderness and affection for her children were most exemplary; and she had the happiness to meet with a reciprocal return.

On his passage from Tobago, Capt. Wm. Marshall, of the ship Pilot, of Bristol.

Suddenly, aged 69, T. Bradley, esq. of Chatham.

At Gibraltar, Capt. L. Northern, 82d reg. His death was occasioned by a fall from the line wall of Tariffa.

At Marino, the wife of Edward King, esq. collector of the customs at Swansea.

Thomas Bonner, esq. of Retford, Northamptonshire.

Aged 23, the wife of Mr. J. Davies, surgeon, of Tetbury.

At Coomb, near Chard, Mr. Joshua Cuff.

At Handsworth, Warwickshire, Richard Jesson, esq.

Aged 58, Mr. Newmarch, tide-waiter, at Hull.

In the House of Industry at Lincoln, advanced in years, Mr. Crook, formerly in trade as a mercer and draper.

At Grimsby, Mr. J. Gregg, formerly in the Excise, afterwards in the Customs, and lately a collector of taxes in that place.

At Raithby, co. Lincoln, of the small pox, aged 70, the wife of Mr. John Bourne.

At Northampton, the widow of Rev. Joseph Stephenson, and sister to sir George Robinson, bart.

At P. Greasley's, esq. High Park, Worcestershire, aged 9, Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Major Chamberlain.

At Shifnal, Mrs. Slaney, relict of Richard Slaney, esq.

The wife of Mr. John Heath, coach-proprietor, of Gloucester.

At Monmouth, John-Taylor Bourne, esq.

The wife of the Rev. R. Slade, vicar of Thornbury.

At Dorking, Surrey, aged 70, Frances, eldest daughter of the late Sir Roger and Lady Frances Burgoyne.

At York, Mrs. Rawdon, widow of Christopher R. esq.

Wm. Broom, esq. of Didsbury, near Manchester.

At Carmarthen, Capt. Rains, R. N. Suddenly, Rev. Mr. Jones, rector of Langan, Glamorganshire.

The wife of Mr. Thomas Bartlett, of Henley-upon-Thames.

At St. Mabyn, Cornwall, C. Andrews, esq.

At Ball, in the parish of Stamford, Courtenay, Mr. John Quick, a respectable grazier, universally known for his skilful management in that line of business, which has enabled him to leave his children the sum of £.100,000.

Robert White, esq. late of Kilpurcel and Cottage, both in Queen's County, Ireland.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from July 24 to Aug. 28, 1810.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	- 946	Males	- 877	2 and 5	276
Females	- 874	Females	830	5 and 10	93
1820		1707		10 and 20	51
Whereof have died under 2 years old		584		20 and 30	81
Peck Loaf 5s. 8d.; 5s. 8d.; 5s. 9d.; 5s. 8d.; 5s. 8d.				30 and 40	153
Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.				40 and 50	133
				50 and 60	97
				60 and 70	119
				70 and 80	85
				80 and 90	32
				90 and 100	3

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN AUGUST, 1810.

No.	Bank	3 per Ct. B. Red.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Cons.	5 per Ct. Navy.	5 per Ct. 1797.	Long Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchange. Bills.	South Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Omnium.	Irish 5 per Ct.	Imp. 3 per Ct.	Eng. Lot. Tickets.	English Prizes.
31	269	69½	68½	85½	99½	—	18½	—	24 a 21 pr.	5 a 6 pr.	74½	69½	68½	1 a ½	—	—	92, 15	full money.
30	269	69½	68½	85½	99½	—	18½	—	22 a 23 pr.	5 a 7 pr.	—	69½	—	1 a ½	—	—	Ditto.	Ditto.
29	268½	69½	68½	84½	99½	—	18½	—	22 a 23 pr.	4 a 6 pr.	—	—	—	1 ½	—	—	Ditto.	Ditto.
28	268	69½	68½	85	99½	—	18½	—	21 a 23 pr.	6 a 3 pr.	—	—	—	1 ½	—	—	Ditto.	Ditto.
27	Sunday	69½	68½	85½	99½	—	18½	—	20 pr.	4 a 1 pr.	—	—	—	1 ½	—	—	Ditto.	Ditto.
26	268½	69½	68½	84½	99½	—	18½	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 ½	—	—	Ditto.	Ditto.
25	268½	69½	68½	85½	99½	—	18½	—	20 a 21 pr.	1 a 4 pr.	—	—	—	1 ½	—	—	Ditto.	Ditto.
24	266½	69½	68½	85½	99½	—	18½	—	23 pr.	2 a 5 pr.	—	—	—	1 ½	—	—	Ditto.	Ditto.
23	267	69½	68½	85½	99½	—	18½	—	23 a 25 pr.	4 a 2 pr.	—	—	—	1 ½	—	—	Ditto.	Ditto.
22	266½	69½	68½	85½	99½	—	18½	—	23 a 24 pr.	5 a 3 pr.	—	69½	68½	1 ½	—	—	Ditto.	Ditto.
21	Sunday	69½	68½	85½	99½	—	18½	—	24 a 26 pr.	3 a 5 pr.	—	—	—	1 ½	—	—	Ditto.	Ditto.
20	266½	69½	68½	85½	99½	—	18½	—	26 a 24 pr.	3 a 6 pr.	—	—	—	1 ½	—	—	Ditto.	Ditto.
19	266½	69½	68½	85½	99½	—	18½	—	—	—	—	69	68½	1 ½	—	—	Ditto.	Ditto.
18	262	69½	68½	85½	99½	—	18½	—	26 a 27 pr.	3 a 5 pr.	—	—	—	1 ½	—	—	Ditto.	Ditto.
17	262	69½	68½	85½	99½	—	18½	—	26 pr.	3 a 5 pr.	—	—	—	1 ½	—	—	Ditto.	Ditto.
16	262½	69½	68½	85½	99½	—	18½	—	25 a 26 pr.	1 a 2 pr.	—	69½	67½	1 ½	—	—	Ditto.	Ditto.
15	262½	69½	68½	85½	99½	—	18½	—	26 a 25 pr.	3 pr.	—	69½	67½	1 ½	—	—	Ditto.	Ditto.
14	Sunday	69½	68½	85½	99½	—	18½	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 ½	—	—	Ditto.	Ditto.
13	260½	69½	68½	85½	99½	—	18½	—	22 a 25 pr.	1 pr.	—	—	—	2	—	—	Ditto.	Ditto.
12	261	69½	68½	85½	99½	—	18½	—	21 a 22 pr.	2 pr.	—	69	69	2	—	—	Ditto.	Ditto.
11	260	69½	68½	85½	99½	—	18½	—	22 a 23 pr.	par 2 pr.	—	69½	68½	2	—	—	Ditto.	Ditto.
10	260	69½	68½	85½	99½	—	18½	—	22 a 20 pr.	par 2 dis.	—	69½	68½	par 2 dis.	—	—	Ditto.	Ditto.
9	Sunday	68½	68½	85½	99½	—	18½	—	20 a 22 pr.	2 d. par.	—	—	—	2	—	—	Ditto.	Ditto.
8	260½	68½	68½	85½	99½	—	18½	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	Ditto.	Ditto.
7	260½	68½	68½	85	99½	—	18½	—	21 a 24 pr.	par 3 pr.	—	68½	—	2	—	—	Ditto.	Ditto.
6	260½	68½	68½	85	99½	—	18½	—	23 a 22 pr.	par	—	—	—	2	—	—	Ditto.	Ditto.
5	264½	68½	68½	85½	99½	—	18½	—	22 a 23 pr.	par 2 pr.	—	—	—	2	—	—	Ditto.	Ditto.

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THE
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Pilot—Statesman
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Cumberland 2
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Widest. Manch. 4
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Embellished with a Perspective View of THE NEW GALLERY at the BRITISH MUSEUM;
and of WHITTINGTON RECTORY, Derbyshire.

By **SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.**

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where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID. 1810.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY for August, 1810. By Dr. POLK, Bristol.

Days Mo.	M. & A.		Inches.		WEATHER.
	M.	A.	Inches.	100ths	
1	64	68	28	14	cloudy at times, some very light rain
2	59	70	29	16	morning very foggy, cloudy at times, some rain
3	64	70	29	17	cloudy at times, some showers, windy
4	62	69	29	11	mostly cloudy, heavy showers
5	61	68	29	11	mostly cloudy, some rain
6	61	68	29	13	mostly cloudy, frequent rain
7	64	66	11	11	cloudy, frequent rain
8	62	64	11	11	mostly cloudy
9	61	68	11	16	morning mostly clear, afterwards cloudy
10	65	69	16	16	mostly clear no light rain, windy
11	55	64	16	16	cloudy, very us wind
12	62	65	16	16	cloudy, some
13	62	65	16	16	cloudy, wind
14	59	64	16	16	almost clear
15	62	64	16	16	mostly cloud some thunder
16	58	64	16	16	mostly clear
17	57	64	16	16	cloudy at times
18	60	63	16	16	clear
19	63	73	16	16	cloudy at times, some light rain
20	60	66	16	16	clear
21	59	68	16	16	mostly clear
22	62	74	16	16	clear in general
23	60	71	16	16	clear
24	61	77	16	16	ditto
25	64	73	16	16	scattered clouds
26	64	72	16	16	very cloudy at times
27	59	70	30	0	cloudy at times
28	57	69	30	1	mostly clear
29	65	76	31	1	mostly cloudy
30	64	76	29	18	cloudy at times, sweeping lightning
31	65	77	29	16	ditto, ditto.

The average degrees of Temperature as noted at 8 o'clock in the morning, are 64 20-100ths; those of the corresponding month in the year 1809, were 61 44-100ths; in 1808, 69 17-100ths; in 1807, 63 52-100ths; in 1806, 62 22-100ths; in 1805, 63 33-100ths; and in 1804, 60 33-100ths.

The quantity of Rain fallen this month is equal to 2 inches 66-100ths; that of the corresponding month in the year 1809, was 4 inches 38-100ths; in 1808, 3 inches 6-100ths; in 1807, 2 inches 55-100ths; in 1806, 4 inches 27-100ths; in 1805, 2 inches 22-100ths; and in 1804, 2 inches 23-100ths.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for September 1810. By W. CARY, Strand.
Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.			Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Sept. 1810.	Day of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.			Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Sept. 1810.
	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.				8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.		
Aug 27	58	74	62	30,08	fair	Sept 12	50	58	48	29,51	rain
28	57	74	64	,13	fair	13	48	63	47	30,06	fair
29	58	71	67	,10	fair	14	52	68	48	,20	fair
30	59	75	68	29,98	fair	15	47	61	51	,38	cloudy
31	66	77	69	,90	fair	16	53	64	57	,28	cloudy
Sept 1	68	78	70	,85	fair	17	57	67	58	,09	air
2	70	80	69	,90	air	18	58	68	49	,05	cloudy
3	69	72	58	,80	cloudy	19	51	67	56	,10	cloudy
4	58	62	54	,72	cloudy	20	56	63	59	,10	foggy
5	55	68	58	30,00	air	21	58	66	58	,05	foggy
6	56	68	51	30,00	cloudy	22	56	68	56	29,95	air
7	50	64	49	,32	air	23	57	62	52	,96	showery
8	49	64	50	,12	air	24	56	66	54	30,09	fair
9	51	68	56	,05	fair	25	58	69	56	,11	fair
10	53	68	54	29,91	fair	26	57	67	55	,05	fair
11	50	59	50	,70	rain						

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For SEPTEMBER, 1810.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 24.

I OBSERVE, in p. 16, a somewhat petulant letter (signed E.) in which complaint is made of the omission of Prayers on week-days, in all or most of the Loudon Churches, and that even in Passion-week the Churches are shut. The writer, it seems, with a friend of his who was incredulous of the fact, set out on Ascension-day, to ascertain its truth. At the first Church they went to, "the Metropolitan Church, St. Mary le Bow," they were told "there would be no service." The information, doubtless, was correct. But, on farther enquiry, it would have appeared, that there had been Service performed there on that very morning, though at an hour of which these gentlemen might not be aware; it being an ancient custom at this Church to have divine service performed, and the Holy Sacrament administered, on Saints-days and other Festivals, at Eight o'clock in the morning. The repetition therefore of the Morning-service, at the usual hour of Eleven, does not seem necessary; nor has it ever (I believe) been practised. These gentlemen might also have learnt, that in Passion-week the Service is here constantly performed at the usual hour; and also that during Lent there is Divine Service and a Sermon (the Preachers being appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury) every Thursday at Eleven o'clock; not to mention several other days in the year when the Church is open for public worship. Thus far may suffice to set your Correspondent right respecting the Church of St. Mary le Bow. With respect to the other Churches which he mentions, and the almost universal omission of weekly prayer throughout the city, I apprehend, that if this gentleman (who seems to be much alarmed at the triumph of the Methodists in the indolence of the Clergy) will take the trouble to investigate the matter, he

will find, the continuance arisen from people, and that Ch merely be could be fi certain Me better in d week-days, the sake of ing-desk; ear" operat minus than which about quencing the daily Service of the Church, unaccompanied with Pulpit Oratory. This worthy gentleman may therefore do well to consider, whether the Methodists may not contribute, in some degree, to the general failure in this exercise of Christian piety, by drawing off the attention of the publick from Praying to Preaching. However that may be, it is not surely quite candid, to assume that the indolence of the Clergy is the cause of this omission, rather than the indifference and indevotion of those who should form their Congregations. When it shall appear that any desire is expressed on the part of the Parishioners to revive the custom of weekly Prayers, it will be time enough to reproach the Clergy on this score. But as I never yet heard of any such proposition being made, so I am firmly persuaded, that whenever it shall be made, it will meet with as ready and cheerful an acceptance as this zealous Correspondent can desire. A CITY CURATE.

††† To the same purport is the letter of "A LONDON CURATE."

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 25.

A VERY elegant Monument, of a pyramical form, executed by Mr. Myers, has been erected (by order of the executors) to the memory of the late Honourable John Hyde,

Hyde,

Hyde, at the new burying-ground, Calcutta. The following inscription well deserves a place in your lasting pages; it was written by Mr. Thomas Scott, one of the masters in Chancery at Bengal, and was some time since placed on a large tablet at the base of the pyramid.

Mr. Hyde was, in the year 1782, chief justice, at which time the Puisne

Elijah Impey,
Chambers.

Elijah Im-
Sir William

at his death,

the late Sir

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Honourable Mary Seymour, daughter of Lord Francis Seymour, brother of the late, and uncle of the present Duke of Somerset. It is usual to create every Judge of the Supreme Court of Bengal, a knight; but Mr. Hyde declined that honour;

“ Sacred to the memory
of the Honourable Joux Hyde,
who was appointed
one of the Puisne Judges
on the Establishment of the
Supreme Court at Calcutta,
in the year 1773;

and died,
after faithfully discharging the duties
of that high and important station,
for a period of above twenty-one years,
aged 59,

on the 8th July, 1796.

He was an affectionate husband,
a fond parent,

a firm and zealous friend;
of unquestioned integrity as a Judge;
and a truly virtuous man.

His loss was deeply
and honourably regretted
by that Community
which had long respected his virtues;
and the public records of this
Government declare him to have been

“ A Magistrate, whose integrity
in the discharge of his public functions

was equalled only by the
virtues of his private character.”

Social, yet dignified,
he commanded at once
the affection and reverence
of the wide extended circle
honoured by a participation of his
hospitalities.

But his noblest eulogium will be found
in the lasting regret
of a long list of unfortunate persons,
whose indigent condition,
by his advice, protection, and munificence,
his life was one continued

study to meliorate:

and who must ever regard him
as a departed model of unexampled,
yet cautiously concealed charity,
the practical extent of which
could alone be exceeded
by the boundless benevolence
and generosity of his mind.”

Yours, &c. ANTIQUARIAN.

MR. URBAN, Aug. 21.

YOUR Antiquarian Readers will learn with regret, that the formerly beautiful Church at Reculver is fast hastening to ruin. I have recently inspected it; and am sorry to remark, that the whole of the lead covering, both on the roof of the Church and the Spires, has been removed. The venerable guide resident in the neighbourhood, who kindly attended me, stated, that this same lead, so essential for the preservation of this (once) noble and highly useful Structure, was sold by the parish for £900.; adding (and which I hope he may have been mistaken in) that a gentleman, who, from situation, should be anxious for its preservation, wished that not only the lead should be disposed of, but the materials of the whole building. If the total destruction of the building were the object, this will be soon accomplished; as the rain has free course through every part of it, many graves inside the Church being torn up by it. Some beautiful brasses have been stolen within these two months from tomb-stones in the chancel; the materials of the pews, which, I was informed, were new within these two or three years, are exposed to every depredator; and the whole appearance of ruin and neglect, excite the utmost indignation in those who venerate our ancient religious buildings. The Corporation of the Trinity House have purchased the spire; but, if they do not very soon cover

cover their exposed timbers, the whole will in all probability perish in the course of the ensuing Winter. Very creditably, these gentlemen have endeavoured to prevent the farther encroachment of the sea in heavy gales of wind, by placing some wicker work on the beach; but I consider this as merely temporary, and nothing but immediately erecting a secure wall or buttress, to keep off the great force of the sea, as well as covering the spires, can secure the whole from inevitable destruction. Perhaps these observations may catch the eye of those who can remedy the consequences of what has been already done, and may induce measures to secure from farther injury the remains of Reculver Church. C. of Kent.

Mr. URBAN, Cambridge, Aug. 6.

MR. Butler in his Letter persuades himself, that Mr. Blomefield, to whom he writes, will be not a little indignant at the *misrepresentation* the Edinburgh Reviewer has been guilty of concerning the Promethean Tetralogy. Mr. Butler in a note has expressed a wish, that certain Plays on the story of Prometheus had been collected into a Tetralogy, with reference, as he tells us in his Letter, though that does not appear in the note, to their being preserved together. In another note he also thinks, these Plays would properly enough come into a Tetralogy. But what says the Reviewer? He takes another set of Plays, that was once a Tetralogy, and prefers this to Mr. Butler's, not observing, that Mr. Butler's is an imaginary set, existing in the fancy only of a Critick, in the wish there had been such a set. Nor is Mr. Butler at all obscure on this point of his fancy, for the Plays of his set were, he expressly says, "*diversis docta temporibus*," which could not have been said of a real Tetralogy.

The Reviewer, in a subsequent number, considers himself as having inadvertently committed a mistake in the enumeration of his Tetralogy, and takes out a Play, which he discovers to be a tragedy, to put in another, also a tragedy; and one, which was before a tragedy, he will now have to be the satyric drama of the Tetralogy, the name before given to the one he puts out. To be sure, it is allowable enough to correct a

mistake; but nothing seems to be gained by substituting one tragedy for another, unless it can be shewn, the substitution ought to be made as of right, which, in this case, does not appear. The Reviewer, however, leaves his other mistake still without correction; and in both gives occasion to Mr. Butler to triumph, though his triumph is greatly diminished by his reasoning so ill on the latter and lesser mistake.

Yours, &c.

W. S.

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 23.

THE ready facility you have ever given to the dissemination of useful discoveries on Antiquarian and Literary subjects, the good effects of which are so generally felt and universally acknowledged by your Readers, has ever been the great and honourable characteristic of your Miscellany; but, however beneficial to the interests of truth, science, and history, this must appear abstractedly considered, it would have but little real advantage, did not your plan of operations also furnish the means of combating in the same field, such communications as are rather the production of sportive fancy, than the genuine result of observation, fact, and probability. These remarks apply the more particularly to a very ingenious Architectural conjecture which appeared in Vol. LXXX. p. 323.

The vague and visionary nature of the evidence upon which Mr. Sheppard has founded his opinion that the Egyptians were the first people who adopted the Arch, or, at least, that a peculiar combination of stones really exists in the remains of an edifice of that country, which presents matter for such singular conclusion, has induced my offering this communication to your pages. The authority cited is Mons. Denon, a vivacious French Draftsman and Antiquary, who, every one will recollect, accompanied Buonaparte in his Expedition to Egypt in 1798.

In the breathing moments which intervened between the sanguinary conflicts of the invaders and the natives, and as other opportunity concurred, the sketches for the plates (which are profusely given in the original French work) were made; I therefore merely wish to suggest, whether it is fair, whether

whether just ground can be found, that all our Antiquaries and Historians, as far as they have written on the subject of Egyptian Architecture, are to be considered as contradicted in their several assertions, or not. Let me ask, if an artist attached to a prowling troop of French marauders, is sufficient authority for it? Let me also ask, if that is a time for attaining the necessary and minute detail of Antient Architectural Remains, while the indignant sword of Patriots hover destructive over his head.

Such is a liberal statement of the case, in my view of it; yet perhaps Mr. S. has modestly withheld other and more satisfactory evidence; which it would be well to communicate, that your Readers may either finally reject or adopt the theory which he has so speciously advanced; as the interests of Antiquarianism are involved, as also a portion of the credit of

AN HISTORIAN.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 14.

YOUR Correspondent, p. 30, being desirous of information respecting the issue of the first Earl of Bute, I avail myself of your valuable Miscellany in communicating the following particulars of the first Earl, and of his issue.

Sir James Stuart, of Bute, was of the Privy Council to Queen Anne, and was appointed one of the Commissioners to treat of the Union with England, anno 1702; and, being in great favour with her Majesty, was advanced to the dignity of the Peerage of North Britain, by the titles of Earl of Bute, Viscount Mount Stuart, &c. by patent April 14, 1703, to him and his heirs male. In 1706, he opposed the Union with all his interest; and when he discovered that a majority of the Parliament were determined to carry the measure, he left the House, and retired to his seat in the country. The Earl married, first, Agnes, eldest daughter of Sir George Mackenzie, of Rosehaugh, Lord Advocate in the reign of King James VII. and by her had issue James, Lord Mount Stuart, the second Earl (as in Debrett's Peerage) and one daughter, Lady Margaret, married John Craufurd, Viscount Gernock, ancestor of the Earls of Craufurd and Lindsay, and had issue. By his second marriage to Christian, daughter of William

Dundas, of Kincavel, esq. Advocate, he had issue a son, John Stuart, who died at Rome, without issue. The Earl died in 1710, and was succeeded by his only son, James, the second Earl of Bute.

Yours, &c.

B. G.

Mr. URBAN, Harpenden, Sept. 11.

WHILE seriously engaged in the perusal of your last month's Obituary, I was unexpectedly struck, by seeing in that solemn register of the dead (p. 185) a pointed, *unseasonable* allusion to one of my papers; but my surprise was still increased, when I considered, that a most affectionate father, employed in the painful duty of recording the death and extraordinary endowments of an amiable son, should depart so far from his important task, in support of an erroneous opinion, as to seem desirous of provoking the future discussion of a subject, which appears to be already rationally established, and having, indeed, no reference whatever to that under his immediate consideration.

It would perhaps seem highly indecorous in me, however, to animadvert farther on the subject in question at this truly melancholy period (though apparently invited to it); and I therefore trust that this gentleman may soon find himself disposed to honour me with a less equivocal declaration of his sentiments. "Non ignarus mali, miseris succurrere disco*."

Yours, &c. W. HUMPHRIES.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 18.

YOUR Correspondent A Subscriber for Half a Century, p. 119, inquires about the descendants and relations of Sir Hans Sloane, bart. and seems quite ignorant that he possessed what is now become a very considerable estate in and near Chelsea; at which I cannot but be surprised. I have not the new History of Chelsea, which was reviewed in vol. LXXX. p. 558; but should suppose that it must contain a large account of the Baronet and his family. He appears, by information given by himself to the Publisher of the English Baronetage, printed for Wotton in 1741, to have been the 7th and youngest son

* Our Correspondent has, it appears, twice experienced similar accidents in his own family; but, happily, without being attended with fatal consequences. Err.

of

of Alexander Sloane, of Killileagh, or White's Castle, in co. Down, in Ireland, Receiver General of the taxes for that county, and one of the Commissioners of Array after the Restoration, who died in 1666. His only surviving descendants in 1741, besides Sir Hans and his family, appear to have been *William* (and three daughters) and *Sarah*, children of his 4th son William: the said *William*, the grandson, by his third wife Elizabeth, daughter of John Fuller, of Rose-hill, in Sussex, esq. had three daughters: and *Sarah* the granddaughter was married, first, to Sir Richard Fowler, bart.; and secondly, to Francis Annesley, esq. Sir Hans was created a baronet, 3 April, 1716, by the name of Hans Sloane, of Chelsea, co. Middlesex, M. D. and married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of John Langley, alderman of London (by Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Richard Middleton, also alderman of London) and widow of Fulke Rose, esq. of Jamaica: she died Sept. 27, 1724, and was buried at Chelsea, having had issue Hans, and Mary, who died infants; Sarah, married to George Stanley, of Poulton, co. Hants, esq. who left issue two sons and two daughters; and Elizabeth, married to Charles Lord Cadogan, whose descendants appear in all the Peerages. Mrs. Stanley's eldest son was the Right Hon. Hans Stanley, Cofferer of the Household, Governor of the Isle of Wight, &c. who died Jan. 12, 1780, having been the advocate of Administration from the commencement to the close of his political life. One of his sisters was the second wife of another well-known Courtier, the Right Hon. Welbore Ellis, son of the Bishop of Meath, and afterward created Lord Mendip: her Ladyship has no issue; but whether her brothers or sister had any, I am not informed. Sir Hans died at Chelsea, Jan. 11, 1753; and, having no male issue, the title necessarily died with him.

Whether the gentleman who assumed the character of a Baronet of Ireland, as Giffard of Castle-Jordan, had or had not a just right to the title, I have at present no means of being informed: but take it for granted that he had. It is certain, however, that his *widow* was the wife of the late Marquis of Lansdown, having two daughters by this Sir

Duke Giffard, bart. one of whom, I think, is married since the death of her *step-father*.

Yours, &c.

J. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Chelsea, Sept. 10.*

YOUR Correspondent, p. 119, will find the following particulars relative to Sir Hans Sloane, bart. and his family, in the "History of Chelsea," pp. 233. 253:

"Sir Hans married in 1695, Elizabeth, daughter of Alderman Langley, of London, who died in 1724; by whom he had one son, and three daughters. And in 1753 Sir Hans died, leaving two daughters, coheiresses, Elizabeth and Sarah, the former of whom married Charles, second Lord Cadogan; and the latter George Stanley, esq."

The Sloane Baronetage became extinct at the death of Sir Hans, his son having died before him, but the year of his decease has not been ascertained. In 1712, Sir Hans Sloane purchased the manor of Chelsea of William Lord Cheyne, the second and last Viscount Newbaven; and all that part of Chelsea, which has since been built upon, called Hans-town, consisting of Sloane-street, Hans-place, Upper and Lower Cadogan-place, &c. take their name from him, in the same manner as Cheynè-walk, Cheynè-row, &c. were named from Lord Cheynè, the former proprietor of the manor of Chelsea. The more antient streets were named from their being the site of the residence of eminent persons; as, Lawrence-street, from the antient family of Lawrence, Danvers-street, from the Danvers family, &c.

It has been said that Addison wrote several of the Spectators at Chelsea. Can any of your Readers say where he resided, or with whom? An answer would greatly oblige T. FAULKNER.

Mr. URBAN, *Luton Park, Sept. 12.*

AS Mr. Salisbury has most obligingly favoured your Readers with an interesting account of the different species of Plane-trees, together with the cause of the decay of the American Plane; I beg leave to ask that gentleman, whether, if the sap-vessels has been ruptured so early as in the spring of 1809, the foliage in the course of the following summer would not have discovered some symptoms of so material an injury; which does not appear to have been the case.

ANDREW DONALD.

METE-

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL kept at Clapton, in Hackney, from the 26th of August to the 20th of September, 1810.

Day of Month.	Thermometer.		Barometer.		Wind.	Weather, &c.
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.		
Aug 26	73	54	30.13	30.03	W.S.W.	sun and clouds
27	75	51½	30.17	30.14	N.—W.	clear and clouds
28	74	49	30.21	30.20	N.N.W.	clear and calm
29	75	56	30.19	30.12	Various.	sun and misty,—cloudy
☉ 30	76	58	30.08	30.01	W.	sun and clouds and misty
31	80½	61	29.96	29.95	S. S. E.	sun and clouds—storms
Sept. 1	82	61	29.96	29.93	S. S. E.	clear and clouds—clear
2	84	62	29.99	29.95	S.	clear and clouds—clear
3	76	55	29.90	29.78	S.W.	sun and clouds—rainy
4	65	47	29.95	29.75	S.W.—N.	sun—small rain—clear
5	68	54	30.05	30.05	N.W.	sun and clouds
6	70	43	30.27	30.02	SW.—NW	sun and clouds—clear
7	64	41	30.40	30.51	N.W.—E.	clear; a few clouds
8	68	41	30.24	30.16	NNW—S	clear and few clouds
9	69	49	30.06	30.04	W. S. W.	sun and clouds—clear
10	70	47	30.00	29.96	W.	sun and clouds—rain—fair
11	59	49½	29.95	29.70	W.	sun and misty—rainy
12	60	41½	30.00	29.72	N.W.—N.	rainy—fair
○ 13	66½	55	30.15	30.08	W.	fair—slight rain—misty
14	71	44	30.38	30.16	W. N.W.	sun and clouds
15	60	50	30.40	30.37	NNW—E.	clear—clouded
16	63	56½	30.30	30.20	N.—N.E.	fair—clouds and rain
17	69	50	30.14	30.10	N.W.—S	fair day, foggy night
18	68	58	30.10	30.10	N. N. W.	foggy and clouded
19	68	51	30.16	30.13	N. W.	clouded, foggy, and calm
☾ 20	63	55	30.16	30.12	S.	overcast and misty—fair

OBSERVATIONS.

Thermometer, highest (since date of last Journal) on September 2, 84.
Lowest, on night of 6 and 7 Sept. 41.

Barometer, highest, Sept. 15, 30.40. Lowest, Sept. 12, 29.72.

Aug. 26. Slight squalls of wind about 10 p. m.

27. Summer lightning during night.

28. *Cirro-stratus* disposed in long strata; extending from N. to S.

29. Light fleecy *Cumuli*; fog at intervals, and very partial.

30. Sky thinly covered with *Cirro-stratus* early this morning. Summer lightning and showers succeeded at night.

31. Very loud peal of thunder, and hard rain, about 3 a. m. *Cirri* and *Cirro-cumuli* observed during the day; at night very vivid summer lightning was succeeded by hard thunder showers.

Sept. 1. *Cirri* and *Cirro-cumuli*: temperature increasing.

2. *Cirri*, &c. Wind (as is usual in hot weather) rises soon after noon, and falls towards night.

3. Tufts of *Cirrus* early. Rain set in about 5 p. m. and continued on and off through the night, accompanied by lightning.

6. Windy in the day.

10. *Cirro-stratus* and *Cirro-cumulus*; the former prevailing. Rain succeed.

12. Very beautiful sunset. I observed two bars or streaks of *Cirro-stratus* of a rich crimson colour, extending from S. W. to N. E. on a ground of almost golden hue, at the apparent altitude of about 20.

13. *Cirro-stratus* disposed in beds of small spots, succeeded by small rain, and warmer air.

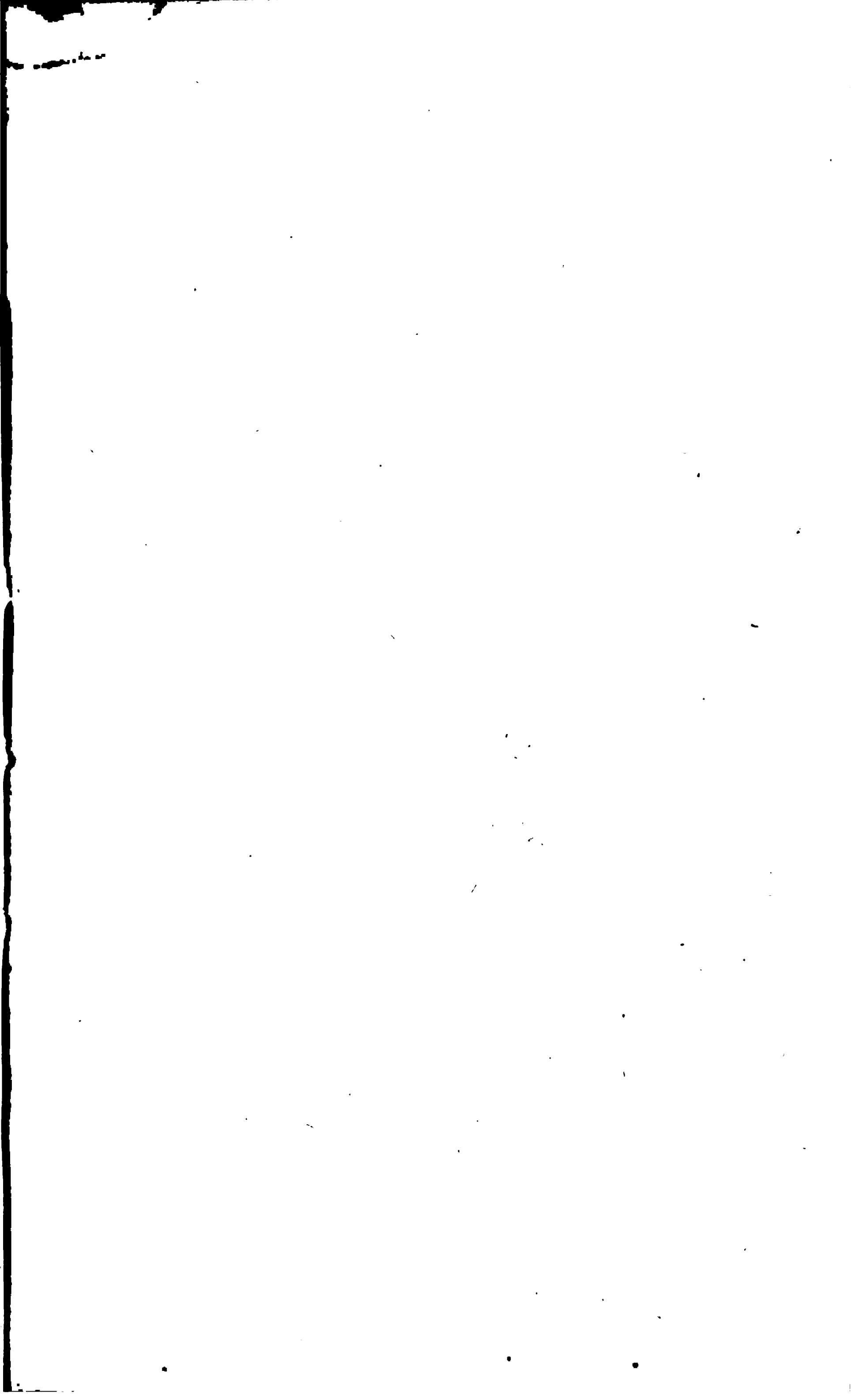
14. *Cirro-stratus* and *Cirro-cumulus*.

19th and 20th. Calm, heavy, dull weather. Horizon very foggy, and sky overcast.

Clapton, Sept. 21, 1810.

THOMAS FORSTER.

Mr.



NEW GALLERY, BRITISH MUSEUM, N. E. GARDEN VIEW.

Mr. URBAN, *Temple, Aug. 14.*

WITH the inclosed View of the New Gallery lately erected at the West side of the British Museum, (*Plate I.*) I think it likely that your Readers will be gratified to find some account of the dimensions and contents of the building, and of the easy manner in which the whole Museum is now made accessible to the publick.

The length of the whole building, as I was informed by one of the keepers, is 217 feet; the width of the main part, that next the eye in the print, is 46 feet; and its height 64 feet. The whole is divided into ten rooms or compartments, eight of which contain Mr. Townley's choice Collection of Greek and Roman Sculptures, which was purchased five years ago by Parliament for the sum of 20,000*l.*; and in the two others are deposited the Egyptian Antiquities, which were obtained from the French by the capitulation of Alexandria; as also two Mummies, and a variety of small Egyptian Idols, and other curiosities. Over the Egyptian rooms is the Hamiltonian Collection of Greek vases, &c. as also a Medal-room, and a Print-room, to the latter of which strangers are not admitted, but by special leave of the Trustees, and only a few at a time.

The access afforded to the publick both to this Gallery, and to the other parts of the Museum, has of late been so much facilitated, as to be now, it may be justly said, incapable of farther extension. Three days in the week (the Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays) the free admission is granted to all persons, without any charge, from ten o'clock till four o'clock; and during this time the Museum is open to the publick, and the Trustees are not present. I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

GENT. MAG. *September, 1810.*

for having such easy opportunities afforded them for improvement or rational entertainment.

Were an obscure individual like myself allowed to offer any strictures, I would venture to observe, that the Egyptian Collection, consisting chiefly of large stone coffins, and massive uncouth figures, ought never to have been placed on an upper story, and among the elegant Greek and Roman sculptures. Besides, that their weight and huge bulk renders them only fit for a ground floor: their nature being chiefly sepulchral, it would be much more in character to place them in a solemn recess of a Court, in this instance, should be in the Egyptian style. I would recommend that, if possible, the room, where they are now deposited, be opened over it, where the light is very defective.

I was informed in one of my visits, that the Duke of Portland had deposited the celebrated Barberini Vase in this now indeed splendid and well-conducted Repository; and that Mr. Greville's magnificent Collection of Minerals, lately purchased by Parliament, is already removed to the Museum. These, however, are not yet exhibited to the publick.

I hope this slight piece of information will be acceptable to you from
Yours, &c. ANZULATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Bath, Aug. 20.*

THE objection of your Correspondent, Vol. LXXX. p. 618, to the antiquity of a passage in the Tournament of Rowley, has been advanced in so polite and gentleman-like a manner, and is so perfectly consistent with a candid and liberal enquiry after Literary truth, that it is entitled to the most respectful attention: I have only to regret that he has withheld his name; because, had he favoured you with that, I should have set down with double pleasure to remove his doubts. And I am sure, from the general tenor of his remarks, he had no reason to blush at any thing that he has said. Indeed, after the highly respectable and eminent Literary characters who have entered the lists on both sides of the Rowleian Controversy, no man need be ashamed to offer his opinion on either side of the question.

Satis-

Satisfied that your Correspondent wishes only for a fair and candid discussion, I waive the privilege which might have been pleaded for declining to answer any thing in an anonymous form. His objection shall either be completely removed; or I will acknowledge that all which I have hitherto advanced in favour of the antiquity of this and every other publication ascribed to the learned Ecclesiastic of the fifteenth century, has been written in vain.

He appears to be convinced that Chatterton has offered an erroneous interpretation of the word *unthylle*; and is himself of opinion, that it is merely an affected *archæological* mode of spelling the very plain expression (*until*); or, that Syrr Symonne de Bourtonne does not like to wait so long, or *till* a champion appear as an opponent. The quotation, which is rather incorrectly given in vol. LXXX. p. 618, is as follows:

“ Herawde, bie Heavenne these tyltters
staie too long.
Mie phantasie ys dyinge for the fyghte.
The mynstrelles have begonne the thyrd
warr songe, [mie syghte.
Yett notte a speare of hemm hath grete
I feere there be ne manne wordhie mie
myghte.
I lacke a Guid, a Wyllyamm to entylte.
To reine anente a fele embodiedd knyghte,
Ytt gettes ne rennome gyff hys blodde be
spylte. [they're here;
Bie heavenne and Marie ytt ys tyme
I lyche nott *unthylle* thus to wiede the
speare.”

Chatterton has rendered *unthylle*, “*useless*,” which was merely a random guess; he had, as I have already observed, no idea of its meaning; and your Correspondent's interpretation is as wide of the mark as that of Chatterton. The real meaning of the antient Author is as follows: Sir Simon is complaining of delay on the part of his expected opponents; and means to say he does not like thus to wield the speare *unthylle*, for *unthylled*, i. e. *unfixed in its rest*, or *thyll*, as it always was when the champion couched his lance, and began his career: he is all eager for action; he does not like to wield the speare *unthylle*; which is a correct mode of expressing the verb *unthylled*, legitimately formed from the noun substantive a Thill. This is an irrefragable proof that the young Editor was offering the best

explanation that occurred to him; and that he was ignorant of the proper one.

They who are conversant with the language of our antient writers, will immediately recognise the correctness and propriety of this mode of expressing the verb without the final *ed*; and those who are less experienced, may soon be convinced by a little attention to the following list of verbs which have been formed in a similar manner by Rowley, Shakspeare, and others. Rowley has, in the third line of the quotation before us, grete for *greted*; he has upon other occasions, aledge for *aledged*, distraught for *distracted*, smore for *smored* or *besmeared*, adradde for *frightened*, distort for *distorted*, deslavate for *deslavated*, astounde for *astounded* or *stunned*, asterte for *asterted* or *passed by*, eustrote for *estrouted* or *banished*, dyghte for *dyghted* or *dressed*, thyghte for *thyghted* or *closely compacted*, ycorne for *ycorned* or *engraved*, depycte for *depycted*, pencle for *painted*, decorn for *decorned* or *decorated*, unthylle for *unthylled*, and many others. In short, nothing was more common; as may be seen by the following instances, chiefly taken from Shakspeare; and some of which, from the Commentators not having attended to the circumstance, have been the source of obscurities, hereafter to be explained. Credit for *credited*, 'tis doubt for it is *doubted*, the imagine voice for the *imagined* voice, create for *created*, consummate for *consummated*, convict for *convicted*, frustrate for *frustrated*, disjoint for *disjointed*, the subject for the *subjected*, shriek for *shrieked*, heat for *heated*, hoist for *hoisted*, distract for *distracted*, extract for *extracted*, wish for *wished*, derogate for *derogated*, venom for *venomed*, widow for *widowed*, red nose for *red nosed*, light foot for *light footed*, candy for *candied* courtesy, &c. &c.

I should have been sorry, Mr. Urban, to have occupied the pages of your valuable Miscellany, or the time of your Readers, with this long string of quotations, did they not lead to something of far greater importance, viz. to an explanation of a difficulty in Shakspeare, which, I well know, both you and they will wickedly deem much more valuable than anything relating

relating to the Works of Rowley. I mean an explanation of

The Arm-gaunt Steed
of Anthony and Cleopatra, Act I. Sc. v.

“*Alexas.*] So he nodded,
And soberly did mount an *arm-gaunt*
steed, [have spoke
Who neigh’d so high, that what I would
Was beastly *dumbe* by him.”

There are few expressions in the vocabulary of Shakspeare, that have been more completely misunderstood, or more barbarously murdered, than the *arm-gaunt steed* of Anthony. Strange and various are the attempts which have been offered by way of explanation; and that finally adopted, is as foreign to the meaning, as light is to darkness. For *arm-gaunt*, *termagaunt* has found its way into the text; which the ingenious proposer renders *furious*; and supports by the *termagaunt* Scot of Henry IV.

On this curious and extravagant *amendment* the late Mr. Steevens thus expressed himself: “Let the Critick who can furnish a conjecture nearer than *termagaunt* to the traces of the old reading, *arm-gaunt*, or can make any change productive of sense more apposite and commodious, displace this AMENDMENT; which, in my opinion, is to be numbered among the *feliciter audentia* of Criticism, and meets at least with my unequivocal approbation.”

We are under too many obligations to Mr. Steevens for that ardent spirit of industry and zeal with which he often successfully laboured, in elucidating the obscurities of Shakspeare, to indulge in any petulant remarks, or unbecoming expressions of triumph, upon this truly unfortunate challenge: but we may be permitted on this occasion to observe, that it is one only out of numerous instances, which will hereafter occur, in examining his remarks on the works both of Rowley and Shakspeare, that will enable us to demonstrate the truth of an old axiom, that confidence of assertion is not always a proof of superiority of judgment or knowledge.

Having already clearly proved in my “Introduction to an Examination of the internal Evidence respecting the Antiquity of Rowley’s Poems, &c. &c.” that neither Mr. Warton, Mr. Tyrwhitt, nor the very acute Author of “Cursory Observations on the Poems attributed to Thomas Row-

ley,” were entitled to the proud distinction of Masters of opinion on that subject in which they were permitted to direct the public opinion; it shall now be shown, that the late Mr. Steevens, upon his own ground, even in the pages of his long and laboriously studied Shakspeare, has betrayed as palpable marks of error and inattention to the peculiarities of the old English language, as those who have been already mentioned; and who, like himself, have been so highly and so erroneously celebrated for superiority of black-letter investigation. But to return to the *termagaunt steed*, and the haughty challenge.

I boldly enter the lists; unequivocally rejecting this, and every other idle attempt at amendment: for an *arm-gaunt steed* is the true and correct antient mode of expressing an armed-lean steed; which, without the alteration of a single trace of the original, is the literal meaning of Shakspeare. A meaning, which, if Mr. Steevens had taken only one-tenth part of the pains, which he is supposed to have done, in detecting the forgery, he might have found in the elegancy and authenticity of the *Pseudo-Rowley*; in whose poems we repeatedly find similar omissions of the final *ed* or *d*, exactly as Shakspeare and his contemporaries, and predecessors, have given us the list already enumerated; and five hundred others, which might, with the greatest ease, have been adduced. We have another instance of it even in the last line of the present quotation, *dumbe* for *dumbed*; which Mr. Theobald, instead of explaining, officiously corrected. It is scarcely necessary to prove, by quotation, the meaning of *gaunt*, *lean*; but, that nothing may be wanting to satisfy the minds of Mr. Urban’s constant Readers, they may find a curious one in Latimer’s 5th Sermon, preached before King Edward VI. fol. 67: “I knewe where a woman was got with childe, and was ashamed at the matter, and went into a secret place, and was delivered of three children at a birth: she *wrong* their neckes, and cast them into a water, and so killed her children: suddenly she was *gaunt* again.”

Mr. Urban, I cannot relinquish the vantage ground on which I at present stand. You and your Constant Reader must listen to another explanation, in which

which it will appear, that the knowledge of the *Pseudo-Rowley* in the old English language, was equal to the elegance and the superiority of his poetry.

The *sommer-snowe* of that writer is closely allied to the *unthylle speare* and the *arm-gaunt steed* of this disquisition.

SOMMER-SNOWE. *Ælla*, line 852.

“ Black hys cryne as the wynterre nyghte,

Whyte his rode as the *sommer-snowe*,

Rodde his face as the morning lyghte,

Cale he lyes ynne the grave belowe ;

Mie love ys dedde,

Gon to hys deathe-bedde,

Al under the wyllowe tree.”

Cryne, for a head of hair, being legitimately derived from the Latin, affords no conclusive evidence or argument for or against the question of authenticity. But the *sommer-snowe* is of a very different nature. It is one of the expressions which have been strenuously objected to by those who contend for the spurious origin of the Poems; and, like many others under the same imputation, will afford irrefragable proof of an earlier and more experienced writer than Chatterton. *Sommer* or *summer-snow*, is an expression so extremely incongruous to a modern ear, that it is improbable Chatterton could, as a modern writer, have accidentally made use of it; and still more so that, as an imitator of old English, he could have conceived it characteristic of antiquity. Every writer, from Chaucer to Shakspeare, abounds with expressions which are difficult of explanation; and they all contain some, which are now, it is to be feared, absolutely unintelligible: this has been hitherto considered nearly, if not wholly so.

The late Mr. Bryant having shewn that the Anglo-Saxon *sumned*, from *romman congregare*, signifies congregated, gathered in a heap, proposed to read *sumned-snowe*; but this does so much violence to the text, as to be inconsistent with every established rule of verbal criticism.

So late as the 16th century, the word *sum* was generally written *somme*. All languages admit of the verb being formed from the noun: to *sommer* therefore, if no better authority could be shown, would, as we have already seen, be perfectly consistent with the grammar, and usage

of our antient writers. And *sommer-snow* will clearly imply the drifted or driven, the heaped-up snow; and this disputed passage might be understood without hesitation.

“ Black his hair as the winter night,
White his skin as the driven snow.”

But since nothing conjectural can be admitted on this side of the question, the Reader may advert to the meaning and etymology of the modern word *summer*, the season of the year; so called because it is the season of encrease; *rumen* in the Saxon language means the encreaser, of which Shakspeare in the 3d Part of King Henry VI. appears to have been sensible.

“ But, when we saw our sunshine made
thy spring,

And that thy *summer* bred us no encrease,
We set the axe to thy usurping root.”

Trabs summaria is the Latin for a summer-beam, more commonly called a summer, or beam that collects all the joists. *Sommere* was an old name for a sumpter horse; and a *sommer-sault*, or *summerset*, is a mode of revolving heels over head, oftener than once. The word *sum*, in all its variations, has an idea of *encrease* annexed to it. A *sumpner** summoned or collected certain persons to the Ecclesiastical Court. A summons from a Court of Justice, like the *sum* or *somme* total of an account, or a summary process, conveys the ideas of heaped up, collected, or gathered together. *Somersetshire* was so called, because the Saxons found it every where *thickly* and *closely* covered with wood. The *sommer-snowe* of our Author is therefore the *sommered*, the congregated, heaped up or driven snow, the twice bolted snow of Shakspeare or Lee, *ed* the sign of the past tense or participle, being omitted, as we have already seen, and as we perpetually find it in the old English language; the same as *aledge* for *aledged*; *chaper* for *chaper'd*, *unthylle* for *unthylled*, or *arm-gaunt* for *armed-lean steed*.

“ Blacke hys cryne as the wynterre nyghte, [mer'd) snowe.”

Whyte hys rode as the *sommer* (for som-

* Vossius, Junius, and Minshew, have countenanced other etymologies for some of these words; but in a conjectural art or science, one conjecture may be as good as another.

An epithet of the strictest propriety, which it requires a large share of credulity indeed to believe could have fallen, either by accident or design, from the pen of the ingenious and deservedly lamented Mr. Thomas Chatterton.

That an unlearned boy of 12, 13, or 14 years of age, should have composed some of the finest poems in the English language, may, perhaps, be within the bare verge of possibility; but that such a boy should have been, at the same time, more skilful in the old English language than the late Messrs. Warton, Tyrwhitt, or Bryant, than Dr. Milles, Mr. Steevens, Mr. Southey, or the ingenious and learned Author of *Cursory Observations*, &c. &c. to whom may be added not less than 80 or 90 Commentators on the Plays of Shakspeare, exclusive of the venerable Mr. Urban himself, men in general well known to have been possessed of profound learning and ingenuity; and who, during the last 30 or 40 years, have been studying and ransacking all the black-letter books, and all the obsolete Poems of the 15th and 16th centuries, is far too much to be admitted: yet, they who persevere in the belief of his abilities, will be compelled either to admit all this, or to give up the point in dispute; because, if the attention of the publick should be again roused to the investigation, numerous passages will be brought forward in addition to those now offered, and to those which have already appeared in the "Introduction to an Examination of the internal Evidence," in which the language of Rowley will be found explanatory of the obscurities of Shakspeare; and numerous other passages, from authentic sources, by which every word and phrase hitherto condemned, whether on account of good or bad spelling, of grammatical accuracy or inaccuracy, of non-existence or fabrication, will be authenticated or justified: and to obviate the charge that this is mere matter of assertion, two or three of those sources of obscurity shall now be noticed. Many have been already found, and several yet remain undetected from the frequent recurrence of the antient mode of writing *the* in the sense of *thee* or *thy* in the Plays of Shakspeare; others, from a peculiar sense of the words *even*, *envy*, and *gentle*; all of which are used in similar senses by Rowley:

notwithstanding it is a fact that those peculiarities had not been noticed in the life-time of Chatterton; to whom it is evident, from the general tenor of his editorial explanations, they were unknown.

This explanation of the sommer for the drifted snow, which, without the change of a single letter, accurately corresponds with the ingenious suggestion of the *sumned* snow already noticed, may perhaps be worthy of some attention; but, if the antithesis of winter, in the line immediately preceding, demand an explanation more consistent with summer in its modern sense, the Minstrel's Song may be regarded as one of those "wyth scattered floures besprente," which Rowley and his friend Cannyng "dyd fromm oulde rouste cleane." And its original Author might have consistently alluded to those undissolved drifts of snow which may be occasionally seen, glistening in the eye in summer, on the mountainous parts of this island. A similar allusion might have been drawn from the old trivial name of the *leucojum æstivum*, the *summer-snowe flake*; or even from the appearance of the *eriphorum polystachion*, the many-headed cotton grass; whole acres of moors and boggy ground being often rendered as *white as snow* by it, when in seed, in June and July. There are still other sources for the integrity of this reprobated metaphor; which might have been suggested to the mind of a writer in the 15th century, by the showers of artificial snow, not unfrequently seen in the *midsummer* games of our ancestors; those mad and mirthful gambols, to which Olivia alludes, in the *Twelfth Night*, when she conceives Malvolio to be distracted, "Why this is midsummer madness;" and of which, Dr. Johnson and Mr. Steevens have left us the following *elucidations*. "Midsummer madness] hot weather often hurts the brain, which is, I suppose, alluded to here. JOHNSON." "'Tis midsummer moon with you, is a proverb in Ray's Collection, signifying you are mad. STEEVENS." Vide Reed's edition, vol. V. p. 859.

We pass over the deep snow which fell in this country on *midsummer day* at the Intercession of the pious Virgin Saint Bega; and that, still more remarkable, which took place in Italy at

at the same season; and in Commemoration of which the Church of St. Mary *ad Nives* was erected in Rome—These, being nearly as improbable as that a boy of 12 or 13 years of age should have been the author of Rowley's Poems, are not insisted on; although they might have afforded an allusion to a Roman Catholic Priest of the fifteenth century.

But I perceive, Mr. Urban, that I am exceeding the due bounds of a letter to you: I shall therefore conclude; though not without expressing my willingness at any time to pay the same attention to the candid enquiries of your Constant Reader, or any of your other learned and ingenious Correspondents.

Yours, &c. JOHN SHERWEN, M. D.

Mr. URBAN,

August 15.

AS one of your numerous Subscribers, and an admirer of the Established Church of my country, I feel very much obliged to A Country Rector, p. 11. for the hints he has thrown out respecting the present state of our Ecclesiastical Establishment; and although I do not at all feel competent to decide on the plan of Reform which he has suggested, yet I most sincerely, though reluctantly, subscribe to his idea, "that, unless some speedy and effectual measures be adopted to check the growing mischief, a serious state-commotion will be the consequence." And Sir, feeling this, I most fervently hope that those of your Readers best qualified to give an opinion upon the subject, will comply with the earnest solicitation contained in the article alluded to, and furnish "hints, additions, and improvements," to the plan proposed. And here let me most solemnly conjure the Dignitaries of our Church to lend a helping hand ere it be too late; let them not be fastidious in the rejection of all plans of improvement proposed by others, nor betray a supineness among themselves; for although the present system *may, without a change*, last their time, some considerations should be had for posterity. To uphold the respectability of the Clergy, it is absolutely necessary that some *more equal* distribution of preferment should take place; or, at least, that the stipends of many of our Curates, and the benefices of the inferior Clergy, should

be augmented, so that *all* should receive a *comfortable independence*; but I cannot agree with a Country Rector that, to accomplish this, recourse should be had to the public purse; for I have no doubt but that the Ecclesiastical property may be made fully equal to accomplish the desired effect: this achieved, and the second important article in the plan might with propriety be stipulated for. In the parish where I reside, I have seen the growing evil of having service only *once on a Sunday*. A Meeting-house has been erected (which, in point of convenience of situation, is fully equal with the Church); and where, for lack of Church-service, the parishioners have resorted, till many of them have become converts, and consequently seceders from the Establishment.

The commutation of tithes is certainly of all things the most desirable to be effected. To dilate upon the evil consequences the possession of such property produces to the Clergy, is unnecessary; it is every where known, and every where felt; and has particularly engaged the attention of the Legislature upon all modern Inclosures*. Surely, therefore, some plan might be adopted to do away an evil so universally acknowledged. Suppose, for instance, that the tithes of the kingdom were to be valued by two competent persons, one chosen by the Clergy, the other by the land proprietors, in each parish; and an offer made, or permission granted, to the land-owner, to exonerate his lands from tithes at the valuation, upon a similar plan to the redemption of the land-tax; say by instalments at four, or even eight years: and if any tithes should be left unredeemed at a time to be stipulated, that they should then be offered to public competition; for tithes in the hands of lay impropiators cause only a limited mischief in a parish. Much and loudly as the farmers (whom, by the bye, I think the Rector is too severe upon) complain of the payment of tithes, it is certain, that nothing like the value of that property (except when taken in kind) is generally

* A late Inclosure of Barnwell, near Cambridge, forms an exception; there the Radagon tithes are continued: and they who were the cause thereof may possibly be sorry for it hereafter.

paid by them; yet, I have no doubt, that a fair value would be given by the land-owners to exonerate their estates from so obnoxious an imposition. The proceeds of the sale might be made a public stock, and would, I presume, produce a nett revenue to the Clergy, very far indeed exceeding their present receipts; and the security they could in no wise doubt; for if the state be not firm, weak indeed must be the dependence of our Clergy; and the surplus would enable them to alleviate the wants of their distressed brethren. There is one addition I beg leave to suggest to the last item in the Plan of a Country Rector; which is, that Seats should be set apart for, and proper persons appointed to conduct thereto, all strangers that may enter the Church: in this point, we are a century behind the Dissenters. Ere I conclude, permit me, Mr. Urban, to say, that the example of the late Bishop of London is worthy of general imitation, and would tend very much to strengthen our interest. In the appointment of Dr. Andrewes to St. James's, that worthy Prelate waved the private interest of his relative and friend, considering his patronage could not be more beneficially exercised than in attending to the choice of the parishioners. How rare this!

Yours, &c.

P.

Mr. URBAN,

August 20.

THE extensive circulation of your very useful publication, particularly among the friends to the Established Church, renders it the most proper channel to convey information relative to the interests of the Clergy; and you will, I have no doubt, feel a satisfaction in giving farther publicity to a measure, which, while it reflects honour on the feelings and benevolence of the Bishops, and other dignified or opulent Members of the Church, as well as of the Laity, promises to afford a lasting and important benefit to such of the inferior Clergy as, having large families and very contracted incomes, can have no hope of making provision for them, in the event of their own deaths previous to their children being placed out in the world.

It is now more than sixty years since a number of benevolent individuals, contemplating the frequent and

urgent distress into which the children of Clergymen are thrown by the loss of their father; and, considering that a judicious combination of their means of relief would render the intended benefit more extensive and permanent, formed a Society "for the education of the Orphan Children of Clergymen until they are of an age to be put apprentice:" for which the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy have a distinct provision. This Institution, supported by annual subscription, and the occasional donations of its friends, has, under Providence, continued gradually to enlarge its powers of doing good, until it is now enabled to provide clothes, education, and maintenance, to above forty boys and as many girls, who are annually elected by the subscribers at large as vacancies occur and the funds of the Society will allow; and the excellent education they receive in these schools gives them the means of acquiring very advantageous situations when they go from thence.

The permanent funds, as well as the annual subscriptions, having greatly increased through the benevolence of the publick, and the good management of its conductors, it was thought right to secure them to the use of the Charity, and ensure its perpetuity by erecting it into a Corporation, which was accordingly done last year by Act of Parliament; the expence of which was presented to the Society by a Prelate of known benevolence*.

The lease of the girls' school, situated at Lisson Green, having nearly expired; and these premises, as well as the boys' school at Acton, being much too small and confined for the reception of the present numbers, it was suggested at the commencement of this year, that it would be attended with many important advantages, if an appropriate building could be erected in an airy and eligible situation, for the reception of both the Schools, sufficiently near the Metropolis to ensure the constant superintendance of the officers (who all act gratuitously) and the Committee, composed of London Clergy, and other gentlemen chiefly resident in London, the want of which is felt even at the distance of Acton. It was also thought, that by increasing the size of the build-

* The Bishop of Durham.

ings, an easy opportunity might be afforded of enlarging the benefits of the Institution, by adding to the number of the children as the funds continued to improve. This measure was no sooner proposed to be effected by means of a voluntary subscription, than it met with very general approbation and support. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury immediately subscribed £300.; the Bishop of London (President of the Corporation) £200.; some of the other Bishops a like sum; and many of the Nobility, and other opulent friends to the Established Church, and its Members, have also been very liberal contributors; and thus, without one public advertisement, or any other effort than a few letters distributed by the Secretary among the annual subscribers, and known friends of the Institution, more than half the sum required for the whole undertaking (which, from the high price of materials, is estimated at near £14,000.) is already raised. In the mean while, the Committee appointed to conduct the undertaking have obtained a suitable piece of ground in an airy and convenient situation, at St. John's Wood Farm, in the parish of St. Mary-lebone, adjoining to a large chapel about to be erected by the parish, where the children may attend divine service. They have also contracted for the immediate erection of so much of the building as the sum already subscribed is adequate to defray, and they propose to complete the whole as fast as the subscriptions enable them to do so. And to effect this important purpose as speedily as possible, it is earnestly to be wished, and not unreasonable to hope, that the undertaking will continue to experience, from the other Capitular bodies, who have not yet subscribed, and the wealthy friends to the Established Church and its distressed Ministers, in the more distant parts of the kingdom, the same liberal and kind support it has already done in the Metropolis; since the children are equally eligible into these schools from every county and diocese.

Thus, Mr. Urban, I have ventured, through your means, to lay before your numerous Readers a brief account of this excellent Charity, and of the measure now in hand for its farther extension and improvement. And I am persuaded you will think

the space which this letter occupies in your Repository not ill bestowed, if it shall prove the means, as I can have little doubt it will, of obtaining farther patronage to a work, which, while it affords a most important relief to the Orphans of Clergymen when deprived of all other support, cannot fail to be acceptable in the sight of Him whom it is our highest interest to please, and who hath expressly told us, that "it is not the will of our Heavenly Father that one of these little ones should perish."

Yours, &c. *A Subscriber to the Clergy Orphan School.*

P. S. That the good intentions of your Readers may not be checked by not knowing where to send their contributions, I subjoin the names of the Bankers appointed to receive them: Ladbroke's and Co. Bank-buildings; Messrs. Goslings and Sharp, Fleet-street; Messrs. Hoare, ditto; Messrs. Coutts and Co. Strand; Biddulph and Cox, Charing Cross; Ransom and Morland, Pall Mall; Birch, Chambers, and Hobbs, Bond-street; and also by James Bush, esq. Treasurer, Deans-court, Doctors Commons; and the Rev. Mr. Embry, secretary, Rectory-house, James-street, Covent-garden; who will very readily furnish any farther information that may be required.

Mr. URBAN,

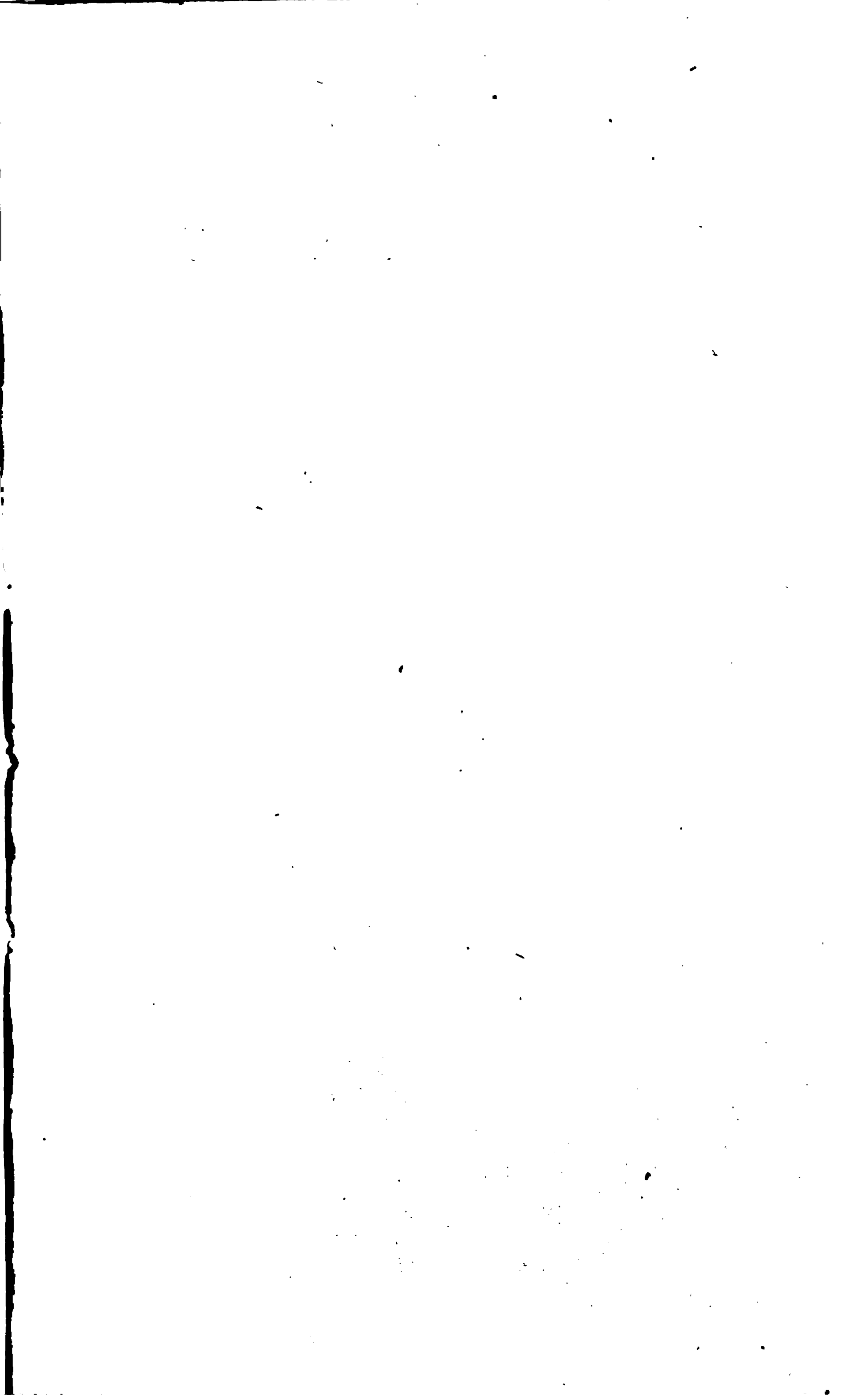
Aug. 1.

THE following striking instance of the extent to which the prejudice of Party will carry even a well-intentioned Writer, is transcribed exactly from Hearne's Diaries, in the Bodleian Library, vol. XLIX. p. 161.

"March 23, Tuesday [1714]. Richard Steel, esq. Member of Parliament, was on Thursday last, about 12 o'clock at night, expelled the House of Commons for a Roguish Pamphlett called the Crisis, and for several other pamphletts, in wch he had abused the Q. &c. This Steel was formerly of Christ-church in Oxford, and afterwards of Merton-college. He was a rakish, wild, drunken spark; but he got a good reputation by publishing a Paper that came out daily called the Tattler, and by another called the Spectator; but the most ingenious of these Papers were written by Mr. Addison, and Dr. Swift, as 'tis reported. And when these two had left him, he appeared to be a mean, heavy, weak writer, as is sufficiently demonstrated in his Papers called the Guardian, the Englishman, and the Lover. He now writes for bread, being involved in debt."

Yours, &c.

P. B.



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Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 10.

As a companion to the View you have already given of Whittington Church in Derbyshire, (see vol. LXXIX. p. 1201) I send you a drawing, by the late Mr. Jacob Schnebberle, of the Rectory-house (*Plute II.*) for 45 years the residence of the Rev. Samuel Pegge, LL. D. who was for more than that long space of time your constant and intelligent Correspondent, who thus describes it :

"The Parsonage House at Whittington is a convenient substantial stone building, and very sufficient for this small benefice. It was, as I take it, erected by the Rev. Thomas Callice, one of my predecessors; and, when I had been inducted, I enlarged it by pulling down the West end, making a cellar, a kitchen, a brew-house, and a pantry, with chambers over them. There is a glebe of about 50 acres belonging to it, with a garden large enough for a family, and a small orchard. The garden is remarkably pleasant in respect to its fine views to the North, East, and South, with the Church to the West. There is a fair prospect of Chesterfield Church, distant about two miles and a half; and of Bolsover Castle to the West; and, on the whole, this Rectorial house may be esteemed a very delightful habitation.

S. PRUGH."

Such was the account of this humble Parsonage, drawn up, in 1793, by the late learned and venerable Rector, who was then resident in it in health and vigour, at the advanced age of 88*; where your present Correspondent, with a worthy Friend lately deceased, spent many happy hours with him for several successive years, and derived equal information and pleasure from his instructive conversation.

Yours, &c.

M. GREEN.

THE Regulations and Establishment of the Household of Henry Algernon Percy, the fifth Earl of Nor-

from an antient MS. in possession of the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, who, conceiving that so singular a curiosity might afford the same amusement and pleasure to others, which it hath given to themselves, have caused a small impression to be taken off, merely to bestow in presents to their friends."

The MS. was for some time lost; it at last fell into the hands of Lord Dacre, who, on the solicitation of Lord Camden, restored it to its former owners. It is very curious, as a picture of antient manners, and as it contains a complete system of antient æconomics. At the end of the Preface is an account of this great Earl and his family. Among other instances of magnificence, we cannot but remark the number of Priests that were kept in household; not fewer than eleven; at the head of whom presided a Doctor or Bachelor in Divinity, as Dean of the Chapel. This redundance of Clergymen must not be altogether attributed to the superstition of this Priest-ridden age; but to the superior intelligence of the men of that order, who seem to have been almost the only persons capable of exercising any office of skill or science; so that the Surveyor of my Lord's lands, his Secretary, the Clerk of his Foreign Expences, &c. were all Priests; notwithstanding which, the last officer was to make up his accounts on a Sunday.

Every particular branch of the Establishment is minutely noticed. It fills 463 pages, besides the 26 of Preface.

Page 6. Gascoigne Wine. "Item, to be payd to the said Richard Gouge and Thomas Percy, to make provision for x ton ij hogsheds of Gascoigne Wine, for th' expensys of my house

The *Red Wine* mentioned above was the coarse red wine, the growth of what they call the Palus, or deep, low, clayey countries, of which there is a great district near Bourdeaux, that still produces this sort of wine.

The *White Wine* was probably what we now call Vin de Grave, or Priniac; both of them the produce of that country which was generally called Gascony by the English, who antiently applied this name to all that part of France which stretches away from the Loire to the Pyrenees.

P. 60. "Item, that the said Clerkis of the Brevements entre all the Tailis of the Furnunturs in the Journall Booke in the Countynghous every day, furthwith after the Brede be dellyverett to the Baker, and the Swache to the Pantler."

The Tailis of the Furniunturs (so it should have been printed) the *Taill* and *Swatch* are the tally, and its counterpart; "furniuntur," corrupt for *furniantur*, is the account of things baked, from the barbarous Latin word *furniare*, to bake; as

Brasianturs is the account of the liquors brewed, from the barbarous Latin *brasiare*, to brew; and as

Necanturs is the account of the slaughter-house, from the Latin *ne-care*.

Antiently all Household accounts were kept in Latin, as they still are in the Colleges in our Universities; and the above Latin words became a sort of technical terms for the heads of the several accounts.

P. 80. "Scamlynge days in Lent [Service for my Lorde and my Lady at Suppers upon Scamlynge days in Lent; viz. Mondays and Setterdais, with the namys of persons, &c.]" These are elsewhere called *Scamblynge days*, p. 85; and *Scamlyngs*, p. 57. Our present word *scrambling* was antiently written *scambling*; so that *scambling* days in Lent were days when no regular meals were provided, but every one scrambled and shifted for himself as he could. So Shakspeare, *Hen. V.* Act I. Scene I. in the early editions, speaks of "the *scambling* and unquiet time," which modern Editors have altered to *scrambling*.

P. 85. "The *Ewery*" was the office where the Ewers were kept. Our ancestors always washed before and after dinner, as they used no forks. This custom of washing in form out

of a silver ewer, is still kept up on solemn days in our Universities*. The use of Forks at table did not prevail in England till the reign of James I. as we learn from a remarkable passage in Coryate. The Reader will laugh at the solemn manner in which this important discovery or innovation is related: "Here I will mention a thing that might have been spoken of before in discourse of the first Italian towne. I observed a custome in all those Italian cities and townes through the which I passed, that is not used in any other country that I saw in my travels; neither doe I think that any other nation of Christendome doth use it, but only Italy. The Italian, and also most strangers that are commorant in Italy, doe alwaie at their meales use a LITTLE FORKE when they cut their meat. For while with the knife which they hold in one hand they cut meate out of the dish, they fasten the Fork, which they hold in the other hand, upon the same dish; so that whatsoever he be that sitting in the company of any others at meales, should unadvisedly touch the dish of meate with his fingers, from which all the table doe cut, he will give occasion of offence unto the company, as having transgressed the lawes of good manners, in so much that for his error he shall be at the least brow-beaten, if not reprehended in wordes. This forme of feeding, I understand, is generally used in all places in Italy, their Forkes being for the most part made of yron, steele, and some of silver, but those are used only by gentlemen. The reason of this their curiosity is, because the Italian cannot by any meanes indure to have his diet touched with fingers, seing all mens fingers are not alike cleane. Here upon I my selfe thought good to imitate the Italian fashion by this forked cutting of meate, not only while I was in Italy, but also in Germany, and] often-times in England, since I came home: being once quipped for that frequent using of my Forke, by a certain learned gentleman, a familiar friend of mine, Mr. Laurence Whitaker; who, in his merry humour, doubted not to call me at table *FURCIFER*, only for using a Forke at feeding, but for no other cause." Coryate's *Crudities*, pp. 90, 91. 4to. Lond. 1611.

* And in the City of London. EDIT.

Even when Heylin published his *Cosmography* (1652) Forks were still a novelty. See his third book, where, having spoken of the Ivory sticks used by the Chinese, he adds, "The use of silver Forks with us, by some of our spruce gallants, taken up of late, came from hence into Italy, and from thence into England." Yours, &c.

W. S. S. Oxford, Aug. 13.
(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Norwich, Aug. 24.*

YOU may probably consider the following curious Memoir, composed by Edmund Hogan, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and lately found amongst the papers of one of his descendants, worthy to be inserted in your Magazine.

Yours, &c.

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"The EMBASSAGE of Mr. EDMUND HOGAN, one of the Sworne Esquires of her Ma't's Person, from her Highnesse to MULLY ABDELMELECH, Emperour of MOROCCO, and King of Fes and Sus, in the Yeare 1577. Written by himselfe."

I Edmund Hogan, being appointed Embassadour from the Queens Ma'tie to the abovenamed Emperour and King Mully Abdelmelech, departed with my company and servants from London the 22d April, 1577, being imbarked in the good ship called the Gallion, of London, and arrived in Assafi, a port of Barbary, the 21st of May next following. Imediately I sent Leonell Egerton ashore with my letters directed to John Williams, and John Bampton, who dispatched a trottero to Morocco to know the Kings pleasure for my repaire to the Court, which letters came to their hands on the Thursday night. They with all speed gave the King understanding of it, who being glad thereof, speeded the next day certaine Captaines, with souldiers and tents, with other provision, to Azafi; so that upon Whitsunday at night, the said Captaines, with John Bampton, Robert Washborne, and Robert Lion, and the Kings Officers, came late to Azafi. In the meane time I remained aboard, and caused some of the goods to be discharged, for lightning of the ship; and I wrote in my letter that I would not lande 'till I knew the Kings pleasure. The 22th day, being Saturday, the Mark-speed arrived in the roade about two of the clock in the

afternoone. The 27th day, being Whitsunday, came aboard the Gallion, John Bampton, and others, giving me to understand how much the King rejoyced of my safe arrivall, coming from the Queens Ma'tie; and how that for my safe conduct to the Court he had sent four Captaines, and an hundred souldiers well appointed, with a horse furnished, which he used himself to ride on, with all other furniture accordingly; they wished me also to come on land in the best order I could, as well for my self as my men, which I did, having to the number of ten men, whereof three were trumpeters. The ships being four, appointed themselves in the best order they could, for the best shew, and shott off all their ordinance, to the value of twenty marks in powder. At my coming ashore, I found all the souldiers well appointed on horseback, the Captaines and the Govern'r of the towne standing as neer the waterside as they could, with a jennet of the Kings, and rec'd me from the boate; declaring how glad his Ma'tie was of my safe arrivall, coming from the Queens Ma'tie my Mistresse, and that he had sent them to attend upon me, it being his pleasure that I should tarrie there on shore five or six dayes for my refreshing; so being mounted upon the jennet, they conducted me through the towne into a faire fiede upon the sea side, where there was a tent provided for me, and all the ground spread with Turkie carpets, and the Castle discharged a peale of ordinance, and all things necessarie were brought into my tent, where I both took my table and lodging, and had other convenient tents for my servants. The souldiers environ'd the tents, and watched about us day and night as long as I lay there, altho' I sought my speedier dispatch. On the Wednesday towards night, I took my horse, and travelled ten miles to the first place of water that wee could finde, and there pitched our tents 'till the next morning, and so traveled till ten of the clock, and then pitched our tents 'till four, and so traveled as long as day light would suffer, about twenty six miles that day. The next day being Fryday, I traveled in like order but eight and twenty miles at the most; and by a river, being about six miles within sight of the City of Morocco, wee pitched

pitched our tents. Imediately after came all our English Merchants, and the French on horseback, to meete me; and before night there came an Alcaide from the King with fiftie men, and divers mules laden with victuall and banket for my supper, declaring unto me how glad the King shewed himselfe to hear of the Queens Ma'tie, and that his pleasure was I should be received into his countrey as never any Christian the like; and desired to know what time the next day I would come into his Citie, because he would that all the Christians, as also his Nobilitie, should meete me; and willed John Bampton to be with him early in the morning, which he did. About seven of the clock, being accompanied with the French and English Merchants, and a great number of souldiers, I passed towards the Citie, and by that time I had traveled two miles, there met me all the Christians of the Spaniards and Portugals to receive me, which I know was more by the Kings commandment then of any good wills of themselves; for some of them, although they speake me faire, hung downe their heads like dogs, and especially the Portugals; and I countenanced them accordingly. So I passed on, 'till I came within two English miles of the Citie; and then John Bampton returned, shewing me that the King was so glad of my coming, that he could not devise to doe too much, to shew the good will that he did owe to the Queens Ma'tie and her Realme. His Counsellors met me without the gates; and at the entrie of the gates, his footmen and guard were placed on both sides of my horse, and so brought me to the King's palace. The King sate in his chaire, with his Counsell about him, as well the Moores as the Elchies; and, according to his order given unto me before, I there declared my message in Spanish, and made deliverie of the Queens Ma't's letters, and all that I spake at that present in Spanish, he caused one of his Elchies to declare the same to the Moores present in the Larbe tongue; which done, he answered me againe in Spanish, yeelding to the Queens Ma'tie great thankes, and offering himselfe and his countrey to be at her Graces commandment; and he comanded certaine of his Counsellors to conduct me to my lodging, not being farr from the Court. The

house was faire, after the fashion of that countrey, being dayly well furnished with all kinde of victuall at the Kings charge. The same night he sent for me to the Court, and I had conference with him about the space of two houres; where I thoroughly declared the charge co'mitted unto me from her Ma'tie, finding him conformable, willing to pleasure, and not to urge her Ma'tie with any demands, more then conveniently she might willingly consent unto, hee knowing that out of his countrey the Realme of England might be better served with lackes, then he in comparison from us. Further, he gave me to understand, that the King of Spain had sent unto him for a licence that an Embassadour of his might come into his countrey, and had made great meanes, that if the Queens Ma'tie of England sent any unto him, that he would not give him any credit or entertainment; albeit (said he) I know what the King of Spaine, and what the Queene of England and her Realme is; for I neither like of him, nor of his religion, being so governed by the Inquisition, that he can doe nothing of himselfe. Therefore, when he cometh upon the licence which I have granted, he shall well see how little account I will make of him and Spaine, and how greatly I will extoll you for the Queenes Ma'tie of England; he shall not come to my presence as you have done and shall dayly, for I minde to accept of you as my companion, and one of my house, whereas he shall attend twentie dayes after he hath done his message. After the end of this speech, I delivered Sir Thomas Gresham's letters; whenas he tooke me by the hand, and led me downe a long court to a palace, where there ranne a faire fountaine of water, and there sitting himselfe in a chaire, he comanded me to sitt downe in another, and there called for such simple musicians as he had. Then I presented him with a greate base lute, which he most thankfully accepted, and then he was desirous to hear of the musicians; and I tolde him, that there was great care had to provide them, and that I did not doubt but upon my returne they should come with the first ship. He is willing to give them good entertainment, with provision of victuall, and to let them live according to their law and conscience,

science, wherein he urgeth none to the contrary. I finde him to be one that liveth greatly in the fear of God, being well exercis'd in the Scriptures, as well in the Old Testament, as also in the New, and he beareth a greater affection to our nation then to others, because of our religion, which forbiddeth worship of idols; and the Moores called him the Christian King. The same night, being the first of June, I continued with him 'till twelve of the clock, and he seemed to have so good likeing of me, that he tooke from his girdle a short dagger, being sett with 200 stonies rubies and Turkies, and did bestowe it upon me; and so I, being conducted, returned to my lodging for that time. The next day, because he knew it to be Sunday, and our Sabbath day, he did let me rest; but on the Monday in the afternoone he sent for me, and I had conference with him againe, and musick. Likewise on the Tuesday, by three of the clock, he sent for me into his garden, finding him layed upon a silk bed, complaining of a sore leg; yet, after long conference, he walked into another orchard, whereas having a fair banketing house, and a great water, and a new gallie in it, he went aboard the gallie, and tooke me with him, and passed the space of two or three houres, shewing the great experience he had in gallies, wherein (as he said) he had exercised himselfe eightene yeares in his youth. After supper he shewed me his horses, and other commodities that he had about his house; and since that night I have not seene him, for that he hath kept in with his sore leg; but he hath sent to me dayly. The 13th of June, at six of the clock at night, I had againe audience of the King, and I continued with him till midnight, having debated, as well for the Queenes commission, as for the well dealing with her Merchants for their traffick here in these parts, saying, he would do much more for the Queenes Ma'tie and the Realme; offering that all English ships with her subjects may with good securitie enter into his ports and dominions, as well in trade of merchandize, as for victuall and water, as also in time of warr with any of her Enemies, to bring in prizes, and to make sales as occasion should serve, or else to depart againe with them at their

pleasure. Likewise for all English ships that shall passe along his Coast of Barbary, and threwe the Streights into the Levant seas, and so to the Turks dominions, and the King of Argiers, as his owne; and that he would write to the Turke, and to the King of Argier, his letters for the well using of our ships and goods. Also, that hereafter no Englishman that by any meanes may be taken captives, shall be sold within any of his dominions; whereupon I declared that the Queenes Ma'tie, accepting of these his offers, was pleased to confirme the intercourse and trade of our Merchants within this his countrey, as also to pleasure him with such commodities as he should have need of, to furnish the necessities and wants of his country in trade of merchandize, so as he required nothing contrary to her honour and law, and the breach of league with the Christian Princes her neighbours. The same night I presented the King with the case of combes, and desired his Ma'tie to have speciall regard that the ships might be laden back againe, for that I found little store of salt-peter in readinesse in John Bampton's hands; he answered me, that I should have all the assistance therein that he could, but that in Sus he thought to have some store in his house there, as also that the Mountaineers had made much in a readinesse; I requested that he would sende downe, which he promised to doe. The eighteenth day I was with him againe, and so continued there till night; and he shewed me his house, with pastime in ducking with water spaniels, and baiting bulls with his English doggs. At this time I moved him againe for the sending downe to Sus, which he granted to doe; and the 24th day there departed Alcayde Mammie, with Liouell Eger-ton, and Rowland Guy, to Sus; and carried with them, for our accounts and his company, the Kings letters to his brother Muly Hammet, and Alcayde Shavan, and the Viceroy. The 23d day the King sent me out of Morocco to his garden called Shersbouare, with his guard and Alcayde Mamoute; and the 24th at night I came to the Court to see a Morris-dance, and a play of his Elchies; he promised me audience the next day, being Tuesday, but he putt it off 'till Thursday; and the Thursday at night

night I was sent for to the King after supper, and then he sent Alcayde Rodwan and Alcayde Gowry to confer with me; but, after a little talk, I desired to be brought to the King for my dispatch. And being brought to him, I preferred two bills of John Bampton's, which he had made for provision of salt-peter, also two bills for the quiet traffique of our English Merchants, and bills for sugars to be made by the Jewes, as well for the debts past, as hereafter, and for good order in the Ingenios. Also I moved him againe for the salt-peter, and other dispatches, which he referred to be agreed upon by the two Alcaydes. But the Fryday, being the 20th, the Alcaydes could not intend it, and upon Saturday Alcayde Rodwan fell sick; so on Sunday wee made meanes to the King, and that afternoon I was sent for to conferre upon the bargaine with the Alcaydes and others; but did not agree. Upon Tuesday I wrote a letter to the King for my dispatch; and the same afternoon I was called againe to the Court, and referred all things to the King, accepting his offer of salt-peter. That night againe the King had me into his gallee, and the spaniels did hunt the duck. The Thursday I was appointed to weigh the 300 lintals grosse of salt-peter, and that afternoon the Tabybe came unto me to my lodging, shewing me that the King was offended with John Bampton for divers causes. The Sunday night late, being the 7th July, I got the King to forgive all to John Bampton, and the King promised me to speake againe with me upon Monday. Upon Tuesday I wrote to him againe for my dispatch, and then he sent Fray Lewes to me, and said, that he had order to write. Upon Wednesday I wrote againe; and he sent me word that I should come and be dispatched, so that I should depart upon Fryday without faile, being the 12th July. So the Fryday after, according to the Kings order and appointment, I went to the Court; and whereas motion and petition was made for the confirmac'on of the demands which I had preferred, they were all granted, and likewise which were on the behalfe of our English Merchants requested, were with great favour and readinesse yielded unto. And whereas the Jewes there resident were to

our men in certaine round sum'es indebted, the Emperor's pleasure and co'mandment was, that they should without further excuse or delay pay and discharge the same. And thus at length I was dismissed with great honour and speciall countenance, such as hath not ordinarily bene shewed to other Embassadors of the Christians. And touching the private affairs intreated upon betwixt her Ma'tie and the Emperour, I had letters from him to satisfie her Highnesse therein. So to conclude, having received the like honourable conduct from his Court, as I had for my part at my first landing, I imbarked myself with my foresaid company; and arriving not long after in England, I repaired to her Ma'ties Court, and ended my Embassage to her Highnesse good liking, with relation of my service performed."

Mr. URBAN, *Kensington, Sept. 4.*

THE discovery of what may be called a new CAXTON, is a matter of as much importance to me as is the discovery of a new COMET to Mr. Professor Herschel. I hasten therefore to lay before you the following communication; to the author of which, all lovers of antient Typography will be as ready as myself to express their obligations.

To the Rev. T. F. Dibdin.

'SIR, *Bristol, July 25.*

'Your very general invitation for communications on the subject of Early Printed Books, together with my own inclination for disseminating the knowledge of that very amusing study, induces me to send you the inclosed account of a *Caxton's Chronicle*, now in the library of William Barnes, esq. of Redland Hall, near this city, a gentleman whose friendship and intimacy I am proud to boast of. Your description of a prior edition (as I presume) of this work in your "Typographical Antiquities," led us to compare that account with what we considered the original itself; but, upon a minute examination, the manifest difference of type, number of leaves, as well as of the colophon, inserted by a Mr. Granger, created doubts; which, by permission of Mr. Barnes, I was willing to lay before you; and these suspicions were still farther confirmed by perusing a
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note (Typ. Ant. vol. I. p. 152) upon Herbert's account of an edition noticed by Palmer. I have endeavoured to give an account of the book in question as well as my skill in these affairs would allow me; whatever obscurities or inconsistencies may appear, your good nature, I hope, will attribute to the incorrectness naturally attendant upon a first attempt.

The Volume described by you is said to conclude "on the recto of the third leaf, after signature y 3;" the copy now before me extends to "e e 4," or rather concludes on the recto of the second leaf after signature e e 2—signatures "e e 3 and 4," being written by some person unacquainted with their meaning. If, as asserted by Mr. Granger, the colophon was supplied at the bottom of the last leaf, the margin of this book must have been very wide indeed; for, in its present condition, it is full half an inch; and no trace can be observed of any thing having been printed beneath. The type very much resembles those made use of for printing "Propositio Clarissimi, &c. &c." agreeably to the specimen given by you. The extracts which you have also introduced, upon a reference, I have found to correspond; and the number of men slain at the battle of Towton, may be determined, upon this authority, to be Thirty Thousand. The fly-leaf in this Volume is evidently of the same paper with the Work itself. It has several MS notices upon it; but none relative to its bibliographical history; next follow three leaves inserted by some former possessor; on the recto of the first of which is written:

"Thus endeth this present booke of the Cronycles of Englonde Emprynted by me William Caxton In Thabbey of Westmynster by London. Fynyshed and Accomplyshed the viii day of October the yeer of the Incarnacyon of Our Lord God Mcccclxxxii And in the xxii yeer of the Reyne of Edward the fourth."

"The above should be at the bottom of the last leafe; but in binding, it has been cut off. Compared with another of the same books the 5^o Oct^o 1717, per T. G."

"This person's name I conclude to be Granger; the fly-leaf containing the autograph of "George Granger, Rector of Halford, 1693."

The two first leaves of the Table of Contents being torn out, Mr. G. intended supplying the deficiency by manuscript; but this he has only done in part, and what now remains of the original commences on signature a iii with "How Vortiger began a castell that wold not stande Wherfor counseill was Guyen him to tempre thej mortar Wit blood Calx." This Table is continued for 6 leaves farther, and concludes about half-way down on the recto of the seventh leaf. The Prologue follows on the next leaf, which may be called a i, from the circumstance of the succeeding leaf having the signature, a i, and the Chronicle begins on the recto of a iii. This book has signatures throughout, extending to "ee iiiii," but neither numerals nor catchwords. Another peculiarity is the want of initial letters to the chapters, as far as the ninth, and occasionally in various parts of the volume: some of the heads of the chapters are printed in a type much larger than the text, whilst others are of the same size; in short, the type is very different from specimen No. 4, given in the late edition of Ames's "Typographical Antiquities." It has two hundred and sixty three chapters.

"At your leisure I shall feel happy in receiving your opinion; and in the mean time I have the honour to be

Your most obedient servant,

RICHARD PRICE, Jun."

There can be no doubt, from the above careful description, that Ames was right in telling us that an edition of Caxton's Chronicles had been printed A. D. 1482; however superficial and unsatisfactory his description of it may appear. That it is probable, *cæteris paribus*, that our first Printer should have executed two, or even more, editions of so popular a work as the Chronicles of his own history, may be readily admitted; although Herbert and myself were fully justified in treating Palmer's vague description of "two editions of this book" with the inattention which it merited. The question is, from what quarter, or library, did Ames get his knowledge of the edition of 1482?

On examining Herbert's interleaved copy of his own work, in six volumes, 4to, I found that a reference was made to the sale catalogue of the books

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Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 10.

As a companion to the View you have already given of Whittington Church in Derbyshire, (see vol. LXXIX. p. 1201) I send you a drawing, by the late Mr. Jacob Schnebbelie, of the Rectory-house (*Plate II.*) for 45 years the residence of the Rev. Samuel Pegge, LL. D. who was for more than that long space of time your constant and intelligent Correspondent, who thus describes it :

"The Parsonage House at Whittington is a convenient substantial stone building, and very sufficient for this small benefice. It was, as I take it, erected by the Rev. Thomas Callice, one of my predecessors; and, when I had been inducted, I enlarged it by pulling down the West end, making a cellar, a kitchen, a brew-house, and a pantry, with chambers over them. There is a glebe of about 50 acres belonging to it, with a garden large enough for a family, and a small orchard. The garden is remarkably pleasant in respect to its fine views to the North, East, and South, with the Church to the West. There is a fair prospect of Chesterfield Church, distant about two miles and a half; and of Bolsover Castle to the West; and, on the whole, this Rectorial house may be esteemed a very delightful habitation.

S. PEGGE."

Such was the account of this humble Parsonage, drawn up, in 1793, by the late learned and venerable Rector, who was then resident in it in health and vigour, at the advanced age of 88*; where your present Correspondent, with a worthy Friend lately deceased, spent many happy hours with him for several successive years, and derived equal information and pleasure from his instructive conversation.

Yours, &c.

M. GREEN.

from an antient MS. in possession of the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, who, conceiving that so singular a curiosity might afford the same amusement and pleasure to others, which it hath given to themselves, have caused a small impression to be taken off, merely to bestow in presents to their friends."

The MS. was for some time lost; it at last fell into the hands of Lord Dacre, who, on the solicitation of Lord Camden, restored it to its former owners. It is very curious, as a picture of antient manners, and as it contains a complete system of antient oeconomics. At the end of the Preface is an account of this great Earl and his family. Among other instances of magnificence, we cannot but remark the number of Priests that were kept in household; not fewer than *eleven*; at the head of whom presided a Doctor or Bachelor in Divinity, as Dean of the Chapel. This redundance of Clergymen must not be altogether attributed to the superstition of this Priest-ridden age; but to the superior intelligence of the men of that order, who seem to have been almost the only persons capable of exercising any office of skill or science; so that the Surveyor of my Lord's lands, his Secretary, the Clerk of his Foreign Expences, &c. were all Priests; notwithstanding which, the last officer was to make up his accounts on a Sunday.

Every particular branch of the Establishment is minutely noticed. It fills 463 pages, besides the 26 of Preface.

Page 6. Gascoigne Wine. "Item, to be payd to the said Richard Gouge and Thomas Percy, to make provision for x ton ij hogisheds of Gascoigne

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us, *commilito fuit Horatii in castris Bruti*, says an ancient Scholiast, as if Horace had not told us all that himself*. Horace even tells us more, namely, that Rupilius had been one of the *cohors amicorum*, or *comitum*, of Brutus. Nowhere else is any mention made of him. A Publ. Rupilius, sprung from another branch of that plebeian race, who bore the surname Lupus, rose to the consulate in the year 621. Another P. Rupilius, who, in the year 702, presided over a society of farmers-general in Bithynia, is noticed by Cicero as one of his friends, in the 9th Letter of the xiiiith Book of his *Epist. ad Famil.* The circumstance, that our poet seems to make the proscription in which he was involved as an adherent of Brutus, a subject of reproach to Rupilius, while he himself was under a similar condemnation, from a similar cause, by the Cæsarian party, has mightily puzzled the Commentators. That Horace must have had a particular reason for so doing, is clear; what sort of one, is unknown: and to break our heads with conjectures would be of little use either to him or to us. Let it suffice, that we are already well enough acquainted with the character of our bard, for not imputing to him a manifest *sottise*.

Lippis et tonsoribus notum.] Whether this was already a proverbial expression, or whether it first became one through him, cannot at this distance of time be determined. According to the interpretation of an ancient Commentator, which Dr. Bentley corroborates by his assent, we should here construe it *oculists*. It should seem that the ophthalmy, which the word *lippus* denotes, was pretty common in Rome. The shops of the oculists and barbers were always filled with people, who, while waiting for their turn, entertained themselves with the news of the town.

Clazomenis.] Clazomene was a considerable trading town in Ionia, lying on the North side of the little bay formed between the island Ægina and the coast of Smyrna in the Ægean sea. On account of its happy situation for commerce, it was much favoured by Alexander the Great, and

* Another Scholiast even makes him Prætor: modestly enough, however, since it depended entirely on him to have made him Consul.

afterwards by the Romans; and Augustus so greatly enlarged and embellished this town, that the inhabitants honoured him on their coins as its second founder.

Sisennus, Barros ut equis præcureret albis.] Barrus and Sisenna, famous as they may have formerly been, are utterly unknown to us; and it would be labour in vain to endeavour at gaining any farther information about them than what Horace is pleased to give us. The expression *equis albis præire*, was proverbial, and arose from the opinion, that white horses are the fleetest. Hence Virgil, speaking of the horses of Pylumnus, says, they excelled in whiteness the snow, in fleetness the wind.

Hoc etenim — muneribus missis.] Horace here affects a parenthesis, which cuts off the second part of the sentence begun, by about eight lines, from the first, but even itself consists of several members. Our eyes and ears cannot, at least in our own language, endure such *elegantie latini sermonis* (if moreover this studiously affected carelessness may be allowed to pass for such). Without injury to the sense, a turn might be given to the narrative, whereby the disagreeable hyperbaton would be avoided, and at the same time the rather obscure line, "*hoc etenim sunt omnes jure molesti quo fortes,*" set in a proper point of view; as thus: "And so bitter in his speech, that Barrus and Sisenna must acknowledge him their master. Such bullying heroes may be compared to the contending chiefs in Homer. Such fierce anger as could only be assuaged by death itself, raged between Hector, Priam's son, and the ferocious Achilles, for no other reason but because valour in both was at the highest pitch. But if two cowards should fret with discord, or a quarrel arise between two unequally matched, as that of Diomed and Glaucus the Lycian, the difference is soon amicably adjusted, the weakest gladly buys a safe retreat, and quits the field in a whole skin. The former was the case with my hero; no possibility appearing of an amicable accommodation, at last a day was fixed on which they were to end the strife in a sharp contest with their tongues, before Brutus, "who then, with prætorial sway, ruled over wealthy Asia, &c." See the 6th Book of

of the Iliad. Horace, by this specimen, shews that he had an admirable talent for a travesty of the Iliad.

Bruto prætor, tenente ditem Asiam.] Brutus was Prætor, when aiding and abetting in the murder of the Dictator Julius Cæsar. Asia was indeed a proconsular province, i. e. one whose governors general must regularly be of the consular dignity; but in the confused state of the republic consequent on Julius Cæsar's death, this custom could not be so strictly observed; and the senate, which, with all its weakness and timidity, was yet well convinced, that all hopes of restoring the commonwealth were centered in Brutus alone, made it a point to transfer to him as many provinces as he could possibly take charge of. Accordingly, he first received Creta as proprætor, then to that was added Macedonia, and in the year 711, on the departure of Trebonius, proconsul of Asia, that rich province likewise, although he was obliged first to subdue a part of it by force of arms. Horace therefore uses the word prætor (because proprætor would not suit the measure of his verse) for governor, with the greater propriety, as Brutus had never been invested with a higher degree than the prætorian (the next after the consular) in the republic.

Cum Bitho Bacchius.] Bithus and Bacchius were a couple of gladiators, who in one of the public games had conquered all the rest in this species of duel. They were, therefore, at last obliged to fight together; and as neither would acknowledge the other for his vanquisher, the combat was maintained with so much obstinacy that they both fell; and thus after all the victory remained undecided. Probably this affair had lately happened, and was still fresh in every one's memory.

Magnu compellens voce cucullum.] This whole sentence requires illustration; in which we shall have recourse to a passage discovered by the learned Cruquius, in the 9th Chapter of the xiith Book of Pliny's Natural History. *Vindemiator* seems here put for *putator*; and the simile is borrowed from a vine-dresser pruning his vines. This work, says Pliny, must be finished within the first fortnight after the vernal equinox; for the country-

men reckon it a great disgrace “if the cuckoo meets a vine-knife in the vine-stock; and this therefore in the spring season gives occasion to all sorts of boorish jokes.” It is notorious, that in Italy the common practice is to plant the vines against elm-trees. A traveller passing by, seeing a rustic up in one of these trees, half-concealed in the foliage, pruning his vines, jocosely imitates the sound of the cuckoo: the vine-dresser, who takes this as an affront, retorts the insult; and thus frequently arises a kind of coarse witty duel, in which the vine-dresser generally has the satisfaction of thinking himself the conqueror, forasmuch as the traveller, having farther to go, is the first to grow weary of the contest.

Per magnos, Brute, deos te oro, &c.] Indecent as this apostrophe to Brutus was, Persius nevertheless intended it as a compliment. By his manner of expression, however, it is likewise perfectly ridiculous, because he seems to confound Marcus Brutus with Junius Brutus, who assisted in the expulsion of King Tarquin, by speaking as though Brutus had dispatched the Tarquins as well as Julius Cæsar, and therefore had become as it were king-killer by profession. W. T.

MR. URBAN,

July 31.

I HAVE some reason to think, that the author of the “Vindication of the University of Oxford against the Calumnies of the Edinburgh Reviewer,” may have relied upon my accuracy in denying the existence of Coins of certain cities, which in the last Number of the Edinburgh Review, the writer asserts are to be found “in Collections in London.” I also consider myself as responsible to the Publick for other parts of the Letter, which you inserted in your Magazine.

I had accused the Reviewer of mistaking a road for a gate; and he thus defends his ignorance, p. 172: “That passages in which there is neither sense nor grammar, should not be interpreted as their author meant, is no wonder; and will their defender presume to say that there is either in such sentences as *Dozati tamen sententiam intelligo esse à portu Esquilina versus Labicanam*, or impose on us the duty of presuming, that when the substantive which ought to have

have followed was left out, the adjective was meant to be referred to any other than that which went immediately before." I request his Scholarship to apply this canon to the following passage of Livy: "Via Labicana Roma Labicos ferebat ab Exquilina porta incipiens simul cum Prænestina." The gentleman confesses that, *à priori*, he did not know which were gates, and which were roads; and then falls into a querulous babble about grammar, and the relation of substantive and adjective, as if this latter point, or even the science of grammar, would help him to the knowledge of the number and respective names of the gates and roads of ancient Rome, whilst, in a question purely grammatical, his skill could not save him from translating *versus to* instead of *towards*, a word of very different import, in order to make it answer to *à from*.

With respect to the omission of places in the Central Map of Greece, the Reviewer complained, that Histiaea is not inserted; to which I replied, that Oreus, another name for the same place, was to be found in that situation. He is not however satisfied with the substitution of this appellation, and avers, that Histiaea was "the only name under which that place ever existed, as a state, or free city." p. 177. The Editor of Strabo prescribed another rule for the omission or insertion of the different places in his maps; and the Reviewer thinks that his own is more proper. This is a correct account of the objection. But Strabo, pp. 649, 650, says, that the place had two names, Oreus and Histiaea, in the same manner as the names Sparta and Lacedaemon denoted the same city. D'Anville, in whose map this among other cities is said by the Reviewer to be "duly placed," has given Oreus the precedence, notwithstanding the superior dignity of the other denomination, Histiaea.

The Reviewer has observed the word Histiaion, and not Oriton, on the Coins, and therefore boldly asserts that the place never existed as a free city, under any other name. But the evidence of a Roman, speaking of Roman transactions, may perhaps be heard even against an ardent admirer of the Roman language. "Omnibus Graeciae civitatibus haec pacem ap-

probantibus, soli Aetoli id decretum decem legatorum clam mussantes carpebant; literas inanes vana specie libertatis adumbratas esse. Cur enim alias Romanis tradi urbes, nec nominari eas, alias nominari et sine traditione liberas esse, nisi ut quae in Asia sint, liberentur, longinquitate ipsa tutiores: quae in Graecia sint, ne nominatae intercipientur, Corinthus, et Chalcis, et (proh pudor, Mr. Reviewer) OREUM cum Eretria et Demetriade. Nec tota ex vano criminatio erat; *dubitabatur enim de Corintho, et de Chalcide, et Demetriade, quia in senatus consulto, quo missi decem legati ab urbe erant, caeterae Graeciae atque Asiae haud dubie liberabantur.*" It seems that Oreum was afterwards assigned to Eumenes, and thus lost its independence: "Oreum et Eretriam decem legati Eumeni regi Attali filio dabant." The Historian, however, has not yet liberated the Reviewer from my hold, for he adds, "dissentiente Quintio, venit res in arbitrium senatus; *senatus libertatem his civitatibus dedit, Carysto adjecto.*" Liv. Hist. lib. xxxiii. c. 34. The Reviewer's delicacy shrinks at "bold-faced" assertions of *negatives*; but it seems that, in extremities, *affirmatives* may require their adherents to put the very same face upon *their* cause.

We are informed, that Coins of Aegæ in Eubœa are preserved in Collections in London, and likewise that these Coins, as well as those of Aegæ in Aëolia, have been attributed to Aegæ in Macedonia, which latter place, it is observed, could not have coined money till after the Roman conquest, "to which the fabric of *most* of these Coins proves them to be long anterior." Here are certainly indications of personal examination, and particulars of a conference of the Reviewer either with the possessor of these Coins, or with some other friend. But still the result is only this, that the fabric of *most* of them is anterior to the date of some others of a different place, which they resemble. It is clear, that my doubts are still proper. As to the omission of Aegæ in the map, I shall venture to suggest a reason. The words of Strabo, p. 588, are, "They say that opposite to this coast was Aegæ in Eubœa, where is a Temple of the Aegæan Neptune. The passage across from Authedon to Aegæ is 120 stadia, and

and from the other places somewhat fewer. The temple is situated upon a lofty hill, *and there was formerly a city.* And near *Ægæ* was *Orobæ.*" It is evident that *Orobæ* no longer existed, from a passage in the next book. In his specific description of *Eubœa* he does not allude even to these antient particulars respecting *Ægæ*. This may account for the omission in the map.

It is admitted by the Reviewer, that the coins of *Erythræ* in *Ionia*, and *Erythræ* in *Bœotia*, have the same epigraph, *EPT*. I am disposed to hesitate, although, after much investigation in several numismatic works, I at length discovered an intimation of the existence of a Coin with the above inscription "*EPT. EPTΘΠΑΙ, Erythræ, Bœotiæ.*" *Notit. El. Numismat. ab Erasmo Frölich, 1758.* He does not add the emblems, nor any other circumstances. The reason for my hesitation in admitting this to have been a coin of *Erythræ* in *Bœotia* is, that the place had no political consequence, nor is it more than casually noticed by historians, whereas *Erythræ* in *Ionia* for a long time maintained an importance by its navy, which connected it with the affairs of other nations. The *Bœotian* shield on the coin will not contradict my supposition that it is from the *Ionian* mint, because the *Ionian Erythræ* is said by *Strabo* to have been a colony of the *Bœotian Erythræ*, p. 587. The *Bœotian* horse indeed might be impressed, as an indication of the kind of military force peculiar to a plain country, such as *Bœotia* was; but it is well known that it is also used to characterize maritime states.

In my first letter, I had abstained from any philological discussions. I beg leave now to introduce what I then suppressed; as, without borrowing an hypothesis from the *Minerva* of *Sanctius*, or conferring with others, I had defended the passage in the Preface upon a principle, the correctness of which further consideration has confirmed. The passage in question is this: "*Cæterum agam uti potero, et, si nihil aliud afferam, saltem ea recensebo, quæ rationem operis te edoceant, quibus subsidiis instructa est hæc editio, vel quæ aliqua ex parte incrementa eam sumpsisse configerit.*" Now, Sir, I contend that *instructa est* is not merely defensible,

but strictly correct. I had observed (for I extract my remarks from the letter in its original form) "*common sense* (and Roman Latin, except when composed or examined by the Reviewer, is something not *very* different) requires, that in speaking of what is *absolutely*, we should not employ a mood which imports potentiality, and in that potentiality the existence of some unexercised power, and the contingency of some future action. This language would indeed be appropriate in a *prospectus* of a work; but it is not adapted to the explanation of what a work, when completed, contains." This principle appears to me to be so just, that any grammatical analysis which does not accord with it, may be deemed incorrect. The Reviewer himself has explained two passages of *Cicero's* letters to *Atticus*, upon the supposition of an ellipsis, which may be admitted here: *quæ sint subsidia, quibus subsidiis instructa est hæc editio.* The first passage from *Cicero* I cannot examine, as it differs in the Review so much from the passage in the original, that the reference may be inaccurate. The second passage is this: *quid nobis faciendum est ignoro.* The Reviewer says, "*quid sit, quod nobis faciendum est ignoro,* would be used in a technical statement;" and I believe the observation to be good, but he has not considered that *sit* has been proposed by several Commentators; that *Ernesti* (his friend) thinks it is a gloss, or proposes to retain it by dividing the sentence into two members by an interrogation; *quid nobis faciendum est? ignoro.* These matters, particularly as *Ernesti* has meddled with them, the Reviewer may condemn, but he should have previously ascertained whether the ground were disputed or not. I can, however, conceive a case where *faciendum est* with a word expressive of uncertainty would be proper. The uncertainty does not here respect the time, but the thing to be done. The time might require something to be done immediately; what is *now* to be done. *Quid faciendum sit* would relate to something which might either be done some time hence, or not at all. Upon an examination of the time in *Cicero's* letter, I do not perceive its urgency, and therefore some correction of the verb may be required.

The Reviewer censures the accusative *eam* with *contigerit* and an infinitive. I have Scotch authority for such practice, and Dr. Adam may be found to be an offender of the same class as the writer of the above barbarism. In p. 186 of the sixth edition of his Latin Grammar, speaking of *contigit*, he says, "we must *either* say, *me contigit esse domi, or, mihi contigit esse domi.*" The same remark and the same example are to be found in Johnson's Grammatical Commentaries.

The Reviewer acknowledges that he made "one hasty objection" to the epithet *major*, applied to *fides*. He said, that "faith or belief was exhibited in a tangible or visible form, ascertained by cubical or superficial measure." But Virgil was not satisfied with *major*. He materialized faith or belief to a greater degree: he says,

tibi maxima rerum

Verborumque fides.

I thus take my leave once more. I really cannot see any mark of the giant breed in this Reviewer; or, if he boast of his descent from that race, I do not suppose that he is vulnerable in the usual part where giants of old were exposed to their enemy, as it seems from recent encounters, that no advantage is likely to be gained by aiming at the forehead of this species.

Yours, &c. THO. FALCONER.

MR. URBAN,

FROM the observations of a Country Rector, with whose Plan my sentiments most cordially concur, I have been induced to reconsider a very hasty Sketch which I sent you upwards of two years ago, of an idea for a Chapel-Institution; and I confide that the candour of your Correspondent, which led him to invite the communications of others, will acquit me of any thought of bringing forward my Plan as better than his, for I really only consider it in this light, that perhaps it might be an auxiliary in a good cause; and am well aware that it stands in ample need of being further trained and reviewed before it could be pronounced fit for service: yet still I cannot help thinking that something of the kind, if adopted, would be attended with beneficial effects.

The changes from my first notions that at present strike me, are these. Instead of allotting the whole of the body of the Chapels as free Seats, I would appropriate part of the middle aisle to letting, and supply the deficiency by making part of the Lofts free; for I think this inter-communication would be more generally useful. Instead of the Presentation to the Lectureships being in the Archbishop, or the President for the time being, I would have things proceed in a regular course: thus, a Chapel should be built in every Diocese in order, until one had become erected in each; and then a second course of Chapels should begin to be built, and go through in like order; afterwards a third, and so on: and the Bishop of every Diocese should present to the Lectureship of every Chapel built by the Institution in his Diocese: but if the See and the Lectureship should be vacant together, then the Presentation for that turn should be in the President. And instead of dedicating only one-tenth part of the disposable Funds of the Institution to the Repair of any Churches or Chapels of the Established Religion, whether those built by itself or others, I would have that proportion enlarged—say to one fourth; because though I still think that the Parishes having such a concern and connexion as proposed with these Chapels would be better than if they were entirely free gifts, built and totally maintained by the Institution itself, yet I now also further think, that the portion of the Fund applicable by it to Repairs, should be sufficiently ample to enable it in a great degree to support some of its own Chapels, which local considerations might well induce to be built in stations where even the Repairs only might press too heavily on the real ability to sustain them: at the same time, I certainly mean that all Repairs should be matter of concession from and not of obligation on the Institution; and I think I need hardly add, that Organs were not meant by me to be universally introduced, but only where the letting of the Seats and due consideration of all circumstances would justify the expences necessarily attendant on them, for economy should be the Director of the Institution, but it should not dwindle into parsimony;

parsimony; and where appropriate Decorations could be properly conceded, the bias should rather be in favour of them. What the subscription should be to constitute a Governor, it is not for me to determine. By the opulent well-wishers to such a plan it would not be considered as a limit; and perhaps it ought not to be set too high to prevent humbler circumstances from associating in a measure which (Projectors are generally sanguine) I trust would not be without its use. But I build most upon the Collections proposed to be annually made after a Sermon to be preached on the occasion in all and every the Churches and Chapels of the Established Religion throughout the kingdom. Congregations assembled together for the purpose of bearing their part in the public offices of their Religion, cannot but feel deep regret that such numbers of their Brethren are deprived of the opportunity of doing so likewise, by the mere want of accommodation; and I am confident they would feel gratified if proper means were open to them of contributing towards the remedy of such a grievance, without any confined notions as to the locality of the scene where the remedy was to be applied. The evil is general; and the remedy by degrees would become general too. When the first Chapel was built, the general evil would be diminished: when the second rose up, it would be still further made less; and as every Diocese in turn would come to have it diminished within itself, though it is very natural to suppose that on those occasions local proximity would induce larger donations, yet the glow of honest satisfaction which the mind would feel in doing something towards the general alleviation of such an evil, would at all times prompt discretion to open the purse-strings; and as I expect the Chapels themselves would in general yield surpluses, it will follow that in process of time the Collections will not need to be so ample as in the infancy of the Institution would be requisite; and I think we may reasonably rely much on the characteristic liberality of the country, and that it would not suffer an institution of the kind to fall into decay, if fortunately it commenced under good auspices.

Yours, &c.

H.

Mr. URBAN, August 25.
OBSERVING in your Magazine for the July, p. 33. a quotation from the "Confessions of a Naval Officer," in which two extraordinary instances are recorded of unaccountable foresight, and the prevalence of Dreams; to prove that it is not always the effect of a superstition peculiar to that element, allow me to mention two others which occurred in the Land Service, and have been attested by Officers of the greatest veracity and respectability: indeed, I believe some of both corps are still living, who were personally witnesses to the facts.

The first happened in the year 1760. On the morning of the battle of Warburgh, in the last German war, a quarter-master of the 2d or Queen's Dragoon Guards, a man of tried courage and long service, came to his lieutenant's tent, and complained of unusual depression of spirits, from a certain presentiment that he should be killed on that day. The raillery of his officer, however, and the share of a tumbler of brandy and water, somewhat revived him, and he went to attend the arrangements of the troop with some degree of alacrity; he, however, returned a second time, and declared that he had vainly endeavoured to get the better of his first impression, that *that* day would be his *last*; but he was resolved to do his duty: he did so with his usual intrepidity, but was the only man killed of his quarter-rank in the first charge with the enemy.

The second instance occurred when the North Gloucester regiment of Militia was encamped at Cox-heath, or Warley-common, for I do not exactly recollect which, during the American war. A private of that corps, who was appointed sentry at the Commanding Officer's tent, upon the next relief begged the serjeant would give him leave to exchange that duty with a comrade, to whom he had agreed to give a premium, for he had had a *dream* that he should be *shot* upon that post. The improbability of such a circumstance made the request so ridiculous to the Serjeant and all who heard it, that they laughed him out of what they termed his extreme folly; and though still dejected and uneasy in his mind, from the remembrance of his dream, the jokes of

of his comrades, and the consideration of the expeuce in engaging a substitute, overcame his reluctance to do his own duty. He accordingly took his station, and was within five minutes of being relieved, when he was actually killed by a most singular chain of occurrences. An Ensign of the regiment had borrowed a gun on the preceding day for the purpose of shooting birds in the neighbourhood. On his return to camp in the evening, his gun was loaded, and he had cocked it, and was just in the act of pulling the trigger, when one of his companions suggested to him, that it would be very unmilitary to fire off his piece within the lines of encampment: he therefore put it in his marquée without uncocking it, designing to have it discharged and cleaned the next morning, before it was sent home; but before he had arisen in the morning, his servant told him that the owner had sent for the gun; he then bid his servant deliver it to the messenger, and let him know he had intended to return it cleaned; but, if he was in haste, he must take it in the present state: the messenger professed haste, but yet from curiosity did not choose the nearest way to his master's house, but preferred the road that led round the officers' street; and just as he came in front of the Colonel's marquée, put his finger upon the trigger, not thinking the piece was cocked, and the whole charge lodged in the body of the sentinel, who expired without a groan.—We cannot indeed conceive the purpose of these instances of foreknowledge, where fate is unavoidable, and no good effects are likely to be produced; yet we have records in all ages, of inspirations of this description; and we are surely not justified in contradicting the reality of occurrences merely because our perception is not equal to investigate their immediate tendency.

If you should think the above relation of two indubitable facts will be at all interesting or acceptable to the publick, I shall be much gratified by their insertion.

Yours, &c.

W. H. W.

Mr. URBAN,

Moy, Aug. 15.

AS you have been so good as to admit into your useful Collection several communications on the subject of *Fiorin Grass*, both from myself

and others; I request through your medium to reply to a Letter from Dr. PRING of Bangor, in your Magazine for June last, Vol. LXXX. p. 508.

The extreme value of *Fiorin Grass* becoming every day better established, it is natural that I should not like to be deprived of the credit of a discovery now admitted to be of the greatest importance to the agricultural world.

Dr. Pring quotes (through you) his original paragraph in the North Wales Gazette, premising "that he is not answerable for the new-fangled appearance it may have assumed in other papers."

I never saw the N. W. Gazette; but many friends having transmitted to me paragraphs from other papers in which Dr. Pring invariably was called a *Discoverer*, they urged me to reply, and assert my right.

The error rests with those who brought forward Dr. Pring in a character which, it now appears, he did not assume.

I am sorry Dr. Pring has been made uneasy through the mistakes or misrepresentations of others; and hope, since I am not to contend with him as a *rival*, that I shall not lose him as an *associate*.

In that capacity I request him to recollect in his experiments and in his practice, that the strings or *stolones* of *Fiorin* (which I am glad to observe he understands well, and knows how to appreciate) are of uninterrupted growth; and of course, when we look to quantity of produce, should be severed at a very late period: and, fortunately, Nature has endowed this inestimable Grass with qualities which enable it to resist all severities of season, either in the form of hay, or of winter green food.

I must request Dr. Pring to forget this little collision; and to permit me to hope for his aid in the Wars I perceive I have to carry on with the *Quitch-mongers*, who seem determined to confound with that odious Weed a Grass which Dr. Pring himself esteems so much, and has at least the credit of discovering in his own country.

Yours, &c. W. RICHARDSON, D.D.

Mr. URBAN,

August 16.

I SENT you, once before, a few Observations upon, as it seemed to me, an ill-natured *Critique* in one of

of your Numbers, by an anonymous Writer, on Mrs. Grant's "Letters from the Mountains;" who spoke of them as an uninteresting Novel. The rapid sale of that work proved, however, that few were of his way of thinking and feeling. And the Advertisement to the second Edition must have "flashed conviction," even upon him, of their genuineness. I believe that they have since arrived at a fourth Edition.

I have now, Mr. Urban, to notice a mistake of the Writer of the *Review*, in your last Supplement, of Mrs. Grant's more recent Work, "Memoirs of an American Lady." This Writer says, speaking of the "*Heroine*" of the Memoirs, "This Lady we understand to have afterwards been the aunt of Mrs. G." [See *Supp.* Vol. LXXX. p. 643.] A piece of information this, awkwardly enough expressed, even if it were true*. But the very Memoirs intimate no such thing; nay, they expressly contradict it. Let the Reviewer turn to the last chapter of the first volume, page 318: "but by one or other of these appellations [*Madame*, or *Aunt*] she was universally known;" and at page 220 of the same chapter (I quote from the 2d edition), he will see that her title of *Aunt* "became current everywhere, and was most completely confirmed in the year 1750, when she gave with more than common solemnity a kind of annual feast," &c. He may also turn to chapter 12 of the 2d Vol. p. 105; where he will see "how the writer of these pages became so well acquainted with the subject of these Memoirs." And in the subsequent chapters, to chap. 30 inclusive, he will find the progress of their acquaintance (an acquaintance so valuable to Mrs. G. and so maternally affectionate in *Aunt S.*) and the account of their final, affecting separation. The fact is, that there was not any relationship between Mrs. Grant and *Aunt Schuyler*.

CLERICUS SUBRIENSIS.

CONFESSIONS OF A NAVAL OFFICER,
(Continued from Vol. LXXX. p. 166.)

WERE Dreams always obviously saving and useful, our wonder

about them would be less. The last dream is clear enough to a seaman; and an adventure of the old Vanguard of 70 guns, Captain Swanton, will shew its utility more at large. Upon a look-out cruize in the Bay of Biscay, after 24 hours thick unsettled weather, with the wind at South, it shifted in the night suddenly to North-west. The ship lost a top-mast in the squall, and all hands were turned up to rig another. By such a change of wind the sky brightened, and our people aloft found themselves in a group of mast-heads. They became silent all as mice, and worked like witches. In short, day broke, and the first half-hour had run out before any signal amongst the strange ships spoke of us as an enemy. The Commodore at last (this was a French squadron) hoisted more flags than one, and the whole of them made sail. In the interim, Capt. S. had clawed up to windward; and when the enemy gave chase, our people were bending a new topsail to the yard.

Amongst many ships, one must out-sail another. It did not appear that the vessel of most speed was very solicitous of the first brush. The Commodore himself got near. Captain Swanton fired chain and bar shot from the whole stern of the Vanguard, and unrigged him: of course he dropped astern. Another approached to receive the same salutes: a third and fourth were received alike; and by this time Capt. S. laughed at all farther pursuit.

Now had the *Chesterfield's* prize been aware of her danger, she would by dawn of day have reached to such a distance as no King's ship might dare to follow, whilst in charge of a convoy; and I am speaking of times when a loaded merchantman sailed like a dung-barge. East India ships of that day and of this are very different things: we have towed them, literally, to India and from India; of late, the copper-bottom has shewn a reverse—if misfortunes have befallen them, a want of hands on board is the probable cause.

One word more about the old Vanguard. Whilst Captain Swanton was still chuckling (it might be in two or three days), his first Lieutenant put on a long formal phiz, and lamented that he could no longer carry on the duty

* And, if erroneous, certainly neither calumnious nor malicious. EDIT.

duty as Day-officer, with pleasure to himself, or advantage to the service. "No; why so, Sir?" "I never come upon deck but *That's the Barber rings from mouth to mouth.*" "I don't understand—what of that?" "Sir, my father is a Peruke-maker in Westminster." "Oh, ho! the cunning dogs—and they know that! now Mr. L. I never heard a syllable about your father. What do you think the saucy rascals call me?" "I don't know, Sir," said the Lieutenant, with rather a sullen air. "Why," and he turned short upon the Lieutenant, looking him full in the face, having been doubly regaling his own nose through this conversation, "*they call me SNUFFY DICK.*"

A boat has been hailed from the beach: "What ship's boat is that?" "the saucy Melampus." "Who is your Captain?" "Jack Clerke; who should?"

Such was the sailor's language formerly; and it denoted their favourites. Marine glory has brightened around us. The captains are now all favourites; the sailors all saucy.

I must trespass on your patience with another dream; the use of which might possibly be to bring down a mind, naturally above the level of her sex, and heightened by good humour and prosperity, to a point of more safety. Mrs. S. had sailed from Bombay with her husband and family on a final return towards England: their passage home was roundabout, by China. Arriving in Canton river, the ship dropt her passengers at Macao, a small island under Portuguese colours, but in reality controuled by the Chinese Government. Females are not allowed, nor have been for many years, to go up the river.

All the principal stores and baggage of the family remained on board; and the lady's thoughts, doubtless, often rested upon them. She dreamed at Macao, *these were all burnt*; and the first tide of ebb announced as fact, that their ship had been consumed at Whampao to the water's edge. The loss, in a pecuniary sense, was not small. To make your Readers regret that loss with me, I must go back to the Pelham Indiaman, her narrow escape from the piratical vessels on the Malabar coast, when outward

bound to Bombay. Our lady, then young, was a passenger.

Geriah, destroyed by Admiral Watson, was the pirates' strong hold, but the coast from Goa to Bombay was infested by them. The Pelham working up, and becalmed near the shore, was beset by three large vessels full of men: deep laden, she lay motionless, and was marked a sure prize. Boarding appeared the pirates' aim, and they rowed up nearer and nearer with dire execrations and outcry. Capt. Wells, seeing his only lady-passenger still upon deck, called out to Mr. Lindsay, the chief mate, to place her in safety below. Miss Black (that was her maiden-name) stepped up, and excused Mr. Lindsay, protesting she would never leave that quarter-deck whilst the ship was in danger.

Capt. Wells had no time for compliment: the gunner was ordered to knock out the gun-room ports: in came the sea in sheets at every dip; but drowning was not the question. Two twelve-pounders, even with the water's edge, began an uproar of death and destruction: repeated discharges covered the glassy ocean with wreck, with drunken pirates cursing, yet swimming for life, and with floating dead. A light breeze sprung up; the Pelham got way through the water, and left a little fleet of advancing calivats, &c. to repair their comrades' ruin, instead of joining them in the plunder of the Pelham. In three days after, she reached Bombay; and our Heroine, let me add *beautiful* as brave, married Mr. S. the second in Council.

The mention of Mr. Lindsay suggests his remarkable dream, which saved a widow and orphan from absolute beggary. He succeeded Captain Wells, who died at Bombay, and wore out the Pelham. Afterwards, as Captain of the *Ajax*, a new ship, he arrived in Bengal outward bound; and, after selling his own investment, instead of purchasing goods for the market in England, took bills from Calcutta treasury upon the East India Company, payable in London. This appeared so imprudent a step in Capt. L. who had married after his last voyage, and had never amassed ten pounds, that his Chief Mate (Peter Maitland, afterwards Captain of the *Bute*) expostulated; but all his argu-
ments

ments were urged in vain. The constant and only answer was, *John Crockatt has been with me, PETER; Neither myself nor Ajax will ever reach England again.*" So it proved: Captain Lindsay died at sea; and the *Ajax* afterwards was taken near home by two French ships of war.

This was a dream of usefulness, even to demonstration.

I meant to close the chapter of dreams; but the nearest Naval friend I have, who was a commissioned officer before a drop of salt water rolled under my foot, insists upon one most authenticated on board the *Dunkirk*, Captain Howe, then called *BLACK DICK*; "which forerun (*said he*) the sharpest fight I have ever partaken." Your letter-press shall deliver his own words as addressed to me. "In the year 1755—

(*To be continued.*)

Mr URBAN, *Chelsea, Aug. 10.*

AS a constant Reader of your truly valuable Miscellany, and a lover of that department of knowledge which it excels in illustrating, allow me to give a *friendly* hint to some useful and ingenious Correspondents of yours, which may possibly be worth their attention. It is simply this: that Readers like me, who seek to be instructed and amused, would be far better pleased by receiving what they wish through the medium of language which is in use amongst scholars and gentlemen, than to find it conveyed in a coarse illiberal style, resembling that of mechanics quarreling about an invention, or quacks wrangling upon the merits of a nostrum. Really, Mr. Urban, to me, who am a quiet sort of a man, little disposed to anger upon matters which personally concern me, but still less so on those which are merely the amusements of my leisure, it does seem marvellous, that people cannot write on a Pointed Arch, without using Pointed invectives; or discuss the claims of England or France six centuries ago to originality in a branch of Art, as if they were discussing any of the great questions upon which those countries are now in hostility. Do, pray, Mr. Urban, print this little note, that it may convey to your Correspondents, *Tros Tyrisiue*, "Architect" or "Amateur," the opinion which is entertained of their conduct

towards each other by the publick at large, as well as by one who wishes to subscribe himself a Lover of Antiquarian and Architectural Research, but a greater

LOVER OF DECENCY.

"A People still, whose common ties are gone, [none; Who, mixt with every race, are lost in A part there are, whom, doubtless, man might trust, Worthy as wealthy, pure, religious, just; They who with patience, yet with rapture look

On the strong promise of the Sacred Book." CRABBE'S *Borough*.

C—l, 15th day of Ab.

Mr. URBAN, A. M. 5570,

15th of August, 1810.

I TRUST to your well-known justice and impartiality for the insertion of the following observations, occasioned by perusing Mr. Lemoine's Letter on the Jews, vol. LXXX. p. 514.

Mr. L. begins by stating, that the only incentive to bring an Israelite to Christianity, is Interest; that is, he is only to be converted by *Purchase*. I cannot refer Mr. L. to a higher authority (on this particular head) than the "Calvinistic Junta," called "the London Society," &c. for a refutation of the principle of making Jews renounce their faith for mere pecuniary considerations. This Society (not of pious Christians, but of a few zealous Sectarian Enthusiasts) have been most liberal in the dispensation of pecuniary comforts, to the descendants of Abraham; but hitherto without much effect. For I cannot congratulate them on their acquisition of a few Foreign itinerant Jews (of very questionable character), or a few children, the most part of whom are the fruits of illicit love, of Jewish fathers and Christian mothers. Mr. L. seems to be the first writer who has made the happy discovery of a "pliancy of disposition in the Jews to become Christians." This but very ill agrees with their general conduct and history during the last eighteen centuries, a period of continued and cruel persecutions and proscriptions in every country of Europe, alternately the slaves of Hope and Fear; spared to-day, to be butchered to-morrow. If, under these severe trials, they have remained firm and unshaken, what can induce Mr. L. to suppose

suppose them "pliant" at this time, when "their lot has fallen in pleasant places," and when the different nations of Europe seem to vie with each other in acts of kindness to them, as if to compensate for former intolerance, and unjustifiable severity. Mr. L. must at last come to this confession, that, if my brethren are to be converted to Christianity, it must be through an agency far more powerful than that of a few zealous Sectarials:

Has Mr. L. seen this "pliancy" in the few Jews he has known, or knows; such as the late David Levi, and others? I am sorry (as a Citizen of the World) to see Mr. L. has fallen into so many gross errors concerning a People; which every inhabitant of this great City, in the least acquainted with, must know either to be result of misinformation, or the effusions of a strongly prejudiced imagination. However inadequate to the arduous task, I will charitably endeavour to correct some of his mistakes, as a tribute due to truth; in doing of which I will

"Nought extenuate, or set down aught in malice."

Now to Mr. L.'s observations on the Jewish Bye-laws, which he very seriously states they compare to the Laws of Moses! The absurdity of this remark is so glaring as to need but a few words of reply. What if I stated that the Bye-laws of the Whip or Jockey Club were, by its members, thought equal to the Constitution of these Realms! The Bye-laws of the several Jewish Congregations are printed in a language, a mixture of modern Hebrew and Low Dutch; and I could wish Mr. L. to say when and where he saw an English translation, a thing that does not exist. If it did, Mr. L. would not have indulged in many of his remarks. There are five Synagogues in the Metropolis; *viz.* Great Synagogue, Duke's-place; New Synagogue, Leadenhall-street; Hamburgh Synagogue, Church-row, Fenchurch-street; Great Portuguese Jews Synagogue, Bevis-marks; and lastly, the Westminster Synagogue, Denmark-court, Strand (once Dibdin's Sans Souci!) Each of these Synagogues hath its separate Bye-laws for their own internal government, &c. These Codes of private regulatory rules no more interfere

with the constitutions and laws of our country, than the rules of an Odd Fellows' Club can be said to interfere with our Penal Code. Had Mr. L. taken the pains to request an honest Jew to explain or read to him these Bye-laws, he would have found them pure domestic regulations, binding only the Congregation who had sanctioned them; each Synagogue having their separate Code, independent and materially differing from each other. Again: the Jews in the country cities and towns govern themselves, without any orders or commands from the London Vestries. These Bye-laws are considered so purely local, that a General Committee is appointed from time to time to revise and amend them, adapted to the exigencies of the times. This will suffice, Mr. Urban, to prove to you, that there cannot exist in the mind of a Jew any analogy between his veneration of the Sacred Laws of Moses, and a few Bye-laws, merely for the local and internal government of the Synagogue. The former every Israelite holds it as blasphemous to alter in any letter or syllable! It is lamentable that public writers should trust so much to hearsay, when, by a few well-directed enquiries, they might have got at truth, and thus thrown some light on the history of a People so interesting in every point of view. Every writer (with the solitary exception of Mr. W. H. Reid) has fallen into many gross absurdities concerning the Jews; indeed I must give to Mr. Reid (the learned author of "The New Sanhedrin; or, Causes and Consequences of the French Emperor's Conduct to the Jews") my mite of gratitude; for he has indeed been "an advocate for the house of Israel," and has done ample justice to the Continental Jews as well as English ones.

Mr. L. in the first part of his letter having accused the Jews of "pliancy," proceeds (forgetful of that assertion) in the second part of the same letter, to make them very "ignorant" and very "obstinate." How am I to reconcile these glaring contradictions of pliancy and obstinacy? Here Mr. L. seems to be quite misinformed; for at no period since the toleration of the Jews in these Isles were the English Jews in general so well versed in both foreign and domestic Literature,

ture, as at this time. Did my friends permit, I could hand you, Mr. Urban, a long list of native talent, not only of Jews, but of *Jewesses*, whom Mr. L. finds worse than ignorant, many of whom, by their learning and virtues, would honour this or any other country. At no period (in Britain) have the Jews had to boast of more learned or enlightened Rabbies than the Rev. Doctors Hirschel and Meldola, who are equally as respected by the Christian community as they are venerated by the congregations they so ably preside over. Dr. Johnson has said, "De mortuis nil nisi verum;" and I must remind Mr. L. that all the Talmudical and Rabbinical knowledge is not entombed with the late David Levi, who indeed knew but very little of either Talmud or Mishna, compared with the knowledge of it by many private men of our nation, modestly moving in the humbler spheres of artisans and mechanics, who are not so absorbed in trade, as not to afford themselves a few hours occasionally to study their own history, and that of the country they live in.

Mr. L. accuses the Jews of neglecting their poor. This is very unfounded; for they are very handsomely provided for. The Jews have individually (besides their own poor, who never go to the parish) to contribute to the poor of their respective parishes, in common with their fellow parishioners. They have in London only, upwards of thirty Societies, friendly, for widows, orphans, support of the aged, &c.; all of us, whose circumstances permit, subscribe most liberally to all benevolent and charitable Christian Institutions, whether public, private, or national; and we acknowledge with heartfelt gratitude, in return, the liberal donations of many worthy Christians to our new-erected "Jews Hospital," Mile End Road; for particulars of which I refer you to a recent and very interesting publication, intitled, "London," by John Wallis, p. 375, &c. Indeed, Mr. Urban, that man must be wilfully blind (whether Christian or Jew) who does not perceive the rapid strides the Israelites of every country are making towards a total "moral and political regeneration." Should these crude observations of an unlettered Jew meet your

approbation, I shall continue them from time to time, and attempt to give you a picture of my brethren in England, as well as in foreign countries, (the result of unprejudiced personal observation) in the course of which I hope to do away many unfounded prejudices and gross errors, into which Messrs. Lemoine, Atkins, and others, have inadvertently fallen.

Yours, &c.

An Unconverted Jew and Englishman.

Mr. URBAN,

August 13.

IN consequence of some observations on the *Present State of the Jews*, in p. 12, by Mr. Reid, in which he notices Atkins's "Compendious History of the Israelites," reviewed in Vol. LXXX. p. 556, I beg leave to trouble you with the following remarks:

Mr. Reid begins by stating, that this History *is an interesting pamphlet*; but, soon afterwards, he disputes the *truth* of some passages of its contents, and denies the *originality* of other parts.

With respect to an assertion of Mr. Atkins, that "the nominal privileges, or rather *delusive* civil and religious equality of natural rights, which have been pompously conferred on the Jews in France by Buonaparte, were really enjoyed by them during the progress of the Revolution;" Mr. Reid says, "*it is not true.*" Now it is a fact generally known, that universal toleration has been the order of the day in France ever since the fall of the Monarchy. The Goddess of Reason was worshiped by the demagogues; the Goddess of Liberty by *les Poissardes*;—and, at one time, the Oriental Prophet, Mahomet; at another, the immortal Founder of the Christian Religion, by Buonaparte. There was no personal distinction arising from any difference in religious tenets, between one member of society and another. The Jews, therefore, amongst other Religionists, enjoyed every thing which equality in rank could produce them, according to the notorious doctrines of the Rights of Man, qualified by the arbitrary dictates of military power. It is consequently evident that Mr. Reid's assertion, above quoted, is incorrect.

But the Despot of the Continent perceived that the Jews might become useful

useful instruments in his hands, to promote his ambitious projects, if properly managed. With all the pomp and circumstance of Imperial power and Majesty, he therefore directed the Convocation of a grand Pageant at Paris, to amuse his good people in that Capital, and denominated it a Jewish SANHEDRIN. This Convocation was composed of Israelitish Deputies from various parts of France and Italy, nominated by himself or his creatures. These Deputies met, complimented each other of course, and bespattered their Idol with all the fuisome adulation which hyperbolical language could convey. One of them, a M. Littwak, exclaimed, "Napoleon appeared; and God Almighty immediately supported him with the arm of his power! A man, whose virtues, whose valour, and wisdom, exceed every thing which had been before admired by mortals! Angels guide his steps, and watch over his precious life! The Almighty recalled him from Egypt, while he subjected the tempestuous ocean to his divine laws! The benign influence of the genius of Napoleon extends itself over the earth like a beneficent star!" Such was the language of these Deputies; and a M. Jacobsohn addressed a letter to him, and styled him the man "chosen by the Eternal to enoble the human race," but particularly "that People who expected in you their Saviour; and in you, Sire, have found him!!!*"

A full portion of Theatrical effect was given to the Meetings of these Deputies; they were completely under the controul of the military power, as a guard of 50 soldiers attended their sittings, and they adopted whatever resolutions their Imperial Master dictated. If any thing could be wanting to prove the truth of this assertion, those who know the rooted antipathy which has existed in all ages between the Jews and Christians, and the persecutions the former have sustained from the latter, will be convinced of its correctness, by reading the following translation from the Minutes, or *Procès Verbal* of the

* Vide Mr. Reid's "New Sanhedrin; or, Causes and Consequences of the French Emperor's Conduct towards the Jews," pp. 61 and 119.

first sitting of these Jewish Deputies, held at Paris, the 5th of February, 1807. The same translation of it is given in Mr. Reid's "New Sanhedrin," &c.

"The Deputies of the Empire of France and the Kingdom of Italy, in the Hebrew Synod, assembled in pursuance of the Emperor Napoleon's Decree, bearing date the 30th of May, 1806, are impressed with the most grateful sentiments for the benefits which the Christian Clergy have successively bestowed on them throughout preceding ages, in every part of Europe. Gratified, in the highest degree, with the reception which various Pontifical and other Ecclesiastical Dignitaries have bestowed on the Israelites at different times, when folly, barbarism, and prejudice, were blended for the purpose of persecuting and exterminating the Jews from the enjoyments of society; this Assembly has resolved, That their unbounded gratitude shall be registered in the *Procès Verbal* of this day, to serve as an everlasting testimonial of the feelings entertained by the Israelites here assembled, of the benefits which the Ecclesiasticks of different countries in Europe have conferred on their ancestors.

"(Signed) FURTADO, President,

"AVIGDOL, Secretary."

This extract must surely afford a most convincing proof, that compulsion was employed on them; or they could not have adopted a resolution so diametrically opposite to historical fact, and their own individual feelings! It proves, therefore, that instead of having new privileges bestowed on them by Buonaparte, he has deprived them of the power of expressing their real sentiments, and made them appear to the world as the voluntary denunciators of their ancestors, and the pliant tools for promoting his ambitious and blasphemous views.

Mr. Reid must therefore be mistaken if he supposes that the situation of the French Jews is preferable now to what it was before Buonaparte commenced his career to obtain universal dominion. They have exchanged comparative freedom for military despotism, and the purity of their Religious principles for modern Atheistical dogmas.

This

This gentleman is equally mistaken in his assertion, "that Mr. Atkins seems to have borrowed most of his History, and even many of his phrases, from the *New Saubedrin*, &c." So far is this from being the case, that Mr. A. has wholly and intentionally refrained from copying, or even imitating, any part of Mr. Reid's *Retrospect*, which is, and only professes to be, a translation from a French official paper, that was circulated over the Continent, no doubt for the express purpose of establishing the objects in contemplation of their self-created Emperor.

Mr. Leckie, Author of the "Survey of the Foreign Affairs of Great Britain," observes, that in France, "History has been written over again, to prove that the only perfect Government consists in the domination of one uncontrouled Lord; that all forms savouring of freedom are noxious and contemptible: and that there is no honourable profession but war and agriculture." He might also have said, and to prove that there is no supreme head of religion, or sovereign lord of the world, but Napoleon! That Mr. Leckie is right in his assertion, will be evident to those who peruse this French "Retrospect of the Political and Moral State of the Jews since their Dispersion," which there is no deviation from the truth in pronouncing the most mutilated and perverted History, that ever came from the pen of a human being!

Had Mr. Atkins been so disposed, he therefore could not have borrowed

any sentence from Mr. Reid's translation of this *Retrospect* * (to whom no blame can attach, as to its original Author), which forms but a very small portion of his book; by far the most considerable part of it being occupied by a detail of the proceedings of the Jews in France, and various speculative matters, certainly entitled to the attention of the curious during the present extraordinary times.

I have, however, copied Tacitus as my Historical model; and with him I can say, that I have neither flattered the follies, or maliciously or partially represented the actions, the characters, or the events, which I have delineated.

Yours, &c.

R. ATKINS.

Mr. UREAN, Aug. 11.
SIR JOHN CARTER, the *Red Cross Knight*, after standing convicted of three or four pre-meditated falsehoods about a twelvemonth ago, has since been silent respecting the repair of Henry the VIIIth's Chapel, or ventured only in an oblique inuendo or two; but in p. 38, he professes to have a Survey preparing on that subject. I beg leave, therefore, through the channel of your Journal, to inform him, that if he deals in truth with candour, a candid answer will be returned; if he declines from the truth, his falsehoods will be fully exposed; and if he descends to calumny and personal reproach, his insolence will be repressed.

Yours, &c.

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

* * * Communications for this ARTICLE (of Books preparing for the Publick, not of Books already published) will always be thankfully received.

A Translation of "BREITKOPF'S Remarks on the History of the Invention of Printing," together with a Summary of the Contents of an enlarged Work on that subject, is in forwardness for publication.

Mr. JOHN NELSON, of Islington, is preparing for the press a Quarto Volume on the History, Topography, and Antiquities, of that extensive Parish; illustrated by several Engraved Views

of Antient Buildings yet remaining there, and others long since removed, together with an Old Plan of the Village, several Miscellaneous Plates, &c.

Dr. CAREY has in the press a new Edition of "Practical English Prosody and Versification; or, Descriptions of the different Species of English Verse, with Exercises in Scanning and Versification, gradually accommodated to the various Capacities of

* Mr. Reid has very handsomely acknowledged, both personally, and by letter, that the conclusions he adopted and expressed in his letter to Mr. Urban, pp. 12, 13. concerning some passages in Mr. Atkins's pamphlet, were prematurely formed from the perusal of a partial Review of it, previous to his having seen the Work itself.

Youth at different Ages, and calculated to produce Correctness of Ear and Taste, in reading and writing Poetry; the Whole interspersed with Occasional Remarks on Etymology, Syntax, and Pronunciation,—and accompanied with a “Key,” for the convenience of Teachers, or of those who wish to learn without a Teacher.

The Rev. Dr. BELL, the venerable and respected Prebendary of Westminster, has, we are happy to communicate, transferred the sum of £15,200. Three per cent. Consols, to the University of Cambridge, for founding eight new Scholarships.

“Historical Memoranda of the

War in the Levant, during the Years 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801, illustrated by Portraits, Picturesque Scenery, Topographical Plans; and an Essay towards an Improved Map of the Othman Empire; by JOHN SPENCER SMITH, D. C. L. F. R. S. F. S. A.” are nearly ready for publication.

The Catalogue of the Library of the Rev. Dr. HEATH has been republished, in an 8vo volume, with the Prices at which the Books were sold, and the Purchasers’ Names; and will, doubtless, prove a very useful guide to Collectors as to the present prices of the choicest and most valuable Works in all branches of Literature.

* * * The Library of the late Mr. GOUGH, which (with the exception of the Department of British Topography, bequeathed to the Bodleian Library) was sold by Messrs. Leigh and Sotheby in April last (see Vol. LXXX. p. 135) and produced £3552. 3s. The Prints, Drawings, Coins, and Curiosities, were sold in July, and produced £517. 6s. 6d.

The following were among the most important articles :

	Sold for	Purchasers’ Names—
Abbé Saint Non’s Voyage Picturesque ; ou, Description de Naples et de Sicile, 4 vols. folio	45 3 0	Holford.
Ames’s Typographical Antiquities, Herbert’s MS Notes, &c.	32 0 0	Dibdin.
Rymer’s Fœdera, 20 vols.	32 11 0	Gardiner.
Sir P. Sidney his Funeral Procession, by Lant—Typis Pom-pæ Funeræ in exequiis Dom. D. Frederici III.	39 18 0	Sir T. Bankes.
Abstract of the Lambeth Registers, in 48 vols. fol. by Dr. Ducarel, &c.	30 0 0	Brit. Museum.
A curious Collection of Pamphlets relating to Coins	23 0 0	Jeffery.
Hearne’s Acta Apostolorum	20 0 0	Bagster.
Roberti de Avesbury Historia, large paper	11 11 0	Armstrong.
Froissart’s Chronicles, by Johnes, 4 vols. 4to, additional Plates	26 15 0	Priestley.
Nichols’s Progresses of Queen Elizabeth ; 3 vols.	26 10 0	Constable.
Biographia Britannica, 7 vols. with MS Notes by Mr. Gough	13 0 0	Chalmers.
Boetius de Consolatione Philosophiæ, translated into Englesse. Enprynted in the exempt Monastery of Tauestock in Denshire By Me Dau Thomas Rychard, Monke of the sayd Monastery	14 3 6	Heber.
* * * This Copy was first sold for 26 guineas ; but, wanting a leaf, was put up a second time, and sold as imperfect.		
Ducarel’s Anglo-Norman Antiquities, his own copy corrected	12 12 0	Baker.
Geographiæ Veteres, 3 vols. Oxon, 1698, &c.	12 12 0	Payne.
Patten’s Expedition into Scotlande of the most woorthely fortunate Prince Edward Duke of Soomerset, uncle unto Edw. VI, R Grafton, 1548	10 5 0	Constable.
Picart’s Religious Ceremonies, 6 vols.	14 14 0	Akers.
197 Narratives of Battles and Sieges in the Rebellion, 1640, &c.	18 18 0	Sturt.
Walpole’s Anecdotes of Painting in England, and Catalogue of Engravers, 5 vols. with MS Notes, &c. Strawberry Hill, 1765	17 17 0	Bagster.
Titi Livii Historia Romana, MS. sæc. XV. With numerous Illuminations	17 17 0	Dr. Burney.
Strutt’s Manners, Customs, &c. 3 vols. large paper	15 4 6	
“The Taylor’s Cushion :” in 2 parts	7 10 0	Heber.
Parkhurst’s Life of Burkitt, 1704, 8vo.	5 0 0	
A remarkable Collection of Antient Cards, bought by Mr. Tutet at Dr. Stukeley’s Sale, and at Mr. Tutet’s by Mr. Gough	4 0 0	Triphook.
The Mirrour or Image of the World, imperfect, with 16 MS Letters by Thomas Hearne. Caxton, 1481.	4 14 6	Bagster.

13. *A Letter to the Rev. C. J. Blomfield, A. B. one of the junior Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge: containing Remarks on the Edinburgh Review of The Cambridge Æschylus, and incidental Observations on that of the Oxford Strabo. By the Rev. S. Butler, A. M. Headmaster of Shrewsbury School, &c. &c. Sold at London and Cambridge, 1810; 8vo. pp. 78.*

SELDOM have we found our literary expectations more woefully disappointed than they now are in the virulent *diatribē* immediately before us. We crave the attention and indulgence of our readers to a few plain remarks on a very delicate and, we presume to add, a very important topic. No gentleman, in the slightest degree entitled to the appellation and deference of a scholar, can have honoured the pages of our Magazine with his notice, and not have perceived our ardent devotion in the service of genuine literature. Whatever may have been the case formerly, these surely are not times for writers of any respectability to be negligent of duty; when sciolists of every description, and pedantic buffoons, and rhyming libertines, and philosophical jugglers, and slip-slop atheists,—heaven bless the mark!—every where abound. At such a crisis, it becomes every good and loyal man much rather to exert his conciliatory powers among the jarring sons of Learning, and to try with winning assiduity to splice (as sailors use the term) and strengthen the cords of amity between them. Still, however, occasions may and do present themselves, of such an unhappy nature as to demand of us a somewhat different course of action: in all which cases we have deeply to regret the necessity by which we are bound; but—we must not flinch or shrink from the task.

Numerous are the instances, of late, in which the shrewd compilers of the Edinburgh Review have been accused strongly of unhandsome, and even unfair conduct. The accusation appears fully substantiated in the pamphlet under our present consideration. Indeed, the Edinburgh Review may not unaptly be compared to a well-built, neatly-rigged, formidable vessel, of the first-rate class of privateers, that too often sails under false

colours for the greater convenience of alternate piracy and smuggling, and (if we may be allowed to continue the allegory) has occasionally conveyed intelligence to our enemies, and sought to deceive our cruisers; her crew contains a gang of notorious and desperate freebooters, from almost all nations, commanded by a daring renegado, who has seen much hard service, and is aware of the fate that impends over his head, if taken in his irregular course and practices: he now, therefore, throws off all disguise, hoists a bloody flag at the main, and gives no quarter.

By this tremendous adversary, it seems, the Rev. S. Butler, A. M. &c. &c. has been attacked and boarded by surprise; and his wrathful indignation is, at least, commensurate with the magnitude of the supposed injury. Of the Rev. gentleman's talents we entertain a very favourable opinion, 'on account of his academic honours and scholastic appointment; of his industry we have heard, and we believe, much commendation; but of his wit, of his judgment, and of his temper, the *comedie larmoyante* recently addressed to the Rev. C. J. Blomfield, B. A. affords scarcely a single specimen. The fact is mortifying, to be sure; but it is undeniable.

Mr. Butler once stood on commanding ground, incalculably more advantageous than that of his stripping assailant. Like Walter Scott's fierce Roderic Dhu, however, in "The Lady of the Lake," our angry Divine has rashly descended from his heights; he has thrown down his ægis, and, in an evil hour, chosen to contend on equal terms with the weaker and nimbler foe: a foe of equivocal pretensions and dubious character, and one, too, whose real motives for rancorous hostility were darkly and ambiguously expressed.

True it is, we grant, that Mr. Butler did himself know the humble name of his Tyro adversary; for to that young gentleman he most pointedly addresses his appeal: yet the world at large,—the literary world,—is still ignorant of the youth's proficiency and prowess beyond the present ill-matched contest. Be this as it may, we fear it will be generally thought that, as a gentleman, as a scholar,

scholar, as an instructor of children, as a Christian minister, Mr. Butler has lamentably compromised his own personal dignity. Never should a man, so gifted and so placed, have sullied his private fame and his professional cloth, by standing on the same common stage with a mountebank's zany, and grinning through a collar "*ad captandos risus.*"

Thus, seriously considered, how indecorous are the following strange passages! how flat, weary, stale, and unprofitable are the jokes! how void of true humour! how forced, and how unnatural!

"Alas! I cannot describe to you how I became alternately pale and red, how I trembled, and started sometimes from my chair, sometimes dashed the book against the wall, and then picked it up again; sometimes clasped my hands, and sometimes should have torn my hair, if my head had not luckily been shaved, as I proceeded to read that profound and elaborate critique."

Now, all this language *may* be the effusion of liveliness and gaiety of heart, the pert, flippant wantonness of contemptuous raillery: to us, nevertheless, who are in a grave mood ourselves, and perhaps not quite unacquainted with the gentleman's disposition and habits, Mr. Butler really appears to sneer and smile in agony; whilst his dire Sardonic laugh is hysterical, and uttered in paroxysms of convulsion.

In all possible cases, suicide is horrible; but the suicide of a man of letters and a divine, is far the most dreadful of all family catastrophes. For instance, the sudden death of such a man (not long since) was felt like a violent shock greatly beyond the wide circle of his intimate friends. For this result, many good reasons may be discovered. Of him, to whom much wisdom and knowledge are given, much propriety of conduct and conversation will justly be required; and from him any careless intimation of even the bare possibility (much more the probability) of his countenancing SELF - MURDER, comes with a mischievous force. What shall we say, then, to expressions such as these?

"Indeed, as the day was chill, the wind loud, and the clouds lowering, I should probably have set off in quest of the shade of Æschylus, by the help of a

halter and a three-legged stool, had I not been comforted by the assurances of my eminently-learned friend, that he saw nothing in the remarks of the Edinburgh Reviewer," &c. &c.

"A little cheered by these flattering declarations, I ventured, with the assistance of hartshorn and lavender-drops, a bottle of port-wine, and a white pocket-handkerchief, whilst my learned friend was amusing himself with his pipe and the newspaper of the day, once more to peruse these formidable strictures. And never did I experience more satisfactorily, or more decisively, the truth of that proverb, which I need not tell you is to be found in a fragment of an antient Greek author quoted by Vauvilliers, who says, that *μουχ φαμιλιαρτη βρηδς κοντεμπτ.* For, as I read, I felt re-assured. I threw my physic to the dogs, and my port-wine down my own throat, which wonderfully contributed to raise my courage, and, by the time my much respected friend had finished his newspaper, I had laid aside all my fears, and all my intentions of setting off to visit the ghost of Æschylus."

In this execrable and dolorous strain Mr. B. is pleased to amuse himself, and disgust his readers, throughout the major part of his letter. The mummery already cited is sufficient to justify censure infinitely more severe than what we have reluctantly expressed. Whenever he pulls off his cap and bells, however, he fails not to command respect and indignant sympathy: the whole paragraph commencing at p. 18 and ending at p. 20, completely exposes Mr. Blomfield's "malicious misrepresentation," as our Author calls it, and with much propriety. We are sorry that Mr. B. was induced by any consideration to pen the apology in p. 25: it is very affecting; and also very unsatisfactory. The long, tedious note in p. 46, ought to have been omitted, for the same reason.

In p. 63, Mr. B.'s passion for drollery soars with a vengeance, till it pierces the clouds. All is sublime; and, we must add, all is obscure.

"I am very cautious in firing my cannons; but I think I can venture to discharge one with great advantage, as it will afford an unerring guide to all the corruptions of the Greek MSS. And, in doing this, I shall be more liberal than some of the graver doctors of the Hermetic art, who used to wrap up their alchemical arcana in mysterious and impenetrable obscurity. My receipt for the *opus magnum* carries its own recommendation,

dation, in its simplicity and perspicuity, and here it is ;

ΑΒΓΔΕΖΗΘΙΚΑΜΝΞΟΠΡΣΤΥΦΧΨΩ
Shake these letters altogether, transpose and transverse them *secundum artem, coque celeriter in cerebello asinino, adde Σφραγμοεδιλβεγ, satis confidentiæ, doctrinæ parum, et sic facies QUIDLIBET ex QUOLIBET.* Probatum est.

“For instance, A SOW’S EAR. For O, W, S, read I, L, K, and for EAR read PURSE, and thus, with no trouble, you will have accomplished a greater labour than ever was ventured on by Hercules, and, in defiance of the wisdom of ages and the infallibility of the adage, you will have made A SILK PURSE OF A SOW’S EAR.”

What does the *modest* Mr. S. B. mean, when he writes, pp. 64, 65 :

“I have the highest veneration for my own abilities, and should be sorry not to write better Greek verses than ever came from the pen of Æschylus.”

is he not still jingling his bells? From p. 72 to p. 78 is a heavy note, gentle reader, on *lice* and *fleas*! And should trifling such as this occupy the attention of a learned Divine? Oh! shame, shame! where is thy blush?

We conclude our observations with Mr. Butler’s dignified and *serious* reproof of Mr. Blomfield*: if the young man can feel, it must touch him to the quick :

“I had no jealousy lurking in my mind that your edition might possibly interfere with mine, which was just coming out; and had you, when I saw you, in a fair and manly way, said that you were about such a work, I should have told you that I thought the world quite wide enough for you and me, and should have been the last person living to have endeavoured, by insidious depreciation, by a *sly, anonymous cavil in a Review*, or by any other means whatever, to injure your feelings, or your reputation, or your advantages. If I had reviewed your book, and I very possibly might have done so, it would have been in the spirit of a scholar. I should not have contented myself with writing *two numbers full of objections*. I should, indeed, have objected to what appeared worthy of blame, but I should *not* have diligently sought for opportunities of blaming; I should *not* have distorted, misquoted, or misrepresented you. I should *not* have insinuated, in almost every sentence, something to my own credit, and to your disadvantage. I should *not* have dealt in petulant provo-

cations, in contemptuous sarcasms, in quibbling misstatements.”

Mr. Blomfield has, at least, one consolation; *h. e.*

Æneæ magni dextrâ cadit.—VIAG.

14. THE PRINCE: translated from the original Italian of Niccolo Machiavelli, To which is prefixed an Introduction, showing the close Analogy between the Principles of Machiavelli and the Actions of Buonaparte. By J. Scott Byerley; 8vo.; pp. 306; Sherwood and Co.; 1810.

FEW of our readers require to be told that Machiavelli’s “Prince” has divided the opinions of the learned world; one party being of opinion that his object was an ironical exposure of the practices of unprincipled conquerors and tyrants; and the other, that he seriously meant to draw up a manual or book of instructions for the use of tyrants. As the latter opinion has been most prevalent, Machiavelli has been generally condemned, and his name applied as a term of reproach to treacherous or tyrannical rulers. We are not quite certain that this controversy has yet been decided. There are, indeed, many difficulties in the way of both opinions. If we consider him as ironical, we preserve the character of the man, but we lessen the merit of the writer; for his irony is certainly not, what irony ought to be, continued throughout the whole, nor, in many instances, is it even preserved throughout a short chapter or paragraph. And if, on the other hand, he is serious in recommending those detestable maxims which are at variance with all principles of justice, humanity, and the civil rights of mankind, (besides many inconsistencies in the work itself,) how can we reconcile such an intention with the just and sound reasoning employed in his History of Florence?

Our new Translator, however, finds none of these difficulties, but has endeavoured to establish a theory of which, we trust, he will be allowed the exclusive possession. He appears to have read Machiavelli, until the book has produced the same effect on him as romances produced on Don Quixote. Mr. Byerley sallies forth to prove, not only that Machiavelli has been the constant guide and instructor of Buonaparte, an excursion in

* Γνώμην ἔχοντα μὴ ὅπως βιάζεται.
O, si sic omnia!

in which we should have had no objection to join him, but that Machiavelli was a patriot in the true sense of the word; that his doctrines evince the soundest policy; and, consequently, that Buonaparte, under his instructions, is to be revered as the greatest practitioner of true patriotism and sound policy now in the known world.

Before we proceed to censure a proposition which we consider as equally monstrous and mischievous, we must notice the following among Mr. B.'s panegyrics on Machiavelli:

Introduction, p. xi. "Our own Verulam says, we are indebted to Machiavelli; for in feigning to give lessons to princes, he has instructed the people." Now if Lord Bacon had really said so, it would have made rather against our Translator's opinion than for it. It could at least have been no authority for Mr. B. to assert that Machiavelli was a true patriot by instructing the people, since the only pupil he can find that has ever profited by his instructions, is the present Tyrant of the Continent. But the fact is, that Mr. B. appears to have picked up this quotation at second hand, for Lord Bacon's words are: "*Est quod gratias agamus Machiavello et hujus-modi scriptoribus qui aperte et indissimulanter proferrunt quid homines facere soleant, non quod debeant.*" His Lordship's opinion plainly is, that Machiavelli depicts the maxims and practices of men as they are, and not as they ought to be. Mr. B.'s endeavour, on the contrary, is to prove, that the "Prince" is a system of true patriotism and sound policy. The whole plan, therefore, of his Introduction is to inspire his readers with the most exalted idea of the wisdom, policy, humanity, &c. of Buonaparte and his cabinet, and the utmost contempt for every other sovereign and cabinet, our own not excepted, as we shall presently prove. A few extracts will amply justify our considering the above as our Translator's intention, and as amply vindicate the censure with which we are compelled to treat such a publication.

With respect to our beloved Sovereign, Mr. B.'s insinuations are sometimes poorly concealed under a veil of respect, and sometimes expressed beyond all chance of misrepresentation.

Perhaps, indeed, the following is not liable to much mistake. After quoting Machiavelli, p. 42: "A prince with less eminent qualities than his predecessors may enjoy all the fruits of his labours, his institutions, and the energies of his genius: but if his reign is of long duration, or his successor does not resume the genius and energies of the first, the ruin of the state is inevitable."

To this Mr. B. subjoins the following note:

"Let no one imagine that, in speaking of France, I intend England. For we have been blessed with a succession of wise princes. I do not hope that the heir-apparent will display all the virtues of his sire; but I can venture to predict that England's ruin will be more remote on his accession to the throne."

This is pretty plain; but, lest it should not be sufficient to prompt our wishes for a change, Mr. B. returns to the subject at the conclusion of this Introduction, and hints at some future period, "when we may not despair of seeing our beloved country not only mistress of the seas, but again assuming her elevated rank in the scale of nations; an event which, if incompatible with the declining years of our beloved sovereign, will, I am persuaded, mark the auspicious accession of his Royal Highness the heir-apparent, whose superior talents, to prove their superior transcendancy, only demand a field for action."

In p. lvi. after extravagant praise on the manner in which Buonaparte contrived to ascend the throne of the Bourbons, we find the following comparison and declaration:

"Thus we see, agreeably to the position of our author (Machiavelli) that every difficulty Buonaparte experienced was in his progress to the throne, which he preserves without any molestation whatever. Once, indeed, the assassin's dagger was raised against his life, but that is no proof of a want of the general affection of the people towards him, as our own beloved sovereign would be liable to a similar censure, for more than one attempt have been made against his royal person. The truth is, and I do not scruple to declare it of my own knowledge, in the face of all the world, and as a positive contradiction of the senseless clamour of our journalists to the contrary, BUONAPARTE IS BELOVED AND ADORED BY THE FRENCH NATION. Nor will it be wondered at, when

when we consider on what basis their love and adoration is founded."

Leaving this modest allusion to our Sovereign, and Mr. Byerley's love and adoration of Buonaparte, for a moment, we must advert to the praises he bestows on those virtuous statesmen Sieyes and Talleyrand, which exactly correspond with those he has bestowed on their master. But the decency of his *comparisons* again challenges our notice. After repeating many of the phrases Buonaparte makes use of, such as, "that he owes his success to the justice of his cause, and that he only visits the vengeance of Heaven on broken faith," Mr. B. proceeds in these words:

P. lxxx. "But the reader may ask, Is he sincere? Quite as sincere in his religion as any other monarch!"—"His religion, therefore, is one of the springs of his grand political machine; and though some say he would not scruple to change his religion as often as his linen, provided he could obtain any political advantage by it, yet I do not see how he can be taxed with hypocrisy any more than ourselves. It is true, he makes his hypocrisy subservient to *great purposes*; while we, on the contrary, make a parade of it without any ostensible purpose, unless it is, indeed, to stamp us with *perfidy* and *inconsistency* in the eyes of the world."

After thus involving the Prince and people of this country in one common charge of hypocrisy, and a hypocrisy far worse than that of his idol Buonaparte, and having bestowed as much praise on Buonaparte's Ministers as he could spare from the great man himself, he proceeds, by way of contrast, to say a few words on *our* ministers. But as our readers are probably beginning to feel some disgust at these quotations, we think it necessary to promise that what follows shall be the last:

P. xi. "Machiavelli next treats (chap. 22) of what he considers the index of a monarch's wisdom, the choice of ministers, and how good ministers may be known. This is a delicate subject for an Englishman to treat of in March 1810; let me draw the veil over the infirmities naturally attendant on old age; let me not touch the hallowed precincts of my venerable monarch's sanctorum, but rather blast with infamy the wretch who, in the House of Commons, asserted that 'his Majesty is laden with age and infir-

mities,' and who has for three years taken advantage of that age and those infirmities, by every dishonourable and unconstitutional means, to whisper falsehood in the royal ear; enrich himself and the miscreants around him," &c. &c.

But enough of this rant, which we dismiss, as we do the whole of the volume, with an expression of surprise and shame, that the principles of Machiavelli and the practices of Buonaparte should have found an advocate in this country, who hesitates not to insult his sovereign and his fellow-subjects by such comparisons as we have, perhaps too profusely, quoted.

15. *Introduction to an Examination of some Part of the internal Evidence respecting the Antiquity and Authenticity of certain Publications, said to have been found in Manuscripts at Bristol, written by a learned Priest and others in the 15th Century; but generally considered as the supposititious Productions of an ingenious Youth of the present Age.* By John Sherwen, M. D. Printed by Meylers, Bath, for Longman and Co. London.

AFTER the opinion of the public had been so long and so decidedly declared in favour of Chatterton's claim to the authorship of these celebrated Poems, we confess it was not without surprise that we opened the volume before us; of which, as it is our duty, we will now give our readers a faithful analysis: but we will not, as others have done, give our own opinion, or an enumeration of the arguments and opinions of those who have written on the contrary side of the question, and call it a Review of the Author's Book; justice to whom, and to the cause of literature in general, demanding very different treatment from every writer who undertakes the important task of a Reviewer. We mean to reserve our own opinion till we have seen every thing which the Author intends to bring forward on the subject.

The work commences with a short but neat dedication, offering the profits of the publication to the Literary Fund in Gerrard-street, Soho; which we suppose the Author expected would at least have conciliated the good opinion of that honourable Society, and have been a passport to its general circulation. He commences with a very proper apology for re-entering upon the controversy, and

and gives several instances in which the late Messrs. Warton and Tyrwhitt have misinterpreted passages in various Poems edited by them. He considers such mistakes on a par with those committed by Chatterton as the first editor of Rowley. Some very striking ones of the latter are mentioned; and he promises to exhibit, in a succeeding part of the work, a much more abundant crop, which have not been hitherto noticed.

In pages 17, 18, and 19, he has satisfactorily proved that Rowley's Poems preserve the genuine mark of antiquity in mentioning a transaction of the time passed in the present tense, contrary to a very positive and unguarded assertion of Mr. Warton. He demonstrates also that Mr. W. did not understand the eve-speckwing of the owlet; and gives very strong reasons for believing that Chatterton was as ignorant of its meaning as Mr. Warton; shewing, at the same time, that it is a beautiful and a correct antient expression.

At page 23, he notices an assertion of one of the most acute writers on the Rowleian controversy, the Author of "Cursory Observations," &c. a work which he has erroneously ascribed to Mr. Warton; but which we know to have been written by a gentleman equally experienced as a critick and commentator. We also know that, although it was not written by Mr. Warton, it had the honour to obtain his entire approbation. The assertion was, that, "throughout the Poems attributed to Rowley, we never find a noun in the plural number joined to a verb in the singular; an offence against grammar which every antient poet, from the time of Chaucer to that of Shakspeare, has frequently committed, and from which Rowley, if such a poet had existed, would certainly not have been exempted." Pages 23, 24, 25, 26, and 27, are occupied with an enumeration of more than 60 instances in which Rowley's Poems actually do contain the very grammatical inaccuracy which the above unguarded assertion declares them to be free from.

At page 35 he combats a contrary objection of the late Mr. Tyrwhitt, "that a capital blunder runs through all these Poems, which is alone sufficient to destroy their credit, viz. the termination of verbs in the singu-

lar number in *en*." Pages 36, 37, 38, 39, and 40, contain a cloud of passages from Chaucer, Lidgate, and other antient writers, in which this same alleged inaccuracy has been committed: and the Author here gives an instance of his candour as a controversial writer:

"We are now, therefore, compelled to admit, that an author of the fifteenth century might have used any or all of these irregular verbs; as they are called by Mr. Tyrwhitt. And we at the same time admit, that any modern fabricator might very easily have done the same; so that nothing accrues, in this point of view, to either side of the question in dispute. But very different," he adds, "must be the judgment of every candid reader on adverting to the *participle of the present tense formed from this FICTITIOUS past time*. —Enthoughteyng, Rowley—inwealthying, Drayton. He must be *credulous*, indeed, who can for a moment suppose that any modern fabricator, however learned or experienced, much less that an unlearned and inexperienced moderu school-boy should, either by accident or design, have manufactured this coincidence of irregularity, to which so learned a commentator as Mr. Tyrwhitt was a stranger. The termination of the first person singular in *en* now ceases to be a stumbling-block to the vindicators of the antiquity of the Poems of Rowley; whilst the past participle, and the *ficitious* time, must change sides, and for ever stand as an objection to the claim of Chatterton."

At page 42, &c. the Author vindicates the following phrases, which had been objected to on various accounts by Mr. T. viz. "Calked from earth these Norman Hyndes shall be" —"my sou! my son! *alleyn*e ystorven is." And he proves, contrary to an assertion of the same learned Critick, that Lydgate and Chaucer have repeatedly used the word *shap* or *shape* in the sense of *fate*. His disquisitions on the *swarthe* and *swartheynge spryte*, independent of their relation to the controverted question, are amusing and instructive.

In respect to the Rowleian or Chattertonian expression of "everych eyne," which Mr. Tyrwhitt thought no antient writer would have used, any more than that we should now say "in every eyes;" Dr. S. produces satisfactory quotations, in which "every customes," "everie humoures," "every inhabitantes," "every woods," and "every armes," completely establish the propriety of "everie

“everie eyne:” from which he draws this obvious and natural conclusion: “I cannot believe that Chatterton was better acquainted with this peculiarity of the old English language than Mr. Tyrwhitt.”

He has defended the words *alyse* and *alyne*, *alledge*, *adcute*, *ascaunce*, *asterte*, and *aumere*, in a manner very different from any thing that appears in the works of Dr. Milles or Mr. Bryant. And as to the warlike instrument the *assen glaive*, which Mr. Southey pronounces to be unknown, it is by Dr. S. explained in a manner that will not admit of either doubt or cavil.

His disquisitions on *blake* and *swarthe* are exceedingly interesting; and the former has afforded him an opportunity of elucidating several obscurities in the plays of Shakspeare. This, indeed, is a part of the publication which cannot fail to give general satisfaction to the admirers of our immortal Bard. Our pages have, in the course of the present year, already recorded some excellent criticisms on different passages of Shakspeare by Dr. S.; and the work before us contains several others. Amongst the rest, he has pointed out the true meaning of “the noise of battle *hur-tles* in the air,” and has thereby removed a difficulty which has been felt and acknowledged by every preceding commentator.

Dr. S. in an early part of his work appears to be duly sensible of the great objection to the antiquity of these Poems from the harmonious flow and modern cadence of the versification. How he will be able to surmount this difficulty, we cannot easily conceive; but we can perceive that he expects to do so; and seems to have the utmost confidence that he can refute every other objection with ease.

Many other expressions which have been objected to, he shews to be genuine, and demonstrates the use of *self* as a substantive in various instances from antient Authors, contrary to the assertion of Mr. Tyrwhitt. From the errata and corrections of the same Critick, he restores — *did bee*, *hie thanks*, and *stythe*; and we think he has silenced every objection to the use of the verb *haune* in the singular number.

At page 135 the reader will find an amusing note on the night-mares, which our limits will not permit us to copy. Dr. S. considers them as *les meres de Nuit*, of the French, certain night-hags, ideal beings of the Gothic or Fairy mythology, as little understood by Chatterton as the water-witches of the same minstrelle’s song—but here he begs pardon of the reader for adducing “arguments affecting the claim of Chatterton in a part of his work intended chiefly for an appreciation of the critical and editorial attention of the late Messrs. Warton and Tyrwhitt.”

After defending such a number of the proscribed expressions of Rowley, he concludes with the very bold assertion, that the three grand objections of Mr. Tyrwhitt to the language of Rowley’s Poems are absolutely so many arguments in favour of their authenticity. The objections were, that they contain,

1. Words not used by any other writer;
2. Words used by other writers, but in a different sense;
3. Words inflected contrary to grammar and custom.

Dr. S. asserts, that if Mr. T. “had, with common attention, applied his own great experience to a similar examination of Chaucer, Gower, Hoccleve, Lydgate, or any other writer of the 15th or 16th centuries, he would have found it equally easy to have produced similar lists; nay, that he might have done the same if he had brought his examination down as low as the æra of Shakspeare, Massinger, Beaumont and Fletcher, or even Ben Jonson. If Rowley’s Poems had not afforded such lists of *unusual* words and phrases, they might have been arraigned as spurious on that account with much greater propriety.”

This is certainly turning the tables upon the believers in the ability of Chatterton with a very high hand; and we think it incumbent upon them to point out the fallacy of the conclusion. “I have similar lists,” the Author adds, “ready to be produced from Chapman’s Homer, Phaer’s Virgil, Robinson’s Rewarde of Wick-edness, and several others, which are here suppressed, as they would increase the bulk and price of this publication: but any person equally idle
may

may very easily collect the same from any work prior to the age of Shakspeare, or from Shakspeare himself."

We have now given an outline, though far from a complete one, of this publication; which we do not hesitate to say may be read with pleasure and satisfaction, both by those who believe and those who disbelieve in the abilities of Chatterton to have produced such highly-finished poetry as that attributed to Thomas Rowley: and we repeat, that we mean to reserve our own opinion till a future period; pledging ourselves, in the mean time, that whenever Dr. S. shall again appear before us, we will give the same candid account of the contents of his performance.

The benevolence of the Author's intentions will justify the addition of a few quotations from his work; but these we must defer till another opportunity. (*To be continued.*)

16. *The Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Percival Stockdale; containing many interesting Anecdotes of the illustrious Men with whom he was connected. Written by himself. In Two Volumes, 8vo. Longman and Co. 1810.*

IT has always been our opinion that a literary man cannot render a more acceptable service to the publick than to present it with his own memoirs: we must, however, be understood to allude only to those who have received the approbation of their fellow-citizens, fairly manifested by the patronage of their writings. It is by this means that we become acquainted with numerous incidents illustrative of the lives and pursuits of eminent persons, which would otherwise be confined to the immediate circle of their friends, and at length be consigned to oblivion. Modesty and diffidence have too frequently prevented authors from dwelling on their own transactions through life, though they have been equally honourable to themselves and their country. This silly fear of the stigma of egotism should be discouraged, and Mr. Stockdale's manly example followed. The self-love alluded to by that gentleman, as the motive for publishing his own Memoirs, is "a fair and allowable self-love:" the "desire of the attention of posterity," and even of his contemporaries, was one of his inducements in composing

them; but another still more cogent might serve as a justification in the breast of every good man, which "is the prudential and moral edification which the perusal of them may afford (his) readers, especially the young and rising generation." And who can deny his position, that "the humbler and private life, and the faithful, unreserved, and fearless representations of it, are the proper schools for the best and most salutary instruction of the human race?"

Having said every thing we deem necessary to excite imitation in this instance, we shall proceed to notice the Memoirs on the head of their own merits; but we cannot honestly commence our labours without complimenting the liberal declaration of Mr. S. that he has been sincere and explicit in his narrative, even on occasions when frankness militated against himself. The dedication is to Miss Porter; and, contrary to most addresses of a similar description, doth not invite patronage: it is a tribute to disinterested friendship, and the "most refined and exalted virtue;" a friendship which called this Lady from "the genial and charming scenes of Surrey" to the "bleak and dreary wilds of Northumberland," for the humane purpose of "soothing an aged and unfortunate Poet, contending with a most afflicting nervous disorder," which had weakened and deranged the powers of his mind. "You, Madam," he continues, "condescended to be the humble copier of the following work. By your care and accuracy, my attention to the press has been free from the many extremely perplexed embarrassments of my manuscript, which were occasioned partly by the lapses of my memory, and partly by the increasing and awful mental infirmities of old age." The concluding paragraph of the dedication asserts: "The almost unexampled greatness of your conduct to me, cannot be assimilated to the characteristicks of the present age; it must be thrown back into the remote and better times of the *heroick*; or it must be elevated to the ethereal region of the romantic and imaginary virtue. It may excite the surprise of *common* minds; of *little* souls, it will most probably be honoured with the ridicule; with their spurious and invidious wit." We cannot

cannot dismiss this part of the subject without expressing a hope that Mr. Stockdale may find a large majority of his readers coinciding with us in opinion, that Miss Porter has, by the single act thus gratefully related, secured the admiration both of her contemporaries and of posterity.

Six years elapsed between the writing and publication of these Memoirs, during which interval the Author never looked at them: he then reperused them with great care and circumspection. Mr. S. dwells with great complacency on that "noble state of the soul," "absolute independence of mind;" from which he will not ignominiously recede in his old age or in his death, and which has ever prompted him to "the constitutional and habitual assertion of all important truth, without any unmanly fear of consequences." Hence we may expect that some parties concerned in the details of the work will be less pleased with its contents than the indifferent reader. The gentlemen of the law have had their share of "free observations;" but Mr. S. begs them to believe they flowed from no illiberal disrespect, or the least personal dislike to any lawyer in the kingdom; so far from this being the fact, he reverts with pious gratitude to the friendship of several gentlemen now deceased, and views some of them with his mind's eye amongst his living friends. "But, to avoid the infamy of ingratitude," he observes, "I must ardently look back to the memory of Lord Thurlow, by whom the greatest favour was done to me that I ever received. To him I owe my establishment in the Church; to him I owe my exemption from indigence and oppression; which, without his active benevolence, would at this hour afflict and torment my old age, unspeakably depressed by a nervous malady." After indulging in the above laudable acknowledgment, Mr. S. appeals to the candour of the Clergy for his strictures on their *externals*, remarking, that he deserves their indulgence for his warm defence of the Christian religion, and the ardent strain of its morality, which flows through his Memoirs. Several of the succeeding paragraphs of the Preface are devoted to the odd, yet friendly com-

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mendation of living Poets; which, however just they may be, seem rather out of place: not so the beautiful eulogium of the Liturgy of the Church of England. "Its well-arranged and well-connected variety," he observes, "is happily adapted to a diversity of dispositions and feelings; and keeps the human mind in a devoutly pleasurable state of devotion. Its pathos melts the heart; and its sublimity elevates it to Heaven."

Many of the late illustrious characters who formed the constellation of the close of the eighteenth century, were Mr. Stockdale's correspondents; and he mentions the possession of a number of letters from Fox, Burke, Thurlow, Lyttelton, Johnson, and Garrick, which he will not resign till his death, "to some elegant and distinguished soul, who may be worthy of them."

The subject of this work was born at Branxton, in Northumberland, on the 26th of October, O. S. in the year 1736. The vicinity of this place to Flodden-field, memorable for the defeat of the Scotch army and the death of their monarch, James IV., induced his father, the Rev. Thomas Stockdale, vicar of Branxton, and perpetual curate of Coruhill, to say to him, on a particular occasion, that he had it in his power to make the former place remarkable for his birth, if he took care of himself: from which the Author infers his parent had then, at twelve years of age, observed "exquisite sensibility and strong passions in the composition of his mind." The characters of Mr. and Mrs. S. are given with all the energy of gratitude for excellent advice and example: and if their son committed errors in his subsequent conduct, they appear to have done every thing in their power to render him correct in his pursuits through life. Mr. S. is warm in his condemnation of two wealthy gentlemen, his mother's relations, who omitted performing the friendly office of educating and encouraging him; through which unlucky circumstance he missed the opportunity of being sent to one of the English Universities. The confined state of Mr. Stockdale's finances prevented him from doing all he wished towards the completion of Master Perceval's education:

zation: he, however, gave him the rudiments, and sent him to Alnwick School for three years, whence he returned for his father's farther instruction. In the year 1750 he again visited his old master, who found him much improved, and a composer of Latin themes and epigrams, but a most rebellious scholar, in a furious *harring-out*, which lasted for a week. Another remove took place in 1751, to Berwick, where he was placed with his former preceptor's brother, in 1754. He finally returned to his father, who sent him, not long after, to the University of St. Andrew's, through the benevolent assistance of Capt. Bolton, a man equally brave and religious.

While Mr. S. was at St. Andrew's, he was elected member of a club, which may be characterized by the following narrative. This club had been deeply engaged in one of the purposes of the meeting; and, unfortunately for the family of Miss Nelly Sharp, a great-granddaughter of the Archbishop of that name, she was the favourite toast. "The magical thyrsus of Bacchus," says Mr. S. "had decorated and suffused her image; and, in the rapture of knight-errantry, in the æstrum of the moment, we determined to scale the imaginary castle of the imaginary goddess. The party immediately proceeded to the execution of this brilliant fancy; and, having arrived at Mr. Sharp's house, they elevated my Lord Doune to a window of the first floor, which he entered, and finding his way to a room where the master of the premises presided at a card-table, he contrived to make himself so acceptable, as to enable his companions to add to the number of the jovial sons and daughters of Scotland already assembled, with whom they passed an agreeable hour, over two bottles of claret.

We cannot think of following this gentleman through all the ramifications of his life, but shall introduce him to our readers at different periods. During his intercourse with Dr. Johnson, the conversation once turned on Charles the Twelfth of Sweden. Mr. S. observed, he had often thought it surprising, that that monarch, with a mind of uncommon vigour, and a constitution equally robust, should have had no connexion with women. "Sir, (answered the

Stagirite of England, in his usual decisive tone and manner,) a man who is busy has no occasion for women." When Mr. S. was afterwards at Algiers, the Swedish Consul there related to him an anecdote of Charles, which farther illustrates the above fact. According to the then custom of the Kings of Sweden, this Prince paid a visit to one of his subjects; and the door having been opened by a very beautiful servant-girl, he requested a kiss from her. "She was more repugnant than he expected to find her: he attempted to seize the favour; she repelled him with anger and disdain. The gentleman of the house, after he had paid his homage to his young sovereign (then 15 years of age) observed with regret, that he seemed to be greatly agitated. 'I own that I am,' replied he, 'and perhaps I deserve it; for I took the liberty to attempt to salute your pretty maid, of whom I envy you the possession; but she refused me with the airs and indignation of an Empress. This little adventure has decomposed me for a moment: but I am determined never to suffer a future moment's uneasiness from such a cause. My soul is absorbed in military glory; and that has always been injured, even while the greatest men were in pursuit of it, by a foolish admiration of women. I know the susceptibility of my nature; and I know the arts and the tyranny of the sex. They ruined Antony; they almost ruined Cæsar; and they made a fool of Alexander; but by — they shall neither ruin nor make a fool of me."

Our Author obtained the commission of a second lieutenancy in 1756, through the interference of a relation. The regiment to which he now belonged was the 23d or Royal Welsh Fusiliers, commanded by General Huske, "a brave and blunt veteran," whose fatherly attention to all under his command had obtained for him the affectionate title from the soldiers of *Daddy Huske*. Mr. S. observes, on his first visit to London, that he had been an inhabitant of it one month before he felt in the least reconciled to its attractions. He also confesses that he has frequently made a good, and often a bad use of London; where he has sunk to the lowest propensities, and risen to the sublimest delights, of his nature. *London,*

don, he adds, has wounded him with the insolence of the great, and with the rudeness and injustice of the vulgar; but its healing powers has, he hopes, restored him to health: as it enlarged his knowledge, so it stimulated his ambition; and thus, he trusts in Providence, he shall defeat malice, "and obtain immortality." A strong attachment to the amusements of the stage at length produced an intimacy with Garrick, who is described by Mr. S. as a friendly and generous man, and to whom he was under great obligations for numerous acts of kindness: he is consequently severe on the strained compliment paid to his memory by Johnson, as one who "increased our stock of harmless pleasure."

"By Horace and by Pope, we are confirmed in the knowledge that

"The suns of glory please not till they set:"

but there are selfish and gloomy minds, who, even when those glorious suns have set, cannot be perfectly reconciled to them; and choose to stumble when they pretend to bow to their memories." In this part of the Memoirs many amusing anecdotes of the stage, and its most eminent members, are introduced; amongst which, not the least entertaining is the account of Macklin's performance of Macbeth, in the year 1773: the opposition and support of enemies and friends, as usual on such occasions, prevented the hearing of the first three acts. "The veteran, however, hardily persevered; and it was curious and diverting to see him sometimes leave Macbeth (into whose personage indeed he had never properly entered) and resume Charles Macklin. He broke off his conversation with his lady, advanced to the edge of the stage, clenched his fist at his enemies, and addressed them in loud and menacing language."

Mr. Stockdale was appointed to sail with his regiment for Gibraltar, in the fleet under the command of Admiral Byng. He saw that officer but once, and then to solicit a favour; contempt, however, seems to have been the result, on both sides; yet our Author speaks in high terms of his heroic and commanding exterior, which did not deceive Geo. II., "who frequently declared his appre-

hension that Byng would not fight."

It is impossible that any being, however vain and frivolous, or inattentive to the general appearance of nature, should peruse the following beautiful paragraph without feeling the words of the Author warmly impressed on their imagination:

"I should unwillingly," says Mr. S. "apply to a Spanish night the epithet of Young — 'Night, sable goddess!' At Gibraltar she is not a sable, but a shining goddess! a goddess of mild, yet of delightfully serious, of religious majesty. With what poetical pleasure, with what ascending of the soul, have I walked, on an evening after sun-set, on the old parade at Gibraltar! Through the finest atmosphere, an æther of spotless and vivid azure saluted the eye, and charmed the mind. The galaxy streamed with a golden and white effulgence, totally unshaded with Northern vapours. All the heavenly host shed down the emanations of their splendid eloquence, displayed the magnificent characters of Deity, gave the demonstrative lye to Atheists, and proclaimed, with oracular emphasis, the theology of the skies. The regions below bore a part, in this *divine service*, with those above. Bland and gentle was the air; and it conveyed from the geraniums and flowering shrubs of the rock their aromatic odour. The fragrance filled the atmosphere; and it seemed a pious evening sacrifice; an offering of gratitude from the earth to the benignity and grandeur of the heavens."

A narrative still highly interesting succeeds this sketch of Gibraltar; a narrative which affords a striking contrast between the pusillanimous conduct of an Admiral and the bravery of his Captains. The gallant Ward was in the act of imitating Cornwall, in breaking the Enemy's line, when Byng hailed him as he was advancing, and ordered him to keep his station. "Many of the truly-British sailors of this brave man had crowded round him, and requested him, with inexpressible ardour, to lead them to the Enemy. Ward burst into tears; and exclaimed—'What can I do, my worthy fellows? You see that my hands are tied.' This gentleman, too, gave a fatal wound of evidence at the court-martial of Admiral Byng. By this infamous pusillanimity of Byng, the two largest ships in the fleet, the Ramillies and the Culloden, were not in the action."

The year 1757 witnessed Lieut. Stockdale's matured dislike of the profession

profession of a soldier. He endeavours to assign many causes for this dislike; all of which may be well-founded. We peaceable Reviewers, on the other hand, are at a loss to account for the taste of those who like the soldier's life: it is this distaste for slavish inactivity, when not on actual service, that urges young men to seek "refuge from indolence and reflection in those false and pernicious pleasures which, as soon as they are passed, nay, even while we enjoy them, aggravate our calamities, and increase the melancholy of the mental scene." During the time that part of the army to which Mr. S. was attached was encamped at Chatham, Mr. Whitefield, the Methodist, applied to the Commander for permission to address the soldiers. "Make my compliments," said Lord George Sackville, "Smith, to Mr. Whitefield; and tell him from me, that he may preach any thing to my soldiers that is not contrary to the Articles of War." This anecdote introduces some judicious strictures on the frenzical doctrines of the Methodists, one of whom asserted in a rhapsody, mis-termed a sermon, "that when David committed adultery with Bathsheba, and sent her husband Uriah with a letter, which was to procure his death, to the Jewish camp, he was as sure of the favour of God as in his most virtuous and pious hours."—"Good God!" exclaims our Author, "how my hand trembles while I am writing this sentence, so blasphemous against the Creator, so destructive of human virtue. In this instance, it is hard to say whether the King or the Preacher was the greater criminal."

The first volume of the Memoirs terminates with the words, "In the middle of November 1757, I bade adieu to the army for ever;" and this event was accomplished by tendering his resignation. In the year 1759 he was ordained Deacon by Dr. Trevor, Bishop of Durham; and went to London, as the substitute of Mr. Sharp, in the curacy and lectureship of Duke's-place. He declares he began his office with sincere and pious intentions to revere it in his practice. It is to be lamented that an ample confession demonstrates Folly had not taken her leave of him at this period; as he waged five years of determined war against his credit and his happi-

ness, while curate to Mr. Thorp, vicar of Berwick, where he began "his unfortunate profession of an author." At one time, when Mr. S. had nearly exhausted his stock of money, he offered by Advertisement to teach languages. The manner in which this address to the publick was worded attracted the attention of Mr. Ayrey, though he had no want of an instructor; and, to his infinite credit, Mr. S. found him "the most benevolent and generous man, and the warmest and most genuine friend;" he ever knew. We afterwards find the subject of our Review on-board of different men-of-war in the capacity of chaplain. In the desultory manner pursued by Mr. S. we again meet him in the company of Garrick, who related to him that he never received a greater compliment to his acting than from the Hon. Charles Townshend. This social Wit and Orator of the Senate met one of his brother members of the Privy Council in the street, "and, after the first compliments and the news of the day had passed, he informed him that there was to be a Privy Council in the evening. With all my heart, (replied Townshend,) I shall certainly not attend it—for Garrick plays Kitley to-night."

It had been the wish of Mr. S. and his friends, that he might obtain full orders, and a living in the island of Jamaica; and, for the former purpose, he waited on Dr. Lowth, Bishop of London, in which Diocese that island is placed, with such testimonials as the peculiarity of his situation enabled him to procure. But the learned Prelate resolutely refused his interference; nor were the remonstrances of Dr. Johnson of any avail. Dr. Thurlow, Bishop of Lincoln, and afterwards of Durham, actuated by a more liberal spirit, admitted him to priest's orders in the Temple church on Trinity Sunday 1781. He at length reached his present retirement.

In closing the two volumes before us, we are conscious of having omitted the noticing of many curious facts; but we must observe, in our justification, that, where so great a variety prevails, it is impossible to do more than invite our Readers to peruse the work in question, by dwelling on such points as served to attract our attention, and support our assertion, that

that the encouragement of these Memoirs will be no inconsiderable gratification to the publick, independent of the claim they possess as strong recommendations of Religion and Virtus.

17. *The Romantick Mythology; in Two Parts. Part II. Faëry. To which is subjoined, A Letter illustrating the Origin of our Marvellous Imagery; particularly as it appears to be derived from the Ob- thick Mythology.* 4to, pp. 197; Cawthorne; 1809.

THE professed object of this Author is, to collect such parts of our popular superstitions as are suited to the ends of poetical embellishment, and to arrange and embody them in a systematic Mythology. In vindication of the utility of his plan, he remarks, that fiction of the romantic and marvellous kind has ever possessed a charm for readers of every description; and the most admired poets of every age and country appear, as it were, fascinated by its enchantment. Of the poets of our own country, he selects (but certainly with a bad arrangement) the names of Shakspeare, Milton, Spenser, Fletcher, Drayton, Pope, and Dryden, as illustrious instances; and farther remarks, that our most judicious critics seem pretty uniformly of opinion, that the most exquisite specimens of poetical talent are those which are professedly fanciful, or, at least, those which abound most in marvellous imagery.

On the other hand, however, he allows, that "among those who have expressed so decidedly their admiration of fanciful poetry, some are observed to discourage the attempts of the modern poet, who would undertake to revive or imitate it, now that it has lost hold of vulgar credulity, and is destitute of the support of popular superstition. Such are, indeed, the sentiments of some of the most profound and scientific of our critics; who are, however, distinguished rather by the severity of their judgment than the sensibility of their taste. They have proceeded so far as to proscribe all compositions built on such a foundation; and to exclude them from holding any rank among the legitimate productions of the drama and epopee; and to banish them from the closet to the nursery."

"How deeply this sentence," (continues our Author,) "if enforced, must affect the object of the present undertaking, is of itself sufficiently evident without explanation. And this consideration will, it is presumed, justify the temerity which ventures to question its conclusiveness, however recommended by high authority. Its apparent force seems to rest in a supposition that romantic fictions are succeeded to the credulity of the times in which they are admired for their influence over the imagination. But how little support this assumption, which offers such manifest violence to general feeling, receives from fact, may be easily shewn; as it may be clearly evinced that the existence of those beings which is employed in poetical was not merely considered as impossible, but rejected as impossible from the earliest period of the time when Poetry began to direct her motions under the influence of pure unsophisticated Nature in which she began to assume the formal air, and to study the affected graces of foreign Criticism. No other creed was professed by the poet who had some interest in securing the probability of his fictions; no other belief was recommended to the reader, whose gratification would have been heightened by complying with so pleasing a delusion." This last position our Author endeavours to prove, by the instances of Chaucer and Shakspeare, neither of whom wished their readers to believe in the existence of the supernatural agents they employed.

We are far, however, from considering what he has here advanced as tending to discredit the sentiments of those critics who would banish the wild fictions of superstitious times to the nursery. To their opinion, indeed, we are disposed to lean, although we may run the risk of being "distinguished rather by the severity of our judgment, than the sensibility of our taste." The question is not whether romantic fictions were indeed, in former times, to the credulity of those times, (although we do not think our Author very successful in proving the negative, since a belief in the agency of witchcraft may still be discovered among the vulgar in our own days,) but whether

whether a species of machinery adapted to the infancy of literature, and valued only or principally where the human understanding has received very little cultivation, should be revived and cherished in an age of more widely-diffused learning and refinement, or, in other words, whether the grown man should again be delighted with the productions of the nursery. Of late, it is true, that much encouragement has been given to the revival of romantic composition; but we cannot think this a very favourable symptom of our improvement in taste. Still, if they who are of our Author's opinion will be content with a secondary rank, and with the praise due to those who provide amusement for such as had rather warm their imagination than improve their reason, we shall not object to the history of Queen Mab and her court, and the frolics of our old friend Robin Goodfellow, being worked up into a system of Mythology; or, to allow the Author to characterize it in his own words, "a professed selection of such notions of the superstitious creed as seem adapted to the purposes of poetry; exhibiting such materials with more order and consistency than they can be supposed to possess while scattered in the various sources from which they have been collected; it may form no unuseful manual to the poet. Although in it none of the recesses of information are explored, which are not accessible to moderate industry, it may be productive of at least one advantage to him, as it may free him from the necessity of separating the same matter from the rubbish of provincial vulgarism, or relieve him from the heavy task of selecting it, amid the lumber of antiquated learning. Such a repository will at least furnish the artist with the more rugged materials employed in his literary structures. It may supply him with the marble rough-hewn to his hand, and separated from the quarry, though it afford him no model to strike out the plan, or regulate the proportions of his architecture."

We shall now enable our readers to determine how far these advantages will accrue from our Author's labours, by extracting one or two specimens. The first shall be, "The care of the Elves in inspiring the Cot-

tager with Dreams, revealing the hidden treasure guarded by malignant Fairies."

"But many a cot they unremitting
guard, [ward,
And round the threshold set the nightly
In patient vigils, for the swains who close
A day of cheerful toil in calm repose.
'Tis then in dreams they commune with
the swain
Of stedfast faith, who deems no vision vain:
To swains like these their kindest care
extends, [mends.
For conscious Faëry much their faith com-

"And various signs in various shapes
declare [care;
Where Fays in visions interpose their
The stone or silver token left behind
In haunts frequented where the swains
may find; [proclaims,
The fact revers'd from what the dream
Place put for place, and names supplied
for names: [close;
For partial thus the Elves their will dis-
The Fays give other names than men im-
pose; [send,
But ne'er in dreams the triple warning
To raise those hopes that unproductive
end.

"Be then, ye sceptical and more than
wise, [despise:
Reform'd in time, nor warning dreams
For know, the Fays, as mortal visions
prove, [or move,
Time's wonted course can turn, retard, or
By magick sleights the pass'd event re-
new,
And lay the future open to the view.

"And prescient oft of our approaching
end, [send;
The Elves, with pity mov'd, their warning
The triple knock that feebly falls and slow,
To warn old age the head must soon lie
low: [close
They bid the lamp or midnight fire dis-
What signs the seer in ev'ry village
knows,
The winding-sheet and coffin-ring unfold:
Signs ever fatal to th' infirm and old!

"But kindlier oft those warnings they
improve [love:
To aid the youth that's cross'd in wayward
Some end they work, some change unseen
create, [fate;
Or grant some clew to guide him to his
If not at once enrich him, yet advise,
Beneath what stone the buried treasure
lies.

"Yet let no swain, before possession
crown
His new-raisd hopes, believe the hoard
his own;
However fact with signs concurring seem
T' insure th' event foreboded by the
dream;

Since,

Since many changes unforeseen may rise
To thwart those hopes and alienate the
prize: [round
So great the fears, the dangers that sur-
Those elfin hoards, entrusted to the
ground!

“Hid in some haunted tow’r, or lone-
some wood [brood:
Relentless spirits o’er the treasure
And he who ’tempts it should the deed
atchieve [eve;
At gloomy night, or in the glimm’ring
Should come untended, search the spot
alone, [groan
Then boldly delve, nor dread the dismal
So faintly heard, whene’er, with hollow
sound, [ground.
The axe descending strikes the wounded

“Ye guardian sprites, whose visious
prompt the swain
To seek the hoard, assist him to obtain:
Tell him, ere late, a word ill-omen’d mars
Th’ ascendant influence of his ruling stars,
Gives back the demons their suspended
pow’r
Who sit in ambush watchful of their hour,
That scarce arrives, when to some safer
hold [hoarded gold:
They bear, with dreadful shrieks, the
Or parting leave, transmuted in its stead,
The sacred ashes of the inurned dead.”

In the other specimen, the Author
ingeniously indulges the fancy, that
the Fairy agency still exists in the
guardianship of the fair:

“The letter’d Muse disdains not to un-
fold
The fav’rite tenets, those fanaticks hold
About those beings; how at first they
rose, [man flows.
And whence their love to beauteous wo-
For much they labour, though they toil
in vain, [maintain,
Much with a long and learn’d parade
To prove the sylph, that little airy guest,
That heaves and flutters in each female
breast,
Or ere its vital functions death suspends,
When the freed spirit from its coil ascends,
And soars enlarg’d; now destin’d to ac-
quire
A form of air, of water, earth, or fire.

“For ’mid th’ ingredient elements, com-
bin’d
With purer spirit, in th’ etherial mind,
One, rising paramount o’er all the rest,
Oft spreads its single influence o’er the
breast; [grows,
The future female, hence, in temper
As stated elements her mind compose;
Proves grave or lively, saturnine or light,
As with its essence earth or air unite:
But warm or yielding, passionate or frail,
As fire and water o’er the rest prevail.

Hence springs, with various temp’raments
end’d, [prude;
The shrew or wanton, the coquette or
From whom, in turn, th’ aërial race de-
scends, [fiends:
Sylphs, water-spirits, gnomes, and fiery-
Each, in its native element, assign’d
A form congenial to its parent-mind.
The melting nymphs acquire a kindred
frame [ing flame;
Of wat’ry clouds; the fiends of smould’r-
Gross earthly coils terrestrial gnomes as-
sume, [the gloom;
Wave their web-wings, and hover through
Fine airy forms the subtler sylphs array,
Who sport and flutter in eternal day.

“’Tis these that ever on the fair
attend; [sylphs defend:
Whom, though the gnomes infest, the
While’er no earthly passion she avows,
But spurns a lover and disdains a spouse.
’Tis these who, to her thought, in dreams
impart, [art;
How much her beauty may acquire from
Teach her to think some slight defect a
grace,

And bid her lisp or totter in her pace;
In liquid languor roll the soft blue eye,
To heave her breast, and breathe the bid-
den sigh. [lay
And candour surely to their charge must
Whatever levities the sex betray;
If e’er the beauteous maid transgress in
aught, [thought:
Through chance, vivacity, or want of
Since o’er her will and actions they pre-
side, [guide.”
And through the giddy round of pleasure

The Letter “illustrating the Ori-
gin of our Marvellous Imagery, par-
ticularly as it appears to be derived
from the Gothic Mythology,” is an
elaborate dissertation, drawn up from
the best authorities, and from books
not generally consulted. It will, no
doubt, be read with avidity by those
who wish to study the history of po-
pular credulity.

18. *Practical Sermons for the Use of Fam-
ilies.* By the Rev. Theophilus St. John,
LL. B. Vol. II.

TWO preceding publications by
this Author have received our unqua-
lified approbation; the one, a vo-
lume of Practical Sermons for the
Use of Families, which we recom-
mended as distinguished from the ge-
nerality of pulpit discourses by an
uncommon degree of pathos, and by
warm addresses to the heart; the
other, a translation of Massillon’s
Visitation Charges, as executed with
peculiar elegance. Having read, at-
tentively,

tentively, this second volume, it is only justice to say, that it contains all the animation and pathos of the first, equal zeal, piety, exhortations, and remonstrances, earnestness, and persuasion. We find in this volume more doctrinal discourses than there are in the other; but the character of the Author appears equally in both: he is every where pious and persuasive. We meet with no display of learning, with no refined criticisms. The Author seems to consider a sermon as an address to the congregation, to persuade them to become better men. Instead of prosecuting his purpose by the common mode of dry, abstract reasoning, his application is made invariably to the heart: he does not consider his hearers as machines, or impassive beings, but as moral creatures actuated by hopes and fears, as having the most awful interests at issue, and as indisposed to their own good: he, therefore, expresses himself with vehement solemnity, and as personally interested in their choice of life or death. That our readers may be convinced we make a just representation of these Discourses, we present them with the conclusion of the Sermon on Advent; it is an instance of oratorical persuasion such as we seldom meet with in sermons:

“To prevent this horrible situation, involving at once the displeasure of God and the loss of salvation, uneasiness in life, alarm in death, and misery throughout eternity; let me engage the continuance of your attention, whilst I earnestly exhort you to awake out of sleep—to rouse yourselves from the torpor of insensibility—to cast away the works of darkness, and to put on the armour of light!—It is a lamentable consideration, that the most important truths, when delivered from the pulpit, however attractive by their appearance, powerful by their conviction, and interesting by their appeals, are generally no sooner heard than forgotten. The preacher may be admired, and the doctrine approved; the understanding may acknowledge the strength of the arguments, and the heart proclaim the warmth of the address; but no sooner is the subject concluded, than the reflection which has been excited ceases, and the interest which has been awakened expires. The chief cause, it may be supposed, of such great insensibility, is the total want of preparation of the heart to receive the word of God; together with the eagerness of a mind slightly impressed with religi-

ous sentiments, to return to those pursuits more congenial to its habits, and more auspicious to its views. When the congregation retire, nay before they are withdrawn from the house of God, the most trifling topics seem to occupy the thoughts and engross the conversation of the multitude. The effect, therefore, of prayer and adoration, of instructive persuasion, is entirely lost; and however collected may have been the mind, and attentive the ears, of the hearer; however the object of our worship, *the Great, the Mighty*, as he is styled by the Prophet, may have been presented to the understanding, whether clothed with justice to condemn, or arrayed with mercy to absolve us—too, too many discard all thoughts of what they have heard, and of the everlasting consequences which await it. Upon such men, a discourse has no influence. I am solicitous, therefore, to persuade you, my brethren, first to hear with attention, and then to ponder with seriousness. The Church to which you profess to belong calls upon you, calls upon all her children, to awake out of sleep. Do you live regardless of your everlasting salvation—unconcerned about your future destiny? She beseeches you to consider without delay that the night is far spent, that you are hasting with rapid steps to the place prepared for all living, where repentance is precluded, and acceptance denied; and she enforces her admonition by the awful certainty of *the graves giving up their dead, and of the Son of God coming again to judge the world in righteousness*. One would imagine it impossible that any person, conscious of his offences against God, and of his being speedily to account for them, could hear one moment such awful truths, and eject them the next from his memory, as altogether indifferent in themselves, and as in no wise conducing either to the glory of his Maker, or the furtherance of his own salvation. To persuade men to awake out of sleep, is the great difficulty of the Christian Preacher. Of sleep, the insurmountable obstacle to the success of his labours, whatever they may boast of vigilant attention, of judicious application, and of zealous energy. The preacher preaches but in vain, because *men are dead whilst they live*: they will not think, because they do not feel. But ye, of whom *I hope better things*, be ye persuaded, Christians, that *the day of the Lord cometh, that it is nigh at hand*. Instead of trusting that *no evil will overtake you*, contemplate your situation; behold yourselves on the edge of a precipice, where it is difficult to withdraw, impossible to continue, horrible to fall. Let this season, which commemorates the coming of the Son of God in the flesh, as preparatory to his second coming to judge the

the world in righteousness, be to you a new era, the entrance on a new life. Our Church this day commences afresh her ecclesiastical year: be persuaded to ask yourselves what successive improvement you have made in the many Advents you have seen — whether from children you have become men in scriptural knowledge and genuine piety? *Brethren, my heart's desire and prayer to God for you is, that, at the second coming of the Son of Man, you may be found of him in peace, without spot and blameless.* Our Church, at this season in particular, urges with interesting and persuasive solemnity, this indispensable preparation on all her children. To you who have lived inattentive to her calls, and disobedient to her warnings, let me apply her admonitions with efficacy and success. She implores you to *awake out of sleep — to put off the works of darkness, in order that you may be a people prepared for the Lord.* The year is this day beginning; whether your life be cut short, or extended to the conclusion of it, possess yourselves of the happiness of reflecting, that you are not generally esteemed *the refuse and off-scouring*, but the ornament and the honour of the Church — that you believe the doctrines, observe the ordinances, and discharge the duties of the Gospel — that you can, therefore, contemplate the day of God, not indeed without fear and awe, but, at the same time, in humble hopes that you will be admitted amidst the wreck of empires, and the dissolution of nature, to an *inheritance incorruptible, and that fadeth not away.*"

We have given this quotation, not from its comparative excellence, but as an instance of the Author's address in his perorations.

We cannot withhold from our readers the observations on the sign of the cross in baptism, and on the duties of sponsors: if they are not altogether new, they are exhibited in so striking a point of view, that they cannot be read without a lively interest:

"But, besides having a name given us in baptism, we are signed with the sign of the cross. This part of the baptismal ordinance has frequently excited the astonishment of the ignorant, and the scoffs of the profane: but we have not thus learned Christ; as we know in whom we have believed, and are able to give a reason of the hope that is in us, we can, I doubt not, justify the practice to your reason, and approve it to your piety." — "We read in the prophecy of Ezekiel, that the Almighty commanded, saying, 'Go through the midst of Jerusalem, and set a mark upon the foreheads of the men

that cry for the abominations that be done in the midst thereof: and he said, Go through the city, and smite and slay utterly old and young, but come not near any one upon whom is the mark.' The Fathers of the Church, who were well acquainted with the original language, interpret this mark as signifying the sign of the cross. We read, likewise, in the writings of those who lived in the first ages of the Gospel, that after our blessed Redeemer had expiated the sins of the world upon an ignominious tree, they who devoted themselves to his service in this life, that they might be accepted of his mercy in the next, assumed the figure of the cross as the emblem of their profession and the image of their obedience. It is said of the converted heathens by one of the Fathers*, that 'they came under the wings of Jesus, and received his great and noble sign upon their foreheads; which, like the blood upon the lintel, and on the two side-posts, causeth the destroying angel to pass over:' and, by an usual figure of speech, he calls a Christian one with a signed forehead. We read in the Revelations, that 'an angel cried with a loud voice, saying, Hurt not the earth, till we have sealed the servants of our God in their forehead.' And again, 'Lo! a Lamb stood on the Mount, and with him an hundred forty and four thousand, having his Father's name written in their foreheads.' In allusion to these expressions, the Christian Church prescribed that, when we enter into the profession of the Gospel, which is our ground of comfort in this life, and our hope of salvation in the next, we should be signed with the sign of the cross in our foreheads: signifying that we are consecrated to Christ, that we are sealed with his seal, and distinguished by his acceptance. I have, in a preceding Discourse, briefly shewn, that 'the Church requires, when a child is baptised, it should have sureties, or, as they are usually called, godfathers and godmothers, who introduce the infant to new alliances; God thereby becoming its father, Jesus its master, and the Saints in heaven and earth its brethren.' A Canon of the Church enjoins, that 'no person shall be admitted godfather or godmother for any child, before the said person so undertaking hath received the holy communion.' The propriety of this prohibition is evident: for each sponsor promises, at least, to superintend the Christian education of the child. But what solicitude can he be supposed to feel for the glory of God, or the spiritual welfare of the infant, to whom he bears such an interesting relation, when he has not, in his own person, complied with that divine command which is charged upon every

* Lactantius.

Christian?

Christian? Does he not promise that the child 'shall keep God's holy will and commandments?' and farther, 'that he shall walk in the same all the days of his life'? When the child has, by the ordinance of confirmation, exonerated his godfather from his spiritual engagement; will such an one explain to that young person, who has taken into his own custody the shield of faith, the helmet of salvation, and the sword of the Spirit—the obligation he has imposed upon himself to receive 'the communion of the body and blood of Christ'? Will he illustrate the nature of the institution? Will he expatiate on the good which it promotes, the blessings it contains, and the consolation it imparts? Will he feel a lively interest in persuading him, for whose salvation he had been, in some measure, accountable, to become 'a good soldier of Jesus Christ'—to demonstrate the strength of his faith by the uniformity of his obedience? Will he encourage him by the power of persuasion, and stimulate him by the influence of example, to testify, at the sacred altar, that 'he is one with Christ, and Christ with him'? the very purpose for which he became a party to the hallowed covenant between God and the child, No! with what face can any man exhort another to the observance of duties which he himself fails to observe, and to the practice of virtues which he himself neglects to practise? The obvious conclusion then is, that the Church has, with the utmost wisdom, enjoined that all who present themselves at the font as sponsors, shall themselves have received the holy communion. How far, in the present state of society, it may be considered expedient to relax the order, or enforce the obligation, my superiors in the Church are to pronounce. But I submit the question with confidence, whether we may not attribute to the timidity or indifference which has taken possession even of the sanctuary, the indisposition to religion and the violation of morality, which now, not with the precaution of disguise, but with the effrontery of assurance, pervade all orders and degrees of men? May the Church of England be henceforth distinguished among the enemies which environ her, not by numbers without attachment, and profession without principle, but by temperate zeal and unostentatious piety! May every man who declares himself a member of the Church, feel it his sweetest consolation, as it is his indispensable duty, both to attend her worship, and participate her sacraments!"

From these passages, which we could not, without injuring them, abridge, our readers will be enabled to judge both of the oratorical and didactic

powers of the Author; and whether such language, equally simple and forcible, is not rightly adapted to a popular auditory? The sermons on recovery from sickness, attending divine service in the evening, confirmation, the exhortations to old people, to those settled in life, and to young persons, to communicate, possess great merit. We cannot better sum up our opinion of this publication, than by saying that, would the members of the Church of England read it with attention, the complaints of the Sectaries against them, for the neglect of public worship, and of the holy sacrament, would, we are persuaded, soon cease.

19. ZASTROZZI, a Romance. By P. B. S. 12mo; Wilkie and Robinson; 1810.

A SHORT, but well-told tale of horror, and, if we do not mistake, not from an ordinary pen. The story is so artfully conducted that the reader cannot easily anticipate the denouement, which is conducted on the principles of moral justice: and, by placing the scene on the Continent, the Author has availed himself of characters and vices which, however useful in narratives of this description, thank God, are not to be found in this country.

20. *The History of the Female Sex: comprising a View of the Habits, Manners, and Influence of Women, among all Nations, from the earliest Ages to the present Time.* Translated from the German of C. Meiners, Councillor of State to his Britannic Majesty, and Professor of Philosophy at the University of Gottingen. By Fred. Shoberl; 4 Vols.; Colburn, 1810.

LOOKING at the date only, this work has the appearance of having been neglected; but the truth is, we know not how to recommend it, although there is a good collection of curious anecdotes, &c. in the latter volumes, which might be read with advantage. The first volume, however, is of a kind which it would be impossible to present to a lady in this country; and the continued repetition of allusions to peculiarities in the female constitution will, we believe, be equally disgusting to the other sex. The Author seems to undervalue our countryman Dr. Alexander's History of Women, which, notwithstanding, has this superior advantage, that it may be recommended to the perusal of those who are the subjects of it.

21. **WILLIAM TELL; or, Switzerland delivered.** By the Chevalier de Florian, Member of the Royal Academies of Paris, Madrid, Florence, &c. A posthumous Work. To which is prefixed, *The Life of the Author*, by Jauffret. Translated from the French, by William B. Hewetson, Author of the "Blind Boy," &c. 12mo.; Sherwood and Co. 1809.

THE publick is indebted to Mr. Hewetson for this spirited translation of a novel founded upon a well-known and interesting tale. The fiction is well managed, and the characters are consistent. The Life of Florian is not the least valuable part of this little volume.

22. *The Hospital, a Poem*; 4to; Longman and Co.; 1810.

THIS is "Book First" of a Poem, concerning which we are told, in a short advertisement, that, "in sending this specimen of his design into the world, the Author neither pleads the importunity of friends, nor shelters himself under any other kindred shade. It was written to fill the void of literary leisure, and to excite the attention of the liberal and humane. If it boasts not the firm, though fine touches of a master, yet, in the opinion of the Author, it at least possesses originality of subject. The Writer feels anxious for the judgment of candid persons; and should it, upon the whole, meet with their approbation, he possibly may, at a future period, pursue the theme."

The *Argument*—The Subject proposed—Invocation—Public Hall—Address to Medical Practitioners—Blindness—the aged Matron—Examination—Convalescence—Dying Husband—Consumption—the Warrior's Narrative—the Anatomy—Evander and Eliza—Fever—Accident—consequent Amputation—Apostrophe to Contemplation.

This Poem is in blank verse, which the Author seems to manage with considerable ease; but we much doubt whether such subjects as the above, and others which an Hospital may furnish, are capable of the more pleasing graces of poetry. We think very favourably of the Author's talents, and could wish to see them employed on topics more familiar to the Muse: but surely Hospital scenery, if faithful, must be painful, and, if embellished by fiction, in order to relieve the reader's mind, it is no longer faithful. The sublime and the pa-

thetic may be drawn from storms, tempests, shipwreck, and battles: but which of the Nine can we invoke at the operation of cutting a man's leg off, trepanning his skull, or reducing a dislocated shoulder?

23. *Tales of Romance: with other Poems: including Selections from Propertius.* By Charles A. Elton, Author of a Translation of Hesiod; 12mo; pp. 136; Murray.

"These Tales are grounded on the *Gesta Romanorum*, a famous old history-book, which, in the guise of Roman story, presents us with the manners of chivalry, with monkish legends, and Arabian apologues." On these subjects Mr. Elton has composed a very elegant little volume of Poems, of which we give the following specimens:

"THEODOSIUS, THE BLIND EMPEROR.

"It was ordained by this Emperor, that the cause of any injured person should instantly be heard on his tolling a bell that was hung in an open court of the Palace.

"The bell of justice, in dead of night,
Sounded with iron tongue;
The watchman cross'd him in sudden
fright,
And long on the startling echo hung;
The Emp'ror, rous'd at the sullen sound,
Lay rolling his sightless orbs around.

"Through the palace 'twas doubt and
wonder all,
And the silence fled away;
The menials throng'd through the rustling
hall [may:
With looks and whispers of blank dis-
For, lo! not a mortal wight was found
To tell of that strange untimely sound.

"They stood where the cord descending
swung,
But not a soul was there;
Yet again the bell, with its iron tongue,
'Toll'd to the stillness of midnight air;
Upwards and downwards the bell-rope slid
With a rattling sound, but the cause was
hid.

"They deem that the gripe of a dead
man's hand
Has whirl'd the bell on high;
And with lifted tapers they trembling
stand,
And bend up the turret a fearful eye:
The cord by a serpent was wreath'd
around, [sound!
Who dragg'd the rope with that startling

"The Emperor ponder'd with brows of
care
The tale that with laughter came;
He bade a swift slave ascending bear
The torch that redden'd with flaring
flame; And

And, lo! a foul toad, with bloated breast,
Crouch'd panting within that serpent's
nest!

"Twas not in vain that the serpent's call
Affrighted the midnight sky;

"Twas not in vain that, with shattering
fall, [high:
The venom'd usurper was hurl'd from
Remains that the great event we tell
Which blind Theodosius next befel.

"His face was turn'd to the summer air
That breath'd from the river below,
And wafted abroad his long loose hair,
And freshen'd his cheek with its balmy
flow,

As reclin'd on his noon-day couch he lay,
And bask'd in the sunshine's golden ray;

"When slow up the palace wall without
That serpent soft-sliding clomb;
No watchman was near, with his warning
shout [dome—

To ring alarm through the echoing
It chanc'd the blind man alone reclin'd,
His sole companions the sun and wind:

"And in at the casement that serpent
crept,

In many a surgy fold;
And her twining length, that stately swept,
Glisten'd with jet, and green, and
gold:

Now the Emperor felt his life-blood freeze,
For the snake had coil'd her round his
knees:

"The serpent her slacken'd folds withdrew,
And the loose unravellings spread;
But the Emperor's pulse more tremulous
grew; [head;

And back he shrank with recoiling
For the snake, with smooth and slippery
trace,

Came gliding athwart his sightless face.

"He felt, with a shock of dumb surprize,
The touch of some gem unknown,
From the serpent's mouth, laid soft on his
eyes,

As it were a jacinth or beryl stone:
Impatient now, in his griping hold
He struggled to grasp the serpent's fold;

"But the wily snake elapsing fled,
Like the wave of a sliding stream,
And the Emperor rais'd his hasty head,
And he saw the snake's departing
gleam,

For the scales had fallen that film'd his
sight, [light."
And his eyes roll'd glad in the blaze of

"THE LEGITIMATE SON.

"Rome's Empress pale on her death-
bed lay, [clay,
And her lips and forehead were cold as
'Oh, Emperor! hear — three sons are
mine,
But one of the three alone is thine.'

Eufemian dropp'd the scalding tear,
And his brow was bath'd in the dew of fear:
'Thy crime, Theodora, shall pardon gain;
But speak! that my true-born son may
reign.'

The Empress gaz'd with a ghastly eye,
And her bosom heav'd a deep-drawn sigh;
But a mother's love was strong in death,
And speechless she yielded up her breath.

On his death-bed soon Rome's Emperor
lay, [clay:
And his lips and forehead were cold as
'Jerusalem's King shall fill my throne
Till that my true-born son be known.'

Jerusalem's King the mandate gave,
They raise the corpse from its new-made
grave; [stand,
With arrows and bows the sons must
And the sceptre shall gift the truest
hand.

The Princes the shrouded monarch see
At distance bound to a plantane tree:
With steady aim the eldest stands,
And the bowstring twangs in his nervous
hands;

In the forehead cold of the breathless corpse
The arrow quivers with cleaving force.
Then forth from the throng the second
came,

And wary stood with an archer's aim:
He drew the bow with rebounding twang,
Through the whistling air the arrow sang,
As the lightning swift; that bearded dart
Was lodg'd in the lifeless monarch's heart.

Jerusalem's King then turn'd to know
Why the youngest Prince came loitering
slow; [ear,

But, with sobs and cries that rent the
That youthful Prince stood weeping near.

The darts and bow to his grasp were giv'n,
But his eyes in horror were rais'd to
heav'n; [dart;

He trampled the bow, and he snapp'd the
'Ah! shall I pierce my father's heart?'

Jerusalem's King from his throne' stept
down, [crown;

On the youngest's brows he plac'd the
'Untouch'd shall the corpse of thy father be,
By the hand of his son, for thou art he!'

24. ANNE OF BRITTANY: *an Historical
Romance, in Three Volumes*; Cradock;
small 8vo; pp. 562.

THIS story, founded on facts, is
well conducted, and does credit to
the Author's judgment, in selecting
incidents which might admit of the
embellishment of individual characters
without violating the truth of History.
The narrative is rendered highly in-
teresting; and the misery arising
from Court intrigues is feelingly de-
picted.

VASSES to an *Agricultural Friend**, suffering under the loss of a course of unseasonable Weather in Hay Harvest. By Mr. PRATT, Author of "Sympathy," "Gleanings," "Lower World†," a Poem just published, occasioned by Lord ERSKINE'S Bill for punishing wanton Cruelty to Animals, &c. &c.

WHEN fierce the Summer torrent roars,
Or, still more furious, Sirius pours
A flood of burning light,
Or variegated Autumn brings
Dire Mildew on his withering wings,
And sheds wide-wasting Blight;
The earth-born native of the clod,
Like that, unconscious of the God
That works to good the whole,
Finds, when his hopes are thus o'ercoast,
While drenching clouds the prospect blast,
No refuge but the bowl!

The pipe in mouth, the mug in hand,
He chides the air, he spurns the land,
And like a maniac flies;
Barag'd, he views his ruin'd fields,
Till wrought to blasphemy he yields,
Or, curses God, and dies‡!

But happy he, who, like my friend,
Can Industry and Science blend,
With Piety combin'd;
Tho' Horror strides the raving storm,
No phrenzy can his breast deform,
To Providence resign'd!

When Nature clouds the sylvan scene,
The cultivated mind, serene,
Far other solace knows;
He turns th' illumin'd volume o'er,
And Nature's wonders dares explore,
Where sacred Wisdom glows.

On Wisdom's wing he soars on high,
With her own Newton seeks the sky,
Or treads where Plato trod;
And not unskill'd in learned lore,
He tries the microscopic pow'r,
And views in all a God.

IN the village of St. Stephen's, near Canterbury, is a beautiful shaded walk of very fine lime trees adjoining the church-yard, and leading to the meadows. The following Elegy was composed in an even-

ing walk there, to the memory of the author's grandfather, the Rev. John Bunce, A. M. formerly Vicar of Bressett, in Romney Marsh, Kent, and afterwards Rector of Chingford and Pitsey in Essex, and other relatives buried in the chancel of St. Stephen's Church.

BELOV'D, respected shade, accept
The tribute of a tear
To all those tender ties dissolv'd,
Which once were held so dear!

Though years on years have since elaps'd
Like Ocean's rolling waves,
In Mem'ry's stores thy Virtues stand,
As rocks it vainly laves.

And may they still descend to bless
The lives of those I love,
The first inheritance on earth §,
The surest claims above.

On the bleak plains of Romney's shore ||,
Through many a Winter drear,
Thy care the simple Shepherd brought
The truths divine to bear:

"Void of offence," to lead the life
Those sacred truths prescribe,
Remote from scenes where Vice allures
Her errors to imbibe.

In that seclusion Heav'n decreed
Thy first abode to place,
Wisdom and Virtue mark'd their own
The tenor of thy race;

There, with maternal aid, didst thou
Thy female offspring train,
To each domestic virtue mild
The softer sex attain.

Thy sons, to sacred learning rear'd,
Assign'd their part to God,
Pointed their steps, and "led the way"
Which thou thyself hadst trod.

Content, retir'd, but not obscure,
Thy tranquil days were past;
And there, well pleas'd, had Heav'n
Thought fit,
Wouldst thou have clos'd the last.

Unsought the notice of the great ¶,
It yet distinguish'd thee,
And deem'd the talents thou improv'd,
Augmented thence should be.

* Mr. Dyde, of Aylesbury House, Warwickshire.

† See an ample critique on this Work in our vol. LXXX. p. 455.

‡ See Job.—It must be in the remembrance also of many persons, that a few months since a farmer, who was busied in his fields, was overtaken by a thunder-storm, at which he was so greatly exasperated, that he wickedly uttered several blasphemous imprecations, and was struck with instantaneous death.

§ Proverbs, chap. xiii. v. 29.

|| In the Level of Romney Marsh, the principal inhabitants are very opulent graziers, and the lower orders literally shepherds.

¶ The Author abhors, and would obviate the idea of an invidious reflection. Patronage, he well knows, must in general be sought, or preferment will not be obtained; that it is sometimes withheld from deserving characters, and bestowed, unsolicited, on very unworthy persons; although it was otherwise in the instances here alluded to, and therefore did honour to each party.

The Rev'rend Patron of thy house*,
 By kindred worth impell'd,
 Adjudg'd those talents from the world
 No longer be withheld;
 In life he call'd thee forth to fill
 A more extensive state,
 While yet the period of thy days
 Appear'd a distant date:
 That call, imparted to thy flock,
 Excites the friendly tear
 Of Gratulation and Regret
 From all within thy sphere;
 For, as parental feelings led
 The Pastor's watchful care,
 So grateful Sorrow fill'd their breasts
 When they to part prepare.
 Once more assembled, at "the throne
 Of heav'nly grace" they fall,
 There to adore the Power Supreme,
 "The Maker of them all;"
 Before whose presence, "rich and poor,"
 On equal terms do meet,
 No vain distinctions can exist
 At his most holy seat:
 The off'rings of their pray'rs and praise
 Once more by thee prefer'd,
 A painful duty yet remain'd,
 To speak the parting word.
 For comfort and instruction search'd,
 The Sacred Volume † still
 Declares on whom they must rely
 In ev'ry human ill;
 In whom for ev'ry blessing trust
 The race of man can know,
 From whom alone, in ev'ry age,
 Effectual comforts flow.
 With ardent piety pronounc'd,
 The final prayers cease;
 The Pastor, by his people bless'd,
 Departs in conscious peace.
 Another charge his precepts claim'd,
 To light the Christians' way,
 And lead them to the blissful scenes
 Of Heaven's eternal day.
 Canterbury, May 31. W. B.

BRITANNIA'S TEARS;

An elegiac Tribute to the Memory of the late
 illustrious Rear-admiral CUTHBERT Lord
 COLLINGWOOD. Ob. 7th March, 1810.
 "Non sibi,—sed PATRIA vixit!"

PEACE to the mem'ry of the valiant
 dead— [fame,
 A grateful Land embalms their sleeping

* Rev. Dr. Lisle, Archdeacon of Can-
 terbury, who, without his application or
 his knowledge, recommended him to the
 valuable Rectories of Chingford and Pit-
 sey in Essex. To the elder of his sons he
 gave the living of St. Stephen's, and to the
 younger that of St. Clement's, Sandwich,
 in which he was succeeded by his nephew,
 lately deceased. † 2 Cor. xiii. 11.

Entwines new chaplets round each ho-
 nour'd head, [lov'd name.
 And consecrates with tears each much-
 On dark Trafalgar's waves (to Britain
 dear), [breath;
 Nelson resign'd life's latest falt'ring
 While Vict'ry grac'd her Hero's blood-
 stain'd bier, [couch of Death.
 And wreath'd fresh laurels round the
 When his freed spirit sought its native
 skies, [Heav'n,
 And soar'd on Glory's seraph wings to
 His reckless zeal for Conquest's starry
 prize, [giv'n.
 By Fate's decree, to Collingwood was
 Elisha shut, who wak'd a prophet's lyre,
 Faith's mantle caught from Virtue's
 bright abode, [fire,
 When blest Elijah, borne on clouds of
 Rose 'midst the sacred flame to meet
 his God!
 Long Britain wept o'er dauntless Nelson's
 tomb, [sea;
 Her mighty champion on the stormy
 Again in tears her verdant laurels bloom,
 And Albion mourns, brave Collingwood,
 for thee.
 Like him, 'twas thine a deathless fame to
 give [fly;
 Where'er Britannia's red-cross banners
 Like him, 'twas thine to teach us how to
 live,
 And ah! too early, teach us how to die!
 Lamented Warrior! though no crimson'd
 wreath [brow!
 Of Vict'ry circles round thy clay-cold
 Belov'd in life! by England wept in
 death,
 Unfading happiness awaits thee now!
 O'er thy wan relics shall the cypress weep,
 While Glory's sun-beams gild the hal-
 low'd tomb; [sleep,
 Where the pale Chieftain's sacred ashes
 And deathless laurels there immortal
 bloom.

Trafalgar's rocks—St. Vincent's trophied
 shore, [rage;
 Shall shield thy mem'ry from Oblivion's
 Transmit thy fame, till Time shall be no
 more,
 On faithful History's recording page.

Thy pious trust in Heav'n's supreme de-
 crees [the grave;
 Now meets reward in realms beyond
 Thy glorious triumphs on the billowy seas
 Shall fix thy fame amongst the British
 brave.

Snatch'd hence by Him who built this spa-
 cious earth, [vaulted sky—
 Whose arm, all-powerful, fram'd the
 On those dear sea-girt shores that gave
 thee birth, [die!
 The name of Collingwood shall never
 VERSES

VERSES

Spoken in the Theatre at Oxford, by Mr. RANDALL, of Trinity College, on the Installation of the Right Hon. Lord GRENVILLE, as Chancellor of the University of Oxford, July 5, 1810.

Written by the Rev. W. L. POWLES.

HERE pure Religion pour'd her heav'nly ray,
The painted Briton on his wolf-skin lay—
Then with dark lore, beneath the hallow'd oak,
Of fate and death the hoary Druid spoke.

'Mid sacred forests, that, with mazy sweep,
Stretch'd their broad umbrage to the dis-
Or where the victim sunk, with dying moans,

'Mid the gay circle of gigantic stones,
Rude as the woods and wilds around her spread,

First early Science feebly rais'd her head:
There, as the moonlight mark'd the mystic rite,

With eye uprais'd, she read the stars of
Or caught the sounds, where, the deep cliffs among,

The raptur'd Bard wak'd his prophetic

Slow the benighted ages roll'd away,
Ere Faith exulting hail'd the Christian day:

But clouded was the dawn till Alfred rose
To rouse slow Reason from her dark repose,
And, wak'ning Science from her Gothic tomb,

Burst, like a god, the intellectual gloom.

“And lo!” he cried, “in Isis' beautiful vale,

Their future Athens shall the Muses hail!
Here be their sojourn, till around them rise

Deep groves and turrets clust'ring to the

Nor vain the voice: the wisest and the best

Of Albion's sons the patriot plan attest:
Poets*, who, warm with emulative fire,
Caught the rich cadence of the Roman lyre;

Sages†, who, scorning the vain school-
Dar'd Error's deepest labyrinths explore;
Or they whom here, first British Themis saw

With lucid order trace the maze of Law ‡;
And Statesmen§, skill'd and zealous to unite

A Sovereign's splendour with a Nation's

Ev'n now, methinks, in visionary band,
On this auspicious day, I see them stand,
Whilst he, at once the Patriot and the Sage,
Who stemm'd the tide of a tumultuous age,
And like a firm and stately bulwark stood,
Amid contending factions restless flood.

* Musæ Anglicanæ, Addison, &c.

† Locke, Chillingworth, &c.

‡ Blackstone. § Lord Somers.

Great Somers seems, complacent from on high,

Grenville, on thee to bend his partial eye

“Proceed (he cries), while abject Europe groans,
And gaunt Ambition strides o'er prostrate
While Tyranny her iron sceptre waves
O'er couching legions of uncounted slaves;
While loud contention and the sounds of woe

Pierce the still air from Tagus to the Po;
Fearless proceed, in injur'd Freedom's cause,

To mark her limits, to define her laws;
To guard her rights alike from each extreme,

Power's despot rule, and Theory's base-

And lo! beneath thy penetrating eye,
The scatter'd clouds of low'ring Faction fly;
Whilst free from fetters, on her native sands,

Afric, with blessing, lifts her bleeding

Meantime, the Muses' chosen friend,
be thine

To bid these domes with fairer lustre
To foster, in no sterile soil suppress,

The seeds of Learning in the ingenuous breast,

Nor thine alone with vernal warmth to
The opening germ of native talent here:

Lo! from those shores, where mighty cities rose,

That now, magnificent in dust, repose,
Bury'd with all their pomp (while Time's slow way

Age after age has roll'd unheard away);
To thee, with anxious eye, upon the scroll

Antiquity submits her mouldering roll ||;
Whilst Homer seems, in dignity serene,

To bend his brow amid the festive scene,
Well pleas'd thy filial homage to repay,

And close the pæans of this classic day ¶.

EPILOGUE

To INNOVATION, alias REFORM.

(See p. 63.)

OUR Drama finish'd, 'tis, you know, the vogue,

To give our friends a modest Epilogue:

First let the Muse her late mistakes declare,

Forgive her, thus she begs your patient
Then will you hear, when she her Prologue writ,

When urged by Genius, and misled by
The Drama she miscalPd—her fancy warm,

She nam'd it Innovation, not Reform.

No modern blunder this: tradition says
They chang'd their names in very antient days.

|| Rolls of Papyri found in the ruins of Herculaneum, presented through Lord Grenville to the University.

¶ Alluding to Lord Grenville's splendid edition of Homer.

When mists of Error blind our partial eyes,
And fogs of Superstition round us rise,
No more we view bright Truth's impartial
sway,
No longer own her vivifying ray.

When Wickliffe chang'd a superstitious
age, [page ;
And Luther wrote sublime th' enlighten'd
When Tyndale's learning join'd the pious
band,
And gave the Bible to his native land,
Bright Truth arose, and chas'd the fogs of
night,
And pour'd a flood of intellectual light ;
O'er all the nations spread the dawning ray,
And Saints beheld again the Gospel day ;
Some adverse spirits, with malignant eyes,
Saw with insidious hearts these glories
rise ;
Of superstition rais'd a direful storm,
And Innovation call'd the bright Reform.

Thus, when our Barons met in Runne-
mede, [deed ;
And Magna Charta crown'd th' aspiring
When William, great with patriotic zeal,
Stretch'd forth his arm, and sav'd the
public weal— [cause,
These firm foundations of our general
The basis of our liberty and laws,
These acts of glory, by the brave esteem'd,
By Faction's sons were Innovations deem'd.

Here then the just criterion will we fix,
In morals, law, religion, politics :
If right to wrong we turn, the act, we'll
own,
Is due to Innovating hands alone ;
But if from wrong to right the actions rise,
The great, the good, the honest, and the
wise, [dour warm,
Each generous heart will then with can-
Join in applause, and call the deed Re-
form !

But whither do our observations roam ?
We now will bring the subject nearer
home ;
And, as our antient Cross is taken down,
To clear the way, and benefit the Town ;
No longer let us raise the vain alarm,
But join to call the useful act Reform.
Still in our Market stands a spacious dome,
Where noble arches give us ample room
For shelter, when the beating shower de-
scends
In humid torrents, and annoys our friends.
Here awful Justice still maintains her
sway,
And holds her ensigns in the face of day :
And should the farmer dread the driving
rain,
When selling samples on the market plain,
A good umbrella will protect his head
From rain, as well as ninety feet of lead :
And should he think this shelter not
enough,
Let him procure an ample water-proof :

He then may bid defiance to the storm,
Here face the pelting showers secure from
harm :
And if their ale for water they resign,
They'll find a way to make the water wine.

Our honest farmer, jogging home from
town, [crows ;
Must have a weather-cock within his
But should you doubt it, sure one thing is
clear,
That he had got no water for his beer !
Or how conceive the downfall of the stocks,
And call one simple vane the weather-
cocks ?
The latter still retain their wonted place,
And long will Bungay's handsome turrets
grace.

Now then, unmindful of a fancied loss,
Let us no more lament an innovating
Cross.

Bungay, June 22.

VERSES,

Written by Mr. P. ; the Music adapted and
sung by Mr. BRAHAM, at the Anniversary
of the Jews Hospital, March 29, 1810.

WHEN age, revolving on afflictions past,
With boding heart fears mis'ries yet
to come, [blast,
'Tis ours to shield it from the threatening
And soothe its sorrows in a peaceful
home.

'Tis ours from indigence and vice to save
The luckless orphan and the child of
woe ;

To rescue drooping talent from the grave ;
And ope the source whence wealth and
honour flow.

Can man to Heav'n a nobler tribute pay,
Than thus the tears of anguish to as-
suage ;

Frail youth to guide along its devious way ;
And smooth the pillow of declining age !
J. P.

VERSES

Found written in the Sea Sand.

YES, Ocean, thy remorseless wave
May soon these lines efface ;
Nor thy unrighteous billow save
This little hallow'd place.

But soon shall Love inscribe again
Upon thy rock-bound shore,
A softer and a tenderer strain
Than he had breath'd before.

So when at first a maiden breast
Confesses Love's controul,
The evanescent form impress'd
Glides gently from her soul.

But, if one impious hand should dare
Its ruin to endeavour,
The sacred image shadow'd there
Is deeply fixed for ever.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE FOURTH SESSION OF THE FOURTH PARLIAMENT OF THE
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 1810.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *June 8.*

The Marquis of *Lansdowne* made his promised motion on the subject of the War in Spain; and concluded with moving two resolutions: the first implied a censure on Ministers for sending an army to Spain; and the second, that his Majesty's Ministers had not taken means to procure necessary information, or use precautions for the safety of the troops; in consequence of which the most calamitous events had happened.

The Marquis *Wellesley*, in an eloquent speech, defended the general policy of the expedition to Portugal, and the conduct of the campaign under his noble Brother. He then dwelt in animated terms upon the cause in which the Peninsula was engaged; and, after panegyrising the enthusiasm by which the patriotic levies were actuated, declared, that, if the same spirit existed, even after the failure of our troops, he would advise his Sovereign to afford assistance to Spain to the last hour in which resistance was apparent.

Lords *Sidmouth*, *Ross*, and *Boringdon*, opposed the motion; and Lords *Holland*, *Rosshyn*, and *Darnley* supported it. A division then took place, when the Contents, with Proxies, were 73; Non-contents, with Proxies, 139: against the Motion, 66.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Yorke*, after paying a due tribute to the services performed by the late Lord *Collingwood*, moved an Address to his Majesty, praying the erection of a Monument in St. Paul's Cathedral to the memory of that gallant officer. Agreed to.

Mr. *Wynne*, after entering into a detail of the Privileges of Parliament, moved three Resolutions:—first, That any Barrister or Attorney employed in an action at law against the Speaker, or Serjeant at Arms, for acts done in obedience to an order of that House, were guilty of a high breach of privilege.—2. That the actions commenced by Sir *P. Burdett* were for acts of that description.—3. That the Officers of the Court of King's Bench should be ordered to bring the proceedings in that action before the House.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, and the *Solicitor General*, opposed the motion; and Lord *Temple*, Messrs. *H. Smith*, *Adam*, &c. supported it. On a division, there appeared, for the Resolutions 14; against them 74.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* then moved the consideration of his Majesty's

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message for raising the salary of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland from 20,000*l.* to 30,000*l. per annum.*

Sir *J. Newport* moved an Amendment, in the shape of an Address to his Majesty, expressing the concern of the House at this addition to the public burthens.

Mr. *W. Pole* explained, that the expences of the Lord Lieutenant were, upon an average for the last three years, 38,000*l.* After some discussion, the House divided on the Amendment, Ayes 51, Noes 95. The original question was then carried.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *June 13.*

Earl *Grey* submitted his promised motion on the State of the Nation. His Lordship commenced by alluding to the system which his Majesty's Government pursued, and which, instead of lessening, had a tendency to increase the dangers of the Country. The urgency of the subject had prompted him, at that late period of the Session, before their Lordships separated, to address the Sovereign. He felt diffidence in submitting to that House a great political proposition, which was increased by the absence of a Noble and distinguished Friend of his (Lord *Grenville*), from whose talents he expected the most efficient assistance. But, though he had to lament the absence of his Noble Friend through indisposition, he had the consolation to communicate, that the proposition with which he should conclude, both in the principles upon which it rests, and the object to which it directs, has his full and unqualified concurrence. In looking at the difficulties of the Country, the first consideration was naturally directed to the state of the Public Expenditure; of that expenditure which, in the course of the last 16 years of war, has grown, from the annual amount of 16 millions, to the exorbitant and alarming increase of 85 millions. In looking to such a monstrous and appalling taxation; in considering the sources from which the supply to meet it is provided; in considering the vexatious and oppressive modes by which that provision is collected; and keeping fully in our view that awful opinion given by those most intimately connected with such pursuits, namely, that taxation in this country has arrived at its height; that it has been extended to the utmost, and it is impossible actually to carry it farther: looking at these combined and depressing difficulties, the obvious impression is, that this Country stands

stands much in need of repose. But, believing that a proposition of that nature, proceeding from this Country, would only be appreciated by the Enemy as a proof of our weakness or our fears; that it would tend rather to remove than to approximate the object; and having no reason to presume any indisposition on the part of Ministers to Peace itself, if properly attainable; he felt that there at present existed no necessity for their Lordships' interference on that subject. The Noble Lord then took a review of the state of the Nations of the Continent: Austria and Prussia wholly subdued; Russia, incapable longer to oppose, is made subservient to the Ruler of France; Holland, which once contended with us the Empire of the Seas, obliged to make enormous sacrifices, to preserve even a nominal existence; Spain and Portugal, in spite of a gallant and protracted resistance, on the eve of subjection. In such a situation, the inveterate hostility of the Enemy was naturally directed against this Country; and it behoved us therefore to consult our own security, which could only be effected by husbanding our resources. This vital policy, he lamented to say, had not been pursued by the present advisers of the Crown. This was the policy so reviled at the time of the Administration to which they succeeded—that Administration whose great crime it is, that, though but one year in office, they had not redeemed all the difficulties with which the Country had to struggle. His Lordship next adverted to the situation of Sicily, which, notwithstanding our maritime superiority and pecuniary assistance, he conceived to be in imminent danger—to the increase of foreign seamen in the European trade—and to the various temporary financial expedients so little suited to the permanent prosperity of the Country. Alluding to the increase of Paper money, his Lordship reprobated the Bank Restriction Act, and the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers in not applying some remedy to this long-complained-of and increasing evil. As a preliminary step to conciliate Ireland, his Lordship recommended Catholic Emancipation. Amongst those measures which it would be desirable to have promptly considered and deliberately adopted, was a gradual, temperate, and judicious reform of those abuses in our political system which the progress of time and the inroads of corruption had produced. In financial arrangements, much could be done by a strict economy in the public expences, and by the suppression and regulation of great emolumentary offices, where no duty is performed by the person holding them. With respect to the lat-

ter, he thought it but delusion to say, that any considerable alleviation of the public burthens would follow from the extinction of such offices. He felt it would be indecorous to refer to the question of Parliamentary Privilege specifically; but, generally, he would say, that these Privileges must, like the other great principles of Government, rest upon their utility and their known and admitted existence. Next, whether they were not necessary to support the Legislature in the discharge of its functions against the Crown—they were necessary; and if the deliberations of Parliament could be impeded by popular insult and commotion, why not as necessary to suppress the *civium ardor præva jubentium*, as the unconstitutional invasions of the Crown on the freedom of Parliament? His Lordship concluded in these words: "Of Peace, my Lords, there is, I am afraid, but little prospect; but to return to which no opportunity ought to be lost. A free commerce, I have contended, is essential to the interests and the prosperity of the Country, and without which a most dangerous influence is placed in the hands of Ministers. The conciliation of all his Majesty's subjects, and particularly of his Majesty's Catholic subjects in Ireland, is, at this time, more than ever necessary, firmly to unite all classes of the people in the defence of the dearest interests of the Country. An economical reform in the expenditure of the Country is peculiarly requisite, in order to provide the means of carrying on a protracted war, if that should be necessary. A reform of the abuses which have crept into the frame and constitution of Parliament is also most desirable, to put an end to public reproach, which they have excited. Of the privileges and power of Parliament, I have given a decided opinion, conceiving, as I do, that they are inherent in its Constitution, and indispensable to the due exercise of its functions." His Lordship then moved an Address to his Majesty, enumerating all the topics introduced into his speech, and concluding with a censure on his Majesty's Ministers.

The Earl of *Liverpool* replied to the arguments of Earl *Grey* at considerable length; in which he contended that Parliament possessed the privilege of committing for contempt, and had done so from time immemorial. The Privileges of Parliament were founded on the law of Parliament, which was a part of the law of the Land. The Privileges of the House of Commons were closely united with the Privileges of that House: the rights of the two Houses constituted the law of Parliament, which could be no more dispensed with than the Statute law. To the other
objects.

objects embraced by the Noble Lord's motion, all of which had been discussed at different times in that House, the Earl observed, he could not agree; and concluded by opposing the motion.

Earl *Stanhope* spoke against the exercise of undefined Privilege on the part of the Lower House; quoted the words of Sir G. Savile in support of Parliamentary Reform, "that, while the present system of representation continued, general elections could be looked on in no other light than as so many septennial fairs and markets;" and, after some humorous remarks on the dissensions supposed to exist among Ministers and the disinterested zeal of their opponents, concluded by moving as an amendment, "That that House would pledge itself to maintain the Law of the Land, to which they deemed the right of the trial by jury, and the preserving the liberty of the subject, as indispensable."

Lord *Erskine* vindicated the honesty of the motives of the general class of men looking for reform; and objected to the indefiniteness of some expressions in the Address.

The *Lord Chancellor* defended the Privileges of Parliament.

The Duke of *Norfolk* approved of all the topics in the Address, with the exception of that in favour of Parliamentary Privilege. He regretted its introduction, and should vote for the amendment.

Viscount *Sidmouth* and the Earl of *Buckinghamshire* opposed the Address.

The Marquis of *Lansdowne*, Earls *Darnley*, *Spencer*, *Moir*, and Lord *Suffolk*, supported it.

On a division, the numbers were—for the Address 72, against it 134.

Duke of *Norfolk*, Marquis of *Douglas*, Earl *Stanhope*, and Lord *Erskine*, left the House, on the question being put.

In the Commons, the same day, Petitions from the City of London, from the Householders of Coventry, and from the Town of Abingdon, were presented in favour of Sir F. Burdett and Mr. G. Jones; and ordered to lie on the table. A Counter Petition, from the City of Worcester, was also received.

Mr. *Byng* presented the Middlesex Petition; which was opposed by Messrs. *Ryder*, *Yorke*, *Perceval*, and *Stephen*, as offensive and insulting, and defended by Mr. *Whitbread*; but ultimately rejected without a division.

A similar Petition, from the inhabitants of Sheffield, was also rejected, after a division.

Lord *Cochrane*, after complaining of the injustice done to the Officers and

Seamen of the Navy, by their being obliged to employ the King's Proctor on all occasions, concluded by moving several Resolutions; the last of which was, "for leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the Office of the High Court of Admiralty."

Sir *J. Nicholl* and Mr. *Stephen* opposed the Resolutions; the latter Gentleman proposing, as an amendment, an opinion of the House, in approbation of the regulations of the High Court of Admiralty.

Lord *Cochrane* replied; after which the House divided upon the motion; Ayes 6, Noes 76.

The Second Report of the Committee of Precedents in the case of Sir F. Burdett was, upon the motion of Mr. *Wynne*, who pointed out several errors in it, ordered to be re-committed; and, upon the suggestion of the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, Mr. *Wynne's* name was added to the Committee.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 15.

The Royal Assent was notified, by Commission, to the Lottery, Irish Postage, Irish Assessed Taxes, Irish Stamp Duties, Militia Pay and Clothing, Militia Adjutancy, Militia Subaltern, the Irish Militia, East India Company's Troops, the Reversion, and Irish Insurrection Repeal Bills, besides several Private Bills; in all, 47.

Lord *Redesdale* presented a Bill for the more effectual recovery of small debts; which was read a first time.

In the Commons, the same day, the Southwark Petition was presented, and laid on the table.

Sir *J. Hall's* motion for the liberation of Mr. Gale Jones was negatived, without a division.

Mr. *Brougham* made his promised motion on the subject of the Slave Trade. The Hon. Gentleman, after pointing out the manner in which the abolition had been evaded—the profit which was derived from the traffick in slaves, and which enabled those engaged in it to have an abundant profit if they succeeded in one voyage out of five, recommended an application to the Spanish and Portuguese Governments, for their co-operation in the views of the British Legislature; and concluded by moving an Address to his Majesty, stating, in substance, that the Abolition Law had not been attended with the desired effect in putting an end to this traffick, and beseeching his Majesty to take farther steps for promoting this great object.

After a few observations from Messrs. *Perceval*, *Cunning*, *Stephen*, *Marryatt*, *W. Smith*, and *Hibbert*, the Address was agreed to unanimously.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *June 18.*

The Drury-lane Theatre Bill was passed.

In the Committee of Privileges on the Roxburgh Peerage, the *Lord Chancellor* delivered his opinion at length; which was supported by *Viscount Melville*, and in part differed from by the Earl of *Lauderdale*. The Resolutions adopted were to this effect; that the daughters of Henry Lord Ker, and the heirs male of their bodies respectively, were entitled to succeed to the Earldom of Roxburgh, &c. *seriatim*; and that none of the parties had made good their claim to the Barony of Roxburgh.

On the motion of Lord *Holland*, an Address to his Majesty was agreed to, praying that farther steps might be taken to induce Foreign Powers to abolish the Slave Trade.

Viscount Sidmouth gave notice of his intention, next Session, to submit a motion, that no person should be entitled to a certificate at the Sessions as a Preacher and Teacher, unless he was appointed to a congregation, and had certificates from some members of the same religious persuasion of his fitness for that station, and had attained the years of discretion.

June 19.

Viscount Sidmouth, remarking upon the want of a sufficient number of places of worship of the Established Church, and the consequent increase of Dissenting Meetings, moved an Address to his Majesty for a Return of the Places of Worship. Agreed to.

June 20.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to a number of Public and Private Bills, among which were, the East India Loan, Assessed Taxes, Irish Arms, Innkeepers' Rates Subsistence, Vote of Credit, and other Bills; in all 32.

The Earl of *Lauderdale*, in a speech of five hours and a half, detailed the grounds of his difference of opinion with the Lord Chancellor, whose motion, giving a preference to Sir J. Innes Ker in the competition for their succession, was ultimately adopted. It remains for Sir J. I. Ker, in order to entitle himself to the Peerage, to prove himself the next heir male of the body of Lady M. Ker, and that the heirs male of the bodies of her two elder sisters, Ladies Jane and Anne Ker, are extinct.

June 21.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the Admiralty Regulation Bill, Westminster Improvement, Bere

Forest, the Drury-lane Theatre, and other Bills. At three the Commissioners, consisting of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, Marquis Wellesley, Earl Westmorland, and the Earl of Aylesford, having taken their seats, the Speaker, attended by several Members of the House of Commons, appeared at the Bar, when the Lord Chancellor, in the name of his Majesty, delivered the following speech:

“ My Lords, and Gentlemen,

“ His Majesty has commanded us to acquaint you, that, as the public business is now concluded, he thinks it proper to put an end to the present Session of Parliament.

“ We are commanded by his Majesty to express the satisfaction he derived from the reduction of the island of Guadeloupe by his Majesty's arms; an event which, for the first time in the history of the wars of Great Britain, has wrested from France all her possessions in that quarter of the world; and which, together with the subsequent capture of the only Colonies in the West Indies which remained in the possession of the Dutch, has deprived his Majesty's Enemies of every port in those seas from which the interests of his Majesty, or the Commerce of his subjects, can be molested.

“ Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

“ His Majesty has commanded us to thank you for the liberal and ample supplies which you have granted for the services of the present year.

“ His Majesty deeply regrets the necessary extent of the demands which those services have created; but we are commanded to express to you the consolation which he has derived from observing that the resources of the Country, manifesting themselves by every mark of prosperity, by a Revenue increasing in almost all its branches, and by a Commerce extending itself in new channels, and with an increased vigour in proportion as the Enemy has in vain attempted to destroy it, have enabled you to provide for the expences of the year without imposing the burden of any new Taxation on Great Britain; and that, while the Taxes which have been necessarily resorted to for Ireland, have been imposed upon articles which will not interfere with the growing prosperity of that country, you have found it consistent with a due regard to its finances to diminish some of those burdens, and relax some of those regulations of revenue, which had been felt the most inconvenient in that part of the United Kingdom.

“ His Majesty farther commands us to

to return you his thanks for the provision which you have enabled him to make for the establishment of his Serene Highness the Duke of Brunswick.

“ My Lords, and Gentlemen,

“ His Majesty has directed us to acquaint you, that Portugal, rescued from the oppression of the Enemy, by the powerful assistance of his Majesty's arms, has exerted herself with vigour and energy in making every preparation for repelling, with the continued aid of his Majesty's Forces, any renewed attack on the part of the Enemy; and that in Spain, notwithstanding the reverses which have been experienced, the spirit of resistance against France still continues unsubdued and unabated: and his Majesty commands us to assure you of his firm and unaltered conviction, that not only the honour of his Throne, but the best interests of his dominions, require his most strenuous and persevering assistance to the glorious efforts of those loyal nations.

“ His Majesty has commanded us to recommend to you, upon your return to your respective Counties, to use your

best exertions to promote that spirit of order and obedience to the Laws, and that general concord amongst all classes of his Majesty's subjects, which can alone give full effect to his Majesty's paternal care for the welfare and happiness of his people. His Majesty has the fullest reliance upon the affections of his subjects, whose loyalty and attachment have hitherto supported him through that long and eventful period during which it has pleased Divine Providence to commit the interests of these dominions to his charge. His Majesty feels that the preservation of domestic peace and tranquillity, under the protection of the Law, and in obedience to its authority, is amongst the most important duties which he owes to his people.

“ His Majesty commands us to assure you, that he will not be wanting in the discharge of that duty; and his Majesty will always rely with confidence on the continued support of his loyal subjects, to enable him to resist with success the designs of Foreign Enemies, and to transmit unimpaired to posterity the blessings of the British Constitution.”

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, August 4. Adm. Sir Charles Cotton has transmitted to J. W. Croker, esq. reports of the following captures made by ships under his command; viz.:—*Revanche* French schooner privateer, of 8 guns and 53 men; taken on the 10th of March by the *Eclair* sloop.—*La Fortune* French letter of marque, of 10 guns and 53 men; taken on the 30th of March, by the *Pomone*.—*Le General Ottavy* French brig privateer, of 12 guns and 50 men; taken on the 19th of April, by the *Swallow*.—*La Stella di Napoleon*, Neapolitan privateer, of 2 guns and 40 men; taken on the 8th of May, by the *Seahorse*.—*Du Guay Trouin* French schooner privateer, of 5 guns and 116 men, taken on the 19th of May, by the *Unity*.—*La Minerve* French corvette, pierced for 18 guns, but only two mounted; taken on the 17th of May, by the *Bustard*.—*Jupiter* xebec of Genoa, 8 guns and 68 men; taken on the 11th of May, by the boats of the *Pomone*.

Copy of a Letter from Capt. Brenton, transmitted by Admiral Sir C. Cotton.

Spartan, off the Bay of Naples, May 3.

SIR, On the first instant, the ships *Spartan* and *Success* chased the French squadron, consisting of one frigate of 42 guns and 350 men, one corvette of 28 guns and 260 men, one brig of 8 guns and 98 men, one cutter of 10 guns and 80 men. They succeeded in getting

into the Mole of Naples, favoured by light and partial breezes. As I was sensible they would never leave that place of refuge whilst two British frigates were in the Bay, I directed Capt. Ayscough to remain on my rendezvous, from five to ten leagues S. W. of the island of Capri, continuing with the *Spartan* in the Bay of Naples.—At day-light this morning we had the pleasure of seeing the Enemy's squadron as before-mentioned, re-inforced by eight gun-boats, standing towards us in a close line. The action began at 56 minutes after seven, with the Enemy's frigate, exchanging broadsides when within pistol-shot, passing along their line, and cutting off their cutter and gun-boats from the body of the squadron. The Enemy was under the necessity of wearing to renew his junction; but was prevented by the *Spartan* taking her station on their weather-beam. A close and obstinate contest ensued; light and variable winds led us near the batteries of Baia; the Enemy's frigate making all sail to take advantage of their shelter. The crippled state of the *Spartan* not allowing her to follow, we bore up, raking the frigate and corvette as we passed them, and succeeded in cutting off the brig. The corvette, having lost her foretopmast, effected her escape with the assistance of the gun-boats; the latter had, during the action, galled us excessively.

sively, by laying on our quarter; and the severity of our loss, having 10 killed and 19 wounded, may in some measure be attributed to this circumstance. I was myself wounded about the middle of the action, which lasted two hours; but my place was most ably supplied by Mr. Willes, my first lieutenant, whose merit becomes more brilliant by every opportunity he has of shewing it; he is, without exception, one of the best and most gallant officers I ever met with. To Lieuts. Baumgardt and Bourne I feel equally indebted for their exemplary conduct and gallantry. — Capt. Horte, of the Royal Engineers, had been sent with me for the purpose of reconnoitring the Enemy's positions on the coast. Upon this occasion I requested him to take the command of the quarter-deck guns, foreseeing that the whole attention of the First Lieutenant and myself would be required in manœuvring the ship during the variety of service we were likely to expect. His conduct was truly worthy of the relationship he bears to my distinguished friend, Capt. Horte, of the Amphion. The intrepidity and judgment of Mr. Slenner, the master, was also very conspicuous. Nor must I forget Mr. Durin, the Purser, who took charge of a division of guns on the main-deck in place of their officer, absent in a prize with 18 men, (which reduced our number to 258 at the commencement of the action,) where he displayed the greatest gallantry. The warmest praise is also due to Lieuts. Fegan and Fotterell, of the Royal Marines, whose conduct was truly deserving of admiration. The warrant and petty officers and ship's company evinced a degree of enthusiasm that assured me of success at the earliest period of the action. To the light and fluctuating winds, and to the Enemy being so near their own shore, which is lined with batteries, they are indebted for the safety of their whole squadron, which, at a greater distance from the shore, I do not hesitate in saying must have fallen into our hands. Among the killed we have to regret the loss of Mr. Robson, the master's mate, a young man of great promise.

(Signed) J. BRENTON.

List of Enemy's Ships, &c. engaged by his Majesty's Ship Spartan, in the Bay of Naples, on the 3d of May.

Ceres frigates, of 42 guns and 350 men; severely crippled, escaped under the batteries. — Fame corvette, of 28 guns and 260 men; lost her foretop-mast, and otherwise severely crippled. — Le Sparviere brig, of 8 guns and 98 men; taken. — Achilles cutter, of 10 guns and 80 men; escaped under the

batteries — Eight gun-boats, each with one 24-pounder and 40 men; ditto.

Recapitulation. 96 guns and 1168 men. (Signed) J. BRENTON.

[The list of killed and wounded, on-board the Spartan, enumerates 10 of the former and 22 of the latter.]

[This Gazette also contains a Letter from Capt. Eyre, of the Magnificent, to Sir C. Cotton, containing details of the Naval Department of the Expedition against Santa Maura, which terminated in the reduction of that island. The Military Details of this event, by Gen. Oswald, have already appeared in our vol. LXXX. p. 657. — In the Naval attack, seven men were killed, and Capt. Eyre and 38 men wounded.]

Admiralty-office, August 7. Vice-adm. Sir J. Saumarez has transmitted to J. W. Croker, esq. a Letter from Capt. Poyntz, of his Majesty's ship the Edgar, giving an account of the capture, on the 7th of last month, off Granna, of three Danish gun-boats, mounting each one long gun and four brass howitzers, with 28 men. They were boarded and brought out from under a fire of guns and musketry from the shore, by the boats of the Edgar and Dictator, under the direction of Lieut. Hewes, of the former ship. The English had one man killed, and three wounded; the Enemy six killed, and two lieutenants and 14 men wounded.

Downing-street, August 11. Extract of a Dispatch from Lieut.-gen. Viscount Wellington, dated Alverca, July 25.

The cavalry attached to Gen. Crauford's advanced guard remained in the villages near the fort of La Conception till the 21st instant, when the Enemy obliged it to retire towards Almeida, and the fort La Conception was destroyed. From the 21st till yesterday morning, Brig.-gen. Crauford continued to occupy a position near Almeida, with his left within 800 yards of the fort, and his right extending towards Junca. The Enemy attacked him in this position yesterday morning, shortly after daylight, with a very large body of infantry and cavalry, and the Brigadier-general retired across the bridge over the Coa. In this operation, I am sorry to say that the troops under his command suffered considerable loss. The Enemy afterwards made three efforts to storm the bridge over the Coa, in all of which they were repulsed. I am informed that, throughout this trying day, the Commanding Officers of the 43d, 52d, and 95th Regiments, Lieut.-col. Beckwith, Lieut.-col. Barclay, and Lieut.-col. Hull, and all the officers and soldiers of these excellent

excellent regiments, distinguished themselves. In Lieut.-col. Hull, who was killed, his Majesty has lost an able and deserving officer. Brig.-gen. Craufurd has also noticed the steadiness of the 3d regiment of Portuguese Chasseurs, under the command of Lieut.-col. Elder. Since yesterday the Enemy have made no movement.

Copy of Gen. Craufurd's Report, inclosed in Lord Wellington's Dispatch, of the 25th July.

Carvelhal, July 25.

MY LORD, I have the honour to report to your Lordship, that yesterday morning the Enemy advanced to attack the light division with between 3 and 4000 cavalry, a considerable number of guns, and a large body of infantry. On the first appearance of the heads of their columns, the cavalry and brigade of artillery attached to the division advanced to support the picquets; and Capt. Ross, with four guns, was for some time engaged with those attached to the Enemy's cavalry, which were of much larger calibre. As the immense superiority of the Enemy's force displayed itself, we fell back gradually towards the fortress, upon the right of which the infantry of the division was posted, having its left in some inclosures near the Windmill, about 800 yards from the place, and its right to the Coa, in a very broken and extensive position, which it was absolutely necessary to occupy, in order to cover the passage of the cavalry and artillery through the long defile leading to the bridge. After this was effected, the infantry retired by degrees, and in as good order as it is possible in ground so extremely intricate. A position close in front of the bridge was maintained as long as was necessary, to give time for the troops which had passed to take up one behind the river; and the bridge was afterwards defended with the greatest gallantry, though, I am sorry to say, with considerable loss, by the 43d, and part of the 95th regiment. Towards the afternoon, the firing ceased; and, after it was dark, I withdrew the troops from the Coa, and retired to this place. The troops behaved with the greatest gallantry. (Signed) R. CRAUFURD.

To Lord Viscount Wellington, &c.

Those returned as prisoners and missing were taken in a charge of the Enemy's cavalry just after the cavalry and guns had begun to retire.

Names of Officers Killed, Wounded, and Missing.

Killed:—43d Foot, Lieut.-col. E. Hull, Capt. E. Cameron, Lieut. J. Nison.—25th Foot, Lieut. D. M'Leod.

Wounded.—Staff, Lieut. Shaw, 43d Regiment, Aid-de-Camp to Brig.-gen. R. Craufurd, slightly; 14th Light Dragoons, Lieut. Blatchford, severely; 1st Batt. of the 43d Reg. Capts. P. Deshon, T. Lloyd, and W. F. P. Napier, slightly; Capt. J. W. Hall, severely; Lieut. G. Johnstone, slightly; Lieut. J. P. Hopkins, severely; Lieut. H. Hancot, slightly; Lieuts. J. M'Dearmaid, J. Stevenson, and R. Frederick, severely; 52d ditto, Major H. Ridewood, slightly; Capt. R. Campbell, ditto; 95th ditto, Capt. J. Creagh and S. Mitchell, severely, since dead; 1st lieutenant, H. C. Smith, slightly; 1st lieutenants, M. Pratt, P. Riley, A. Coane, and T. Smith, severely; 2d lieutenant, G. Simmons, ditto.

Missing.—1st Bat. 95th Reg. Lieut. J. G. M'Culloch, taken prisoner.

Return of the Number of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of a Division of the Army under the Command of his Excellency Lieut.-gen. Lord Viscount Wellington, K. B. in Action with the French Army near Almeida, on the 24th July, 1810.

Head-quarters, Alverca, July 25.

Staff, 1 Staff, wounded: Royal Horse Artillery, 2 horses killed, 2 horses wounded; 2 rank and file missing: 14th Light Dragoons, 1 serjeant killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 rank and file, 4 horses, wounded: 16th Light Dragoons, three horses wounded: 1st Hussars, King's German Legion, 1 horse killed; 2 rank and file, 3 horses, wounded: 1st Batt. 43d Foot, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 13 rank and file, killed; 4 captains, 6 lieutenants, 8 serjeants, 77 rank and file, wounded; 1 drummer, 14 rank and file, missing: 1st Batt. 52d Foot, 1 rank and file killed; 1 major, 1 captain, wounded; 3 rank and file missing: 1st Batt. 95th Foot, 1 lieutenant, 11 rank and file, killed; 2 captains, 5 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 serjeant, 54 rank and file, wounded; 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 52 rank and file, missing: 1st Batt. Portuguese Cassadores, 2 rank and file killed; 7 rank and file wounded; 7 rank and file missing: 3d ditto, 2 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 23 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

Total—1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 3 serjeants, 29 rank and file, 3 horses, killed; 1 staff, 1 major, 7 captains, 12 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 10 serjeants, 164 rank and file, 12 horses, wounded; 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 80 rank and file, missing.—One Officer of the Portuguese Cassadores wounded, rank and name not ascertained.

C. STEWART, Brig.-gen. and Adj.-gen.
Admi-

Admiralty-office, Aug. 11. Vice-adm. Campbell has transmitted to J. W. Croker, esq. a Letter from Lieut. Warrend, commanding his Majesty's gun-brig Bloodhound, giving an account of her having, on the 6th instant, captured off the North Foreland, the Becassine French privateer, of two guns and 26 men; out one day from Calais, without having made any capture.

Admiralty-office, Aug. 14. Adm. Sir C. Cotton has transmitted to J. W. Croker, esq. a Letter he had received from Capt. Maxwell, of his Majesty's ship Alceste, giving an account of the capture of two vessels in the Bay of Martino, in the island of Corsica, on the 21st of June, by the boats of the above ship and Topaze, under the directions of Lieuts. A. Wilson, of the former, and C. Hammond, of the latter; a three-gun battery, which protected the entrance of the Bay, was carried by a detachment of seamen and marines, and the guns rendered unserviceable. The Enemy had several men killed and wounded; on the side of the English, one man was killed and two wounded.—Also, another Let-

ter from Capt. Wormeley, of his Majesty's sloop Minorca, giving an account of his having, on the 4th of June, captured the Sans Peur, French felucca privateer, of one long gun and two swivels, with 39 men; out 35 days from Genoa, without having taken any prize. And a Letter from Capt. Pringle, of the Sparrowhawk, stating the capture, on the 19th of June, of L'Intrepide privateer, of Marseilles, of six guns and 47 men.

Foreign-office, Aug. 18. The King has been pleased to cause it to be signified by the Most Noble the Marquis Wellesley, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the Ministers of friendly and neutral Powers residing at this Court, that the necessary measures have been taken, by his Majesty's command, for the blockade of the Canal of Coriou; and that, from this time, all the measures authorized by the Laws of Nations, and the respective treaties between his Majesty and the different neutral Powers, will be adopted and executed with respect to all vessels which may attempt to violate the said blockade.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

Buonaparte has given a fresh proof of his love for the liberty of the press. By a late Decree, there is to be only one Newspaper published in each Department (with the exception of that of the Seine); and even that is to be subjected to the controul of the Prefect. This arrangement, we suppose, is to favour the impartial circulation of intelligence, and encourage fair observation!

The sufferers at the fire which destroyed Prince Schwartzenberg's hotel at Paris, appear to be more numerous than was at first imagined. The following are some further details:—The Emperor and Empress had scarcely retired at the commencement of the tumult, when the crowd precipitated itself toward the three doors which led from the hall. It is impossible to form an idea of the despair and horror which seized upon every body, when the cry of "Save himself who can" was heard: they crowded together; they ran against each other; some persons were trampled under foot; the lustres, the cieling, the beams fell, and wounded the unfortunate, who issued frightful cries. The heat caused the glasses and lustres with which the hall was decorated, to crack with an explosion as loud as that of a pistol. Prince Kurakin was thrown down by a lustre which broke his arm; and in this condi-

tion he was trampled upon by those who endeavoured to save themselves; many ladies experienced the same fate; others were overtaken by the flames, which set their robes of gauze and lace on fire, and either consumed or damaged them. A great number of ladies made their escape to the garden almost naked, and hid themselves in the thickets. Many wished to save themselves by a hole which the fire made in the wall; but, not being able to find the passage, were burnt or suffocated. They reckon the number of persons who perished at from 60 to 70. Diamonds and jewels, to the amount of many millions, were lost in the tumult. Prince Kurakin had in his hat a superb solitaire, estimated at 400,000 francs, which he lost, as well as his epaulets, worth 800,000 francs; besides, at the moment he was thrown down, he was near losing the finger on which he wore a superb ring in brilliants. It is suspected, that many persons were at this fête who were not invited.

One hundred and sixty-seven American vessels, and their respective cargoes, are now under sequestration in French ports.

The Dutch army has been incorporated with that of France. The seven Dutch regiments are in future to form four, to be called the 123d and 124th, &c. The Decree, authorising this regulation, was issued at St. Cloud on the 18th ult.

Three

Three regiments have been raised, by order of Buonaparte, from amongst the Spanish prisoners at Dijon, and others are forming, which are to be sent to Poland. Such of the prisoners as refuse to enter the French service are used with extreme severity.

Victor Hugues was lately tried at Paris for the surrender of Cayenne to the Anglo-Portuguese forces: it was alleged, that he had capitulated in order to save his own plantations and property. He was declared to be Not Guilty, and was forthwith set at liberty, and restored to his functions.

FALL OF ALMEIDA.

Paris, Sept. 11.—News from Spain.

The Prince of Essling caused the trenches to be opened before Almeida on the night of the 15th of August; a false attack, directed against the North of the town, had drawn the attention of the besieged to that quarter. Two thousand workmen took advantage of that circumstance, to dig the first parallel to a depth of three feet, along a line of more than 500 toises, in spite of the difficulties arising from the rocky nature of the ground, and the necessity of every instant covering themselves by gabions.—Between the 18th and the 19th, though the fire of the enemy was very brisk, and the obstacles which the rocks presented to the enlargement of the trenches, appeared insurmountable, the parallel was finished, and the rocks blown up by the Petard.—Between the 20th and 25th, 11 batteries were erected. During the night of the 24th, the second parallel was opened in the rock, at less than 150 toises from the place. The terrible fire of the fortress did not permit us to maintain it during the day: but on the following night, the miners finished deepening and enlarging the trenches with the Petard. The mounting and supplying of the batteries were also finished the same night.—On the 26th, at five in the morning, 11 batteries, mounted with 65 pieces of cannon, opened their fire on the fortress, which returned it with vigour; but at four in the afternoon, their fire slackened; at seven, one of our bombs exploded the principal powder magazine of the place; the explosion was terrible. At the departure of the courier, the fire of our batteries was redoubled with activity.

To the Prince of Neuchâtel and Wagram.

“SIR,—In my last Dispatch, I had the honour to acquaint you, that on the 26th, the fortress of Almeida returned our fire till four in the afternoon; that then it ceased entirely; that at seven, a considerable explosion took place in the fortress; and that the conflagration was kept up during the night by our bombs and howitzers. This state of things de-

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termined me to summon the Governor to surrender, yesterday morning. He sent me some Officers to ask a cessation of hostilities. I made known to them the terms of capitulation which I should offer. Several hours of the day were employed in negotiation, which did not produce the success which I desired. I therefore ordered our fire to recommence at eight in the evening, and three hours after, the Governor of the place signed a capitulation, of which I have the honour to send you a copy, together with that of my summons. Almeida is thus in the possession of his Majesty the Emperor and King. We entered it this morning at nine o'clock. The garrison are prisoners of war, and shall be conducted to France. We have found, on the batteries of the place, 98 pieces of cannon, and 17 requiring repairs, 300,000 rations of biscuit, 100,000 rations of salted meat, and a great quantity of other provisions.—I have the honour, &c.

MASSENA, Marshal, Prince of Essling,
Commander-in-Chief of the Army of
Portugal.

“Fort Conception, Aug. 28, 1810.”

Copy of Summons to the English Governor of Almeida.

“Camp before Almeida, Aug. 27, 1810.

“M. GOVERNOR,—The town of Almeida is in flames; all my besieging artillery is battering it, and the English army cannot come to your relief. Surrender, then, to the generosity of the armies of his Majesty the Emperor and King: I offer you honourable terms. To induce you to accept them, consider what took place at Ciudad Rodrigo, the deplorable state in which that town now is, and the misfortunes which are reserved for Almeida, if you prolong an useless defence.—Receive, M. Governor, the assurances of my high consideration. MASSENA.”

The garrison of Almeida surrendered prisoners of war; but the Portuguese militia deposited their arms, and were permitted to return home.

On the 27th of last month an experiment was made on the Seine: at Paris, with a machine called a *hydrostat*, in the presence of two Commissioners appointed by the Government, and a great concourse of spectators, who were highly gratified by the exhibition. The result of the experiment proves, that a diver shut up in the machine can remain under water at pleasure; and, with the help of pincers, can pick up things at the bottom of the water.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

A Decree of Joseph Buonaparte was published at Madrid on the 11th July, in which he requires all the Municipalities of the kingdom to subscribe to the *Madrid Gazette*.

An attempt was recently made to secure the person of King Joseph. Private letters from Cadiz of the 3d ult. mention the following particulars:—“On the 7th of July, a party of 400 cavalry made an attempt to surprize King Joseph at his country seat near Madrid, whither he occasionally resorts to visit a *chere amie*. They killed the guard which was constantly kept there, but they did not meet with their object; the usurper having gone that night to the play, at the *Coliseo del Principe*. Informed of this they pursued their course to the palace, where they cut down the guards at the gate. They did the same to those whom they found guarding the theatre. This occasioned an immediate uproar; and from the great confusion that took place in the interior, they were prevented from passing to the box where King Joseph was seated; which gave him an opportunity of escaping by a private door to the main guard, who defended him for a short time, till he got off. The *general* was then beaten, but before any considerable force was collected from their quarters, the enterprising Spaniards were safe out of Madrid.”

Seville is in the most deplorable condition, owing to the incessantly renewed demands of the French, the rudeness of their troops, and the tyranny of their General (Soul).

In Valentia the greatest energy and confidence prevailed; and Arragon has become aroused to fresh exertions.—The Gazette of that kingdom, in a forcible appeal to the patriotism of its inhabitants, says, “Let the cities, towns, and villages perish; let the fields be laid waste; let the Peninsula be covered with ruins and ashes; still shall the loyal hoist on the tops of mountains the standard of virtue, of religion, and of national independence.—There shall the country live, more pure and more radiant than ever; there shall be repeated the august oath of our forefathers; Spain shall again be clothed with greatness, and crowned with her pristine glory, when nothing of the Buonapartes shall remain, excepting the remembrance of their crimes!”

The Cadiz Papers contain an important document, explanatory of the policy which our Government mean to pursue with respect to the Spanish colonies. It is a copy of a Dispatch transmitted to Brig.-gen. Layard, Lieutenant Governor of Curocoa, in consequence of the deposition of the late Government of the Caraccas, and the establishment of another, the foundation of which was the independence of that colony. The prin-

ciples announced in this dispatch are precisely the same that have on more than one occasion been expressed in the speech from the Throne, and by Ministers in Parliament.—Our Government considers itself pledged to maintain the integrity of the Spanish monarchy and possessions, so long as the parent state continues to make head against the common enemy. It is only in the event of its being compelled to submit to the yoke of France, or to make a compromise that shall leave it only the semblance of independence, that they will feel themselves bound to countenance the colonies in erecting for themselves a Government independent of the mother country. They at the same time disclaim, in his Majesty's name, all views of aggrandizement at the expence of the Spanish settlements.

According to dispatches from Corunna of the 9th inst. expeditions were then fitting out at Corunna for the coasts of Asturia and Biscay; in the former province, the French are reported to be decreasing daily from the incessant and sudden attacks of the Patriots. The enemy in Gallicia have received reinforcements; which, it was feared, would deprive the Patriots of the advantages they had recently obtained, unless they were speedily succoured.

By dispatches from the Hon. H. Wellesley, Gen. Graham, and Sir R. Keats, at Cadiz, dated the 1st inst. we learn that the firing between the advanced works of the opposing armies was incessant, but had not been productive of any important result: there were also frequent skirmishes. The Enemy had greatly extended his works, and it was supposed would shortly undertake active offensive operations.

At the time of the latest advices from Portugal, Lord Wellington's head-quarters continued at Celerica. The advanced corps of the army, stationed at Avellans, Treixedas, and Demeda, had been engaged in some sharp skirmishes with the Enemy, but retained their ground. The main body of the army is stationed about Amiserada, and extends along the Mondego as far as Miserratha: our troops are in excellent health and spirits.

The Portuguese General Silveira had, on the 23d, obtained some advantages over a body of the Enemy, which had advanced into the neighbourhood of Outeira.

A Treaty of Alliance and Friendship between his Britannic Majesty and the Prince Regent of Portugal has lately been made public. It is dated Rio Janeiro, Feb. 19. The third article declares,

clares, that his Majesty in his own name, and that of his heirs and successors, will never acknowledge as King of Portugal, any other than the heir and representative of the House of Braganza. The sixth grants, exclusively to the English, the privilege of cutting down ship timber in the Brazils, and the right of building and equipping ships of war in the harbours of that kingdom. The ninth declares, that the Inquisition shall not be established in any part of the South American dominions of the King of Portugal. The tenth stipulates the gradual abolition of the Slave Trade, by forbidding Portuguese subjects to carry on that inhuman traffic on any part of the African coast not belonging to the Crown of Portugal, in which it may have been abolished by the other powers of Europe.

Proclamation by the French Commander-in-Chief.

“**PORTUGUESE,**—The armies of Napoleon the Great are on your frontiers, and we are on the point of entering your country as friends, not as conquerors. They do not come to make war upon you, but to fight those who have induced you to take up arms. Portuguese, awake to your true interests. What has England done for you, that you endure her troops on your native soil? She has destroyed your manufactures, ruined your commerce, paralyzed your industry, for the sole purpose of sending into your country articles of her own manufacture, and making you her tributaries. What does she do at present, that you should embrace the unjust cause which has roused the whole of the Continent against her? She deceives you respecting the issue of a campaign in which she seems determined to incur no risk. She puts your battalions in advance, as if your blood was to reckon for nothing. She is prepared to abandon you when it will suit her interest, however disastrous the consequences may be to you; and to complete your misfortunes and her insatiable ambition, she sends her ships into your ports to transport to her colonies such of you as may escape from the dangers to which she has exposed you on the Continent. Does not the conduct of her army before Ciudad Rodrigo sufficiently explain to you what you are to expect from such allies? Did they not encourage the garrison and the unfortunate inhabitants of that fortress, by deceitful promises, and did they discharge a single musket to assist them? Again; lately have they placed any of their troops in Almeida, except a commander who is put there to invite you to an ill-judged resistance to that of Ciudad

Rodrigo?—What! is it not an insult to place one Englishman thus in the scale against 6000 of your countrymen? Portuguese, be not longer deceived. The powerful Sovereign whose laws, strength, and genius, receive the grateful praises of so many nations, wishes to establish your prosperity. Put yourselves under his protection. Receive his troops like friends, and you will find security both for your persons and property. You are not ignorant of the miseries of war; you know that they extend to every thing that is most dear to you, your children, relatives, friends, property, private and political lives. Come to a determination then, that will secure to you all the advantages of peace. Remain quiet in your habitations; attend to your domestic affairs; and consider these only as your enemies who excite you to a war, by every event of which your country must suffer.

“The Marshal Prince of Essling, Commander in Chief of the Army in Portugal, Ciudad Rodrigo, Aug. 1. **MASSENA.**—Massena has since issued another address to the Portuguese Nation; dated from Ciudad Rodrigo, in which he estimates the French force employed for the invasion of Portugal at 110,000 men. The Address is drawn up with little art, and some passages are replete with falsehoods. He says:—“Against you his Majesty the Emperor has no animosity; on the contrary, it is his highest wish to promote your happiness; and the first step to secure it is to dismiss from the country those locusts who consume your property, blast your harvests, and palsy your efforts. Believe me, in opposing the Emperor, you oppose your true friend; a friend who has it in his power to render you the happiest people in the world. Were it not for the insidious councils of England, you might now have enjoyed peace and tranquillity, and have been put in possession of that happiness.” Again:—“The King of England is actuated by selfish and narrow purposes; the Emperor of the French is governed by the principles of universal philanthropy.” In the following, the mask is thrown off; and the sanguinary path which the ferocious monster whom he serves would pursue to attain universal dominion, is clearly shown:—“Seize the moment that mercy and generosity offer. As friends you may respect us, and be respected in return; as foes you must dread us, and in the conflict must be subdued. The choice is your own, either to meet the horrors of a bloody war, and to see your country desolated, your villages in flames, and your cities plundered, or to accept an honorable and happy peace, which

which will obtain for you every blessing that by resistance you would resign for ever."

ITALY.

Joachim Murat has been compelled; by the activity of our cruizers, to abandon his project of invading Sicily, and to withdraw his troops from the coast for their safety and subsistence.

Sir J. Stuart, in General Orders issued at Messina, makes the following manly reply to the gasconades of the Enemy: "Should any of their disordered divisions reach the shores which his Sicilian Majesty has in his flattering confidence committed to British protection, they will be received by troops, in whom the language of menace excites no emotion but that of contempt, and who never as yet have met their boasted legions on any terms of equality, but to be victorious."

Buonaparte has ordered the suppression of several convents in Italy and in Switzerland, and has directed their effects to be sold, and the produce paid into his treasury.

"Sieur Pascal Cioffo, painter, architect, and geometrician, resident in Leghorn, conceives," it is said, "that he has discovered the famous problem of the squaring of the circle; and proposes to demonstrate it in an assembly of mathematicians. He has invited all the professors of physics and mathematics to be present at his demonstration, and to pronounce their judgment upon it."

GERMANY.

The total loss of Austria from 1804, till the peace of Vienna, amounts to 8188 square leagues of territory, and 5,978,586 souls.

A subscription has been opened at Vienna, to indemnify the inhabitants of Aspern and Esslingen for the losses they sustained last summer by the conflagration of their houses and property.

It is stated in the German Papers, under the head of Austria, that a Treaty had been concluded between the Court at Vienna and France, in which it is stipulated that Austria shall be indemnified on another side for all that she has lost. We shall not be surprised if this indemnification were shortly to be carved out of the Russian territories.

PRUSSIA.

Private letters from Germany concur in representing, that a considerable French army is assembling in the neighbourhood of the Prussian territories, under pretence of preventing the importation of colonial produce, but really with the view of occupying Königsburg, the present residence of his Prussian Majesty, and raising to the Throne Alexander Bartholomew, Prince of Neuchâtel.

The family of Brandenburg, according to this account, is to be reduced to a private station. Should this expectation be realized, it may be asked, where will Russia be? On the borders of France, which are daily widening; and if once on the borders, soon within its limits.

The King of Prussia appears lately to have entertained some thoughts of resigning his Crown, and secluding himself at Sans-Souci during the remainder of his life; but his Councillors have dissuaded him from this design. Buonaparte seems to delight in heaping indignities upon him. He is now called upon to reduce his military establishment to 20,000 men. This force, it is conceived, will be sufficient to maintain the peace of the interior of his dominions; meaning, we presume, that Prussia must never think again of bringing a force into the field.

SWEDEN AND DENMARK.

On the 18th ult. his Swedish Majesty proposed the Prince of Ponte Corvo to the Diet assembled at Orebro, as a proper person to be chosen Crown Prince of Sweden, in the following speech:—"When the last Diet finished a laborious session, the fairest prospects presented themselves to Sweden, and lasting tranquillity terminated a long series of misfortunes. Three treaties of peace had secured the dominions which remained to us at the end of a destructive war, and a generous Prince placed near the throne, promised powerfully to support that institution which the wisdom of the States had formed, and by future prosperity to secure an indemnification for past misfortunes. His Majesty, who shared in the pleasing hopes of his people, participated in their grief; when one of those unexpected blows, by which Providence manifests to men their weakness and their dependence on his will, called the Crown Prince, Charles Augustus, to himself, and shrouded the destiny of Sweden in a dreadful gloom.

"His Majesty continued to observe, that the immediate appointment of a successor to the throne was necessary to maintain the tranquillity of the State, and that he had seen with pleasure that the Empire joined with him in thinking the Prince of Ponte Corvo most worthy of their choice. After an animated panegyric on the military and political talents and private virtues of the Prince, he added, that he, having a son, would remove in future times that uncertainty of succession to the throne, the removal of which some late lamentable events have rendered still more important to the country. He concluded by proposing to the Assembled States of the

the Empire his Serene Highness John Baptiste-Julien Bernadotte, Prince of Ponte Corvo, as Crown Prince of Sweden, and his Majesty's successor on the Swedish throne, provided in the event of his being chosen by the States, he will, pursuant to the fundamental laws of the kingdom, before he arrives on Swedish ground, adopt the tenets of the pure Evangelical Creed, and also sign a Declaration similar to that proposed by the States to the late Crown Prince."

This speech was received with general approval; and after half an hour's deliberation, the Diet confirmed the nomination, and Count Morner was directed to proceed to Paris, to announce their decision to the Emperor and the Prince.

His Highness had sent hither his own portrait, with that of his Princess and Son, accompanied with letters, containing assurances of the interest he took in the welfare of this kingdom, and pointing out the means by which he hoped to ameliorate its situation. Among these may be enumerated the re-purchase of the estates of Pomerania, which were given to French Officers during the late war, a voluntary loan of 8,000,000 of francs, at an interest of four per cent. which is to be appropriated to national purposes, and the security and extension of our commerce.

The King of Denmark is said to be highly offended at not being chosen Crown Prince of Sweden. With such an ally as Buonaparte, and such a neighbour as Bernadotte, his Danish Majesty, instead of looking to a future increase of dominion, may deem himself fortunate if he is permitted to retain his present possessions.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor Alexander has at length taken alarm at the assembling and movement of the French troops in the vicinity of the Russian frontiers. His fears, we have no doubt, are well-founded; for nearly all the wars in which Napoleon has been engaged, have been preceded by similar movements, carefully concealed, or denied until the moment of action, when the rapidity of his motions enabled him to overwhelm his unsuspecting foe.

Private letters from St. Petersburg to the 21st ult. say, that the election of Bernadotte to be Crown Prince of Sweden had occasioned a strong sensation in that capital, and apprehensions were entertained, lest the restitution of the territories, acquired during the late war with Sweden, should be insisted on.

Orders had been issued to strengthen the fortifications of Riga; 8000 men were in consequence employed on them; and

a considerable body of troops had been marched to the frontiers. It is also asserted, that negotiations for a peace between Russia and the Porte had not only commenced, but that the terms had been agreed upon between Gen. Kamenskoï and the Grand Vizier; and that the siege of Schumla and Rudschuk had been raised. Other measures of a pacific and conciliatory nature towards this country, are alluded to. In addition to the causes of complaint with respect to Bernadotte and the restitution of Finland, it is asserted, that *Buonaparte has required, that all the ports of the Baltic, including those of Russia, should be garrisoned by his own troops.* It has been purposely stated in the Paris Papers, that there are only 25,000 French in Poland. Napoleon has at least 50,000 in that country, and an equal number in the North of Germany, capable of acting against Russia on the shortest notice.

ASIA.

By the late arrivals from India, a variety of important documents have come to hand. Among others, the General Orders issued by Major-Gen. Gowdie, in consequence of the honourable acquittal of Lieut.-Col. Doveton, of the 8th N. C. of the charges preferred against him. The ground of this officer's defence, it appears, rested on the advice he had received from Capt. Sydenham, the resident at Hyderabad, to temporize, and appear to join in the mutiny; to prevent the excesses of his men. The sentence of the Court-martial did not meet the approbation of Major-Gen. Gowdie, who recommended them to revise their proceedings, which they did, and confirmed their former verdict of acquittal. The Commander in Chief had, in consequence, published in General Orders his disapprobation of their conduct, and recommended to the Government to suspend Lieut.-Col. Doveton from the exercise of all military functions until the pleasure of the Court of Directors shall be known, allowing him in the mean time to draw his proper allowances. Lord Minto had sanctioned what is thus recommended, and censured in very strong language the grounds upon which the Court-Martial decided. A private letter of the 16th April states, that the General Orders had excited great disgust in all ranks. The President of the stigmatized Courts-Martial, Gen. Warde, of the King's troops, had resigned his Staff appointment, and was about to proceed to England. The officers under accusation, who had preferred the alternative of being tried by a Court-Martial to quitting the service, had, it was said, in consequence of the orders of Government

on Colonel Devoston's acquittal, requested to be dismissed. Lieut.-Col. Bell, and several other officers of inferior rank, had been acquitted.

The *Calcutta Extraordinary Gazette* of the 19th March, contains an extract of a letter from the Court of Directors to the Governor and Council, censuring in the severest terms the conduct of Gen. Macdowal, and approving that of Lieut.-Col. Munro.

It is mentioned in the *Penang Gazette* of the 17th February, that a dreadful conflagration broke out at Ranjoon, in an arrack shop, which destroyed nearly 7000 houses (mostly of wood) leaving only six buildings standing in the town. Several persons lost their lives.

The Island of Junk, Ceylon, was invaded at the beginning of January by 30,000 Burmahians, and the inhabitants conveyed as slaves to Pegu. The Siamese, it is added, were collecting a force, for the purpose of attempting the re-capture of this possession.

AFRICA.

Earthquake at the Cape of Good Hope:
"Cape Town, Dec. 6."

"The night before last the inhabitants of this town, and the country around, for the distance of ten or twelve miles, were alarmed by a violent earthquake; nearly every house in Cape Town has been damaged, but not one has fallen on Robin Island; however, on a small spot at the mouth of Table Bay, every house has been thrown down. The ships in the Bay were so much agitated, that some Officers were thrown out of their cots. The noise and tremulous motion have recurred several times since, and during the two last nights, all the inhabitants have slept in tents pitched in those parts within the town most distant from houses."

AMERICA.

The American Papers mention a sort of rencontre between the British brig *Moselle*, Capt. Brice, and the American brig *Vixen*, Capt. Trippe, which took place near the Bahamas. The only details we have of it are given by an American on board the *Vixen*. The affair took place on the 24th of June. We are told, "that the *Moselle*, a 20 gun brig, was lying at anchor under the Stirrup Roy, near the Bahama Islands. The *Vixen*, carrying 14 guns, approached her under full sail, with her pendant and ensign hoisted. The Commander of the *Moselle* hoisted French colours, and sent a boat on board the *Vixen*, requesting Capt. Trippe to come on board the British vessel." This was refused, and the Captain of the *Moselle* fired a shot at the American; several musket balls were,

it is said, also fired from the boat into that vessel. The American prepared for action, but first thought proper to send his boat, with an officer, to demand an explanation. Capt. Boyce returned for answer, that he was extremely sorry for having fired, and that the only reasons for his having done so were, that he could not distinguish the American colours, and that having been informed two French privateers were fitting out in the American States, he supposed the *Vixen* might be one of them. This explanation was deemed sufficient by the American Captain, who immediately made sail in a different direction. One man, on board the American brig, was slightly wounded in the mouth by a splinter." The Writer of the Letter asserts his conviction, that Capt. Boyce, when he fired, knew the *Vixen* was an American vessel, and that he only wanted to provoke an action: we must suspend our opinion on the subject, however, till we hear the account given by Capt. Boyce.

SCOTCH NEWS.

Sept. 1. Mr. Wm. Seaton, tutor to Major Gordon's children, of Halleaths, near Dumfries; accompanied by Mr. Thomson, tutor to Maj. Hart's children of Castle-milk, went to bathe on the beach at *Stur-burness*, and when in the water attempted to reach a small boat which was moored about 280 yards from the shore. Mr. Thomson succeeded, though with difficulty, and got into the boat; but Mr. Seaton was swept past her by the rapidity of the current, and endeavoured to turn and regain the shore: the effort, however, was unavailing. Twice he disappeared, and twice he rose above the water. At last his strength failing him, he sunk to rise no more!

About seven years ago a donation of 100*l.* sterling was presented to the Infirmary of *Dundee* from a benevolent person unknown; and about three years afterwards the Kirk-session received 100*l.* sterling in a similar manner. These magnificent acts of princely charity were each recorded at the time they happened; and the only information which the donor chose to give respecting himself was, that he had been born in Dundee, and though long absent from it, wished prosperity to the town, and to every useful and benevolent institution connected with it. Major Sylvester Ramsay, a native of that town, long in the service of the honourable East India Company, died lately; and in his repositories has been found, and produced, ample evidence that he was the benevolent gentleman to whose liberality these public institutions have been so highly indebted.

Cour-

COUNTRY NEWS.

Aug. 21. This evening, as one of the Worthing coaches was on its journey to Brighton, it was overturned, and some of the passengers materially hurt. A gentleman named Cole, a Solicitor at Windsor, who had been sojourning at Brighton a short time, was thrown from the roof with such violence, that his right leg was dreadfully broken, his left leg lacerated to the bone, his right arm cut, the wrist put out of its place, and the shoulder dislocated.—Another gentleman, named Taylor, also an outside passenger, received a severe contusion on his forehead; and the coachman and two others were hurt, but in a much less degree.

September 2. A plumber being lately employed to repair the pipe of a pump belonging to Mr. Bond, of Chudleigh, found the carbonic gas from the well (which had not been opened since the dreadful fire at that place in 1807) so powerful, that he would not venture in. Two miners, who had been at work in the neighbourhood, coming by at that instant, one of them volunteered to go down (a ladder 19 feet in length had previously been fixed); but before he had descended half that depth, fell off and sunk to the bottom, about forty feet. His companion followed, and shared the same fate. A joiner, named Notworthy, caused a rope to be fixed round his waist, and was let down, but on his senses going off, the noose of the rope slipped, and he was likewise precipitated to the bottom. Another man had the rope fastened between his legs and round his waist, but had not proceeded ten feet before his senses left him, and he was drawn up nearly lifeless. After this they procured a grappling iron, by which the three bodies were extricated from the well, but the life of each was extinct.

September 3. The town of Penitance was alarmed by an explosion in the house of Mr. Haigh, a shop-keeper, who had for some time laboured under mental derangement, and went, with a lighted pipe, into the garret of his house, where there was more than 2cwt. of powder, when it is probable some of the burning embers from his pipe set fire to it; the explosion blew out the window, drove out the roof in every direction, and in a few minutes the whole house was enveloped in flames. The poor man was found alive after the explosion, by two men, who rushed up stairs, and who heard him speak; but the fierceness of the flames, and the falling-in of the roof, obliged them to leave him to his fate. Mrs. Haigh escaped, but not without being considerably burnt in rescuing a

box, containing a quantity of cash and notes.

Sept. 7. This evening, about 8, the coach which runs through Thornbury and Bristol, in descending *Slavens-hill* (near the former place), was, by the breaking of the pole, overturned, and the whole of the passengers, six inside and four out, in some degree hurt. Mr. Daniel White, a respectable inhabitant of Blakeney, who was outside, was taken up nearly lifeless, and expired in a few hours! Mrs. White was inside, and a truly sorrowful spectator of the awful scene, but was not herself materially injured. Mr. Shill, of Thornbury, had his leg broken, and ankle put out of joint; but the others have nearly recovered of their bruises.

September 29. A dreadful accident happened to one of the Lincoln coaches, whilst stopping in the town of *Biggleswade*, the horses were alarmed by the passing of a load of sheep-skins, piled to some height on the back of an ass. The smell of the skins seemed to offend them, for they all four held up their heads, breathed hard, and furiously set off with the coach. The driver, in consequence of the sudden jerk, dropped the reins, and in endeavouring to recover them, fell between the horses and the coach, the wheels of which passed over him, and killed him instantly. In a minute's time the coach came in contact with a post, and was overturned. There were five outside and two inside passengers; one of the former number was severely cut and bruised about the thighs by one of the wheels, and is since dead; another lies without hopes of recovery; the other passengers were little hurt. Miss Phipps, a young lady of Peterborough, who was travelling in the coach at the time of the accident, died in 12 hours after, in consequence of the fright.

Admiral Montagu, late Port Admiral at Portsmouth, has been presented with a superb piece of plate, by the officers and commanders who served under his flag at that port. It is a massive souper-tureen of an oval form, six eagles displayed (being three in the Admiral's arms), stand, with embossed gold, cable border, and an oval. On each side the arm is chased; also medallions and laurel branches, bearing inscription in raised letters:

"To Admiral George Montagu, a Tribute of Respect and Esteem from the Captains of the Royal Navy, A. D. 1809."

At the handles are Neptune heads, with crest on the cover, and ladle end.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Friday, August 31.

This morning, at a little before 3, a most tremendous peal of thunder burst over the Metropolis; and the concussion it produced in the atmosphere continued for several minutes afterwards. The noise resembled the discharge of several hundred pieces of artillery at once. The thunder was preceded and followed by an unusual quantity of rain, which deluged the streets of the Metropolis.

Thursday, Sept. 6.

A meeting of the Magistrates of Middlesex, with the Directors of the Bank, took place at the New Prison, Clerkenwell, to investigate the escape of Roberts and Smith on Tuesday morning. The former was to undergo a final examination on the charge of forgery on the Bank of England, on Wednesday; and the latter is a known thief, who was imprisoned for six months, and who also stood indicted for a burglary. Roberts, who has lately represented himself as a *bill-broker*, is the same who, two years since, obtained considerable sums of money in the North of England, by representing himself to be *Earl Percy*. Harper (alias Smith) broke through the wall into an adjoining cell, which was unlocked, and, instead of escaping into the outer yard, unlocked two iron gates which led to the interior of the prison, and liberated Roberts, a supposed stranger to him. These gates were found open, and three others which led to the outer yard. Notwithstanding there is a watchman placed within the prison, in the outer yard, and another without, the two prisoners escaped over the wall, by ascending a new lodge in the prison, not yet finished, and let themselves down by a rope. Mr. Aris, the gaol-keeper, locked up the prisoners that night, which he was not accustomed to do.—From the testimony of a youth of the name of Macar, who stated some conversation which he had overheard betwixt Daniel Aris and Robert Roberts, with other circum-

stances of corroboration, tending to implicate Daniel Aris, the son, with having been privy and aiding in the escape of the prisoners, he was committed to prison. Mr. Aris, sen. and another son who officiated as turnkey, have since been dismissed; and Mr. Newport, of the Clerkenwell gaol, in the mean time, appointed to the government of the prison.

Sunday, September 9.

The body of a man, apparently about 60 years of age, dressed genteelly in black, was picked up, this evening, in Chelsea Reach. The deceased was traced, by a letter found in his pocket, to be a Mr. Cheveney, a man of independent property, who had lodgings at Hammer-smith, and who was formerly a cutter in the City. He was a man of eccentric habits, and at intervals was insane, in consequence of a fever which had afflicted him. The deceased drank four glasses of brandy and water at a public-house on Millbank, on Saturday afternoon, and was afterwards seen wandering on the Bank. A valuable watch was found in his pocket, but no money.

Saturday, September 29.

The expences of the improvements in Westminster, in the vicinity of the two Houses of Parliament, including the purchase of old buildings and ground, has been 228,497*l*. It does not appear that any farther expence will be incurred, unless farther purchases should be made by the Commissioners, while the ground is capable of being let advantageously on building leases, which may repay a part of what has been expended in purchasing and clearing it.

Dollars issued by the Bank of England, to the 8th of February last, inclusive;		
Dollars stamped 1797, and issued	- - -	2,325,099
Ditto Ditto 1804, and issued	- - -	1,419,484
Ditto Ditto 1809 and 1810, ditto	- - -	1,078,051
		Dollars 4,817,634

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

CAUTION.—As perhaps it may not be known to the clergy in general; that there is a limited time for their expending the money which they usually receive for Dilapidations, after institution to a Benefice, it may not be amiss to state, that by the 14th Eliz. c. 11, the not truly employing the sum received for the purpose in respect whereof it shall be paid, within two years after its receipt, incurs the forfeiture of double as much as shall be so received and not employed.

CURIOSUS asks for an explanation of an expression frequently used, speaking of a drunken man; "*he is as drunka. David's Sow.*"

MONITOR has our best thanks,

SORDELLO asks for an explanation of a passage in Dante, in the 10th canto of "*Il Purgatorio*," of that obscure Poet: the lines in question begin:

"*Quiv'era storiata l'alta gloria,
Del Roman, &c. &c.*"

and wishes to know to what Dante alludes, by the widow who complains to Trajan of her son's death.

MR. WHEELER'S curious Seal as soon as possible; it is with the Engraver.

Analysis of Books, No. II. in our next; with **HUMANUS**; **ANTIQUARIUS D. B.**; **T. T. R.**; and **N. N.**

MARRIAGES (we must observe) want more authentication than *bare initials*.

ATTORNEY-GEN. v. EARL OF CLARENDON.
 Judgment delivered by his Honour the
 MASTER OF THE ROLLS, at the Rolls,
 Chancery-lane, on Saturday, Aug.
 18, 1810.

MASTER OF THE ROLLS, (Sir Wm. Grant.)

The information in this case has three objects; first, the removal of such of the Governors of Harrow-school as are stated not to have been duly elected. Secondly, the better administration of the revenues of the Charity; and, thirdly, an alteration in the present constitution or establishment of the School. The first object is sought to be obtained on the ground of the Governors not being inhabitants of the parish at the time of their election.

By the letters patent of Queen Elizabeth, the Governors of Harrow-school are constituted a body corporate; now this Court has no jurisdiction with respect to the election or amotion of members of Corporations of any description.

In eleemosiary Corporations, these are matters of visitatorial jurisdiction; and where, for want of an heir, the Crown becomes the visitor, it is by petition to the Crown, and not by bill in this Court, that the removal of a Governor from the corporate character, which *de facto* he has held, is to be obtained: this has been settled in the case of Grantham and Coventry Free Grammar Schools, and in the case at the relation of the Attorney General.

Where the election of Governor was tried to be set aside in the Court of Chancery, the Chancellor declined removing him, till a petition was presented to him in his visitatorial capacity.

Corporations constituted trustees have, by the decree of this Court, sometimes

to the injury of the Charity; that the Governors do not appoint from among themselves a surveyor of the estates; that the tenants are not made to covenant to do all repairs; that the rents are not received at the School-house, but that a receiver is paid for collecting them; and the information also complains of management generally improper, independent of the Founder's rules.

It is charged that part of the School estate is let to Mr. Williams at an under-value; and it is said that other parts of the estates are let below their estimated value.

The Governors, in answer to this, say that the deviations have not been introduced in their time, and that the deviations are rather beneficial than injurious to the School estates. As to the few acres and a barn let to Mr. Williams, they say, they reserved a full rent for the same, and an higher rent than was offered by any other person.

On this branch of the case, I think, the Relators are entitled to have enquiries directed, to ascertain whether the estates are properly and advantageously managed; but this must be with a view to prospective regulations, if any such should be found to be necessary.

As to the lease to Mr. Williams, though nothing wrong can in a moral point of view be imputable to him, or the Governors, yet, according to the general rule which this Court adopts, in order to guard against possible frauds, he could not become a lessee of lands, which it is the duty of the Governors to let to the best advantage. If he is in possession of the lands, he must deliver them up, and be charged with the full value of them, if it shall appear the rent he has paid falls short of the full value.

With regard to the application of the income, it is alleged that some of the

the Governors personally and retrospectively for any abuse of the funds. I am persuaded that they have administered the revenue of the Charity to the best of their judgment, and that they have been actuated by no improper motives in what they have done, or omitted to do.

There is one article of expenditure to which, by and by, I shall more particularly advert; I mean that which regards the Schoolmaster's house. It is in some degree incidental to what is the more immediate object of the suit; namely, the Constitution of the School.

In the estimation of the Relators, the School no longer answers the purposes

It is not attempted to be shewn that this number has been exceeded. But, in the next place, would the parish gain by the conversion of this distinguished seminary of learning into a parochial school? It cannot be supposed that, for the present salary, a man of talent would supply the place of a master; and to give a large salary would be the least likely mode for securing his diligence and attention in the sphere to which he would be confined.

As to the limitation of the number of foreigners, it certainly would not be productive of any advantage. I do not know the numbers from which bad habits may be learned, or ill treatment may be suffered: but is it true that to the alleged causes the paucity of the present scholars on the foundation is to be attributed?

Why should Harrow School be distinguished from other schools, in which the admission of foreigners does not prevent the parishioners from taking the benefit of the foundation? Upon the whole of this part of the case, it appears to me, that, taking the evidence together, the alleged conspiracy against the parish boys is not made out; the number of instances of ill-treatment proved is no greater than, in the course of the years which have passed, might have happened from accidental circumstances; while the statement of the circumstances in which there was no such treatment seems to negative the uniform hostility alleged to prevail. Several witnesses, and among them parishioners, say that there are few parish scholars, because there are but few parishioners who wish to give their children a classical education.—Giving credit to them, the number there at any time would be small. I should therefore be loth to take any step that might impair the general utility of the School, or lower it to the foundation.

In some schools the master has an allowance *per annum* for every scholar taught on the foundation. To that mode I see no objection; but any restriction as to the number, except that which the Founder has prescribed, would not be efficacious; and I cannot consent to a reference to the Master, to frame a scheme with a view to any such object. It is said that, if the parishioners do not wish to send their children to the School, or are prevented from doing so by causes which this Court cannot controul, the foundation ought not to be applied to expences attending the School, but the parish ought to have the benefit some other way. The parishioners, however, must be content

to take the benefit in the way the Founder has thought fit to give it. The School is not to be let down, because within a given period few or no parish scholars are sent to it.—The Founder has determined that there shall be a Grammar School for ever at Harrow, and he has provided funds for the foundation. In that Grammar School, parish children are to be taught gratuitously; but the Founder also meant to encourage other scholars, and to impart every benefit to them, except that of gratuitous teaching.—The school must have been built of larger dimensions, and at a greater expence, with a view to their accommodation. The play-ground must have been adapted for the whole number of scholars, and not for the parishioners only. The exhibitions are not to fail because the parishioners are not qualified to go to the University; others are to have the benefit of them.

I cannot admit that the propriety of the expediture is to be measured by the number of parish boys to be benefited; provided it is an expediture referable to the purposes of the School. This brings me to notice the expediture in the repairs of the master's house. It is clear the master is to be provided with an habitation at the expence of the trust. The Founder states his intention to build a neat and convenient room for the master or usher. How long it was kept up, or where it was built, does not appear. He directs that the court-book shall be kept in a chest in the house kept for the schoolmaster.—It appears that, as far back as the year 1670, an allowance was made to the master for the house. In 1671 there was some allowance to fit up his house for the accommodation of himself and boarders. In 1672, a house belonging to the trust is given free from rent; and there are entries in the books of the items of the sums expended in the repairs of the master's house.

When the present master was appointed, the house being out of repair, the Governors agreed to give £1200. towards the repairs: that sum was not sufficient for those which were necessary, and the master has laid out £5000. in enlarging and improving the house.

It thus appears that the Governors, instead of increasing the schoolmaster's salary out of the augmented revenues of the Charity, have given him in another shape a benefit, the amount of which, I think, is not extravagant. In the case of Rugby School, which was before the last Chancellor two years ago, the expediture of the master was much larger; and the objections made on the

same ground present a Rugby School of Elizabethan times, it should be ten to sent Major the estate to lay by plans for plus rent ence, a set of th add £2.5 for every to the several th the house

boarders, and £800. for other buildings. The Master reported that he approved of the said plan, except as to such parts as related to the re-building the schoolmaster's house, and erecting new offices and studies on the increase of the number of the exhibitioners. He stated, that he did not approve of such part of the plan; for, although he was of opinion it was necessary that a sufficient dwelling-house, with offices, should be erected for the accommodation of the master and boys, and that it was proper the number of exhibitioners should be increased, provided they were elected from the scholars of the Charity, yet, having regard to the size of the dwelling-house, to the number and description of the ushers, among whom were French and drawing-masters, and also the number of boys educated at the said school between 1800 and 1806 inclusive, not more than one-fourth belonged to the said Charity; and that, of the number of exhibitioners chosen during the same time, one-third only were taken from boys belonging to the Charity; it did appear to him that such dwelling-house and offices were calculated for the reception of boys of different descriptions, and educating them in a different manner from what was intended by the Founder or by the Act of Parliament before-mentioned, of the 17th of the King, and to the prejudice of the boys who were entitled to the charity; nor did he approve of the plan, as there was no consideration of the almshouses, and the petitioners neglected to lay any other plan before him, though required so to do.

The Trustees presented a petition to the Chancellor, praying that, notwithstanding

standing the report, they might be at liberty to carry their plan into execution; and the Chancellor ordered that the petitioners be at liberty to carry into effect the plan for the disposition of the funds so carried in before the Master; and, for that purpose, it was ordered that the petitioners be at liberty to pay the master £2. per annum for each boy, raise £1400. for the purposes of the plan, enlarge the number of the exhibitioners, and act pursuant to the scheme of the Trustees. It is, therefore, obvious that the Chancellor did

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represents the course of education and internal discipline as not entirely agreeable to the rules laid down by the Founder. But the Governors are expressly authorised to alter those rules; and such alterations as have been long known and acquiesced in will be presumed to have been made by the authority of the Founder, though the precise order whether this or that book is to be read in a particular form, or the boys go to school at a particular time, is to be left to the Governors to determine. If there is any material alteration from the foundation, the Visitor may be called upon to repair it.

Such being the opinion I entertain, it will only remain to frame a decree in conformity to it.—The details of this may be the subject of subsequent consideration*."

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY-LANE COMPANY

at the LYCEUM THEATRE IN THE STRAND.

Sept. 9. *Plots 1 of the North Tower*; an Opera, written by Mr. Arnold: the music by Mr. King.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE

Was opened Sept. 10, on which evening, and the following four nights of performance, a scene of riot and noise took place, greater, if possible, than that so long continued during the last season. Mr. Kemble, it appears, on the last night of performance last season, in an address to the audience, acknowledged the contract he had entered into, as given in our vol. LXXX. p. 77; but hoped the publick would be satisfied if the Proprietors kept the same number of Private Boxes as there were in the old Theatre immediately before the fire: the address was received with partial approbation; and on the strength of this, contrary to the original agreement, 20 Private Boxes were retained at the opening of the Theatre this season. An address was circulated in the public prints, stating the expences the Proprietors had incurred in accommodating the publick, and the heavy incumbrances to which they were subjected, and throwing their cause on the liberality of Englishmen. This, however, had no effect; and the Proprietors at last found themselves under the necessity of reducing

the number of Private Boxes to six. The Theatre was re-opened on the 24th inst.; and no farther opposition occurred.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS, &c.

Whitehall, LIEUT.-GEN. W. Loftus, Aug. 18. Lieutenant of the Tower of London, vice Vernon, &c.

War-office, Aug. 18. Rev. E. Raynes, B. A. Chaplain to the forces.

Queen's-palace, Aug. 29. Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair, bart. sworn of His Majesty's privy council.

War-office, Sept. 7. Rev. J. Hughes, a chaplain to the forces.

Honor-guards, Sept. 9 His Majesty having been graciously pleased to post-
mand, that, in commemoration of the brilliant victories obtained by divisions of his army over the Enemy in the battles of Roleia, Vimiera, and in the several instances where the cavalry had an opportunity of distinguishing themselves against the Enemy in Spain, and in the battles of Coruna and Talavera de la Reyna, the under-mentioned Officers of the army, present on those occasions, should enjoy the privilege of wearing a Medal*; and His Majesty having approved of the Medal which has been struck, is pleased to command that it should be worn by the General Officers, suspended by a ribbon of the colour of the sash, with a blue edge, round the neck; and by the Commanding

* Copied from "The Sun" of Aug 23, 1810.

† The following is a description of the device on the Medal: On the obverse: Britannia sitting in that part of the globe called Spain and Portugal, reposing after a victorious battle. In her left hand she holds a palm-branch, as an emblem of Victory; and in her right she presents a crown of laurel to the meritorious Officer, as a reward for his great skill and valour, by which he has deserved well of his Country.—On the reverse: Within a wreath of laurel are engraved the Officer's rank and name; also the names of the places where the several actions were fought, with the date of the year, &c.

Officers of corps (not being of rank inferior to Lieutenant-colonel), and the Chiefs of Military Departments, attached by a ribbon of the same colour to the button-hole of their uniform.

His Majesty has also been pleased to command, that the Medals which would have been conferred upon the Officers who have fallen at, or died since, the above-named actions, shall, as a token of respect for their memories, be deposited with their respective families.

Lieutenant-generals.—Sir John Moore, K. B. Sir David Baird, Sir John Hope, K. B. Mackenzie Frazer, Lord Paget, and Viscount Wellington, K. B.

Major-generals.—Sir John Sherbrook, K. B. William Payne, Lord Wm. Bentinck, Hon. Edw. Paget, Sir Brent Spencer, K. B. Sir Stapleton Cotton, bart. Rowland Hill, Coote Manningham, Wm. Carr Beresford, Ronald Craufurd Ferguson, Henry Warde, James Leith, John Handoll McKenzie, Christopher Tilson.

Brigadier-generals.—John Slade, Moore Disney, William Palmer Acland, Miles Nightingall, Alexander Campbell, Henry Frederick Campbell, Richard Stewart, Hon. Charles Stewart, Ernest Baron Langworth, Alan Cameron, Bernard Food Bowes, Henry Fane, Robert Anstruther, George Anson, James Catlin Craufurd, and Edward Howarth (Artillery).

Colonels.—Sigismund Baron Low, King's German legion; Robert Cheney,

John
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1804, 2d
ry Regt
at Eng-
s, 1806
1th ft.;
18, 6th
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mocran,
4th ft.;
18th ft.;
Edgoball

Wyatt, 2d batt. 13d ft.; Wm. Thompson, 2d ft.; Archibald Drummond, 3d ft.; Edw. Copson, 5th ft. 2d batt. detachments; Henry Craufurd, 1st batt. 9th ft.; Edw. Hull, 2d batt. 43d ft.; Wm. Douglas, 91st ft.; Chichester Macdonnell, 89d ft.; and Rich. Fletcher, commanding royal engin.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Tho. Williams, rector of Brims- ton, and vicar of Cliford and Beck- land Dinham, Cambrly R. All in the dio- cese of Bath and Wells.

Rev. Dr. Goodenough, eldest son of the Bp. of Carlisle, a Prebend in that Cathed- ral, vic Sheepshanks, dec.

Rev. J. Eldons, Beiton V. Leiz.

Rev. A. N. Matthews, B. D. Stallon Harcourt V. Oxon, vic Slatter, dec.

Rev. Samuel Chilcott, B. D. Otterham R. Cornwall, vic Jess, dec.

Rev. John Fallows, M. A. Shotesham All Saints with St. Mary and St. Botolph VV. with Shotesham St. Martin R. an- nexed, Norfolk.

Rev. Tho. Watkins, M. A. Myny V. Wilts.

Rev. John Sartons, Stenford V. Lincoln.

Rev. Edward T. May, Fremington V. Devon.

Rev. Dr. Routh, president of Magdalen college, Oxford, Tychoast R. Berks.

Rev. George Coxo, M. A. St. Michael's R. near Winchester, vic Watkins, resig.

Rev. Thos. Carlyon, Prebnd V. Cornw.

Rev. J. P. Gilbert, M. A. St. Wapn V. Cornwall, vic Carlyon, resig.

Rev. Philip Du Val Aulfray, B. A. Bawdeswell R. Norfolk.

Rev. Wm. Stafford, B. A. Overbury W. Worcesterhire.

Rev. P. L. Godfrey, B. D. Aston and Aynst St. Lawrence R. Herts.

Rev. Tho. Dayn, Poughill V. Cornwall

Deaths.

July A T Sheffield - house, Queen's County, Ireland, the wife of Major Cannon, the wife of Stephen Cannon,

esq. barrister at law, a dau. being the third since their marriage in 1804.

Lately, At Isley, the Hon. Mrs. Mallett, a son.

The wife of Capt. Jacob James, R. N. of Milford-hall, Milford, a dau.

The wife of Capt. Tobias Michell, of Phillack, one boy and two girls; who, with the mother, are likely to do well.

At Sheerness garrison, the wife of Mr. Barnes, of the Tuns inn, four children (three boys and one girl) all dead born. In November last she was delivered of twins, which lived only one month. She is in a fair way of recovery.

Sept. 1. In Orchard-street, Portman-square, the wife of Col. Buller, Coldstream guards, a dau.

4. In Thornhaugh-street, Bedford-squ. the wife of Frederick Holbrooke, esq. of the Inner Temple, a dau.

5. At her father's, the Earl of Kenmare, in Ireland, Lady Mary-Anne Gage, a son and heir.

8. The wife of the Rev. H. H. Baber, of the British Museum, a dau.

13. At the Earl of Tankerville's, Walton upon Thames, Lady Anna Beresford, a dau.

14. At Morecroft-house, Hillingdon, Middlesex, the wife of Mr. Septimus Perry, a son.

15. At Knaresborough, the wife of Capt. Mansell, 65th reg. a son.

At the Dowager Countess of Pembroke's, at Richmond, the Countess of Pembroke, a son.

MARRIAGES.

June 19. At Lambeth, Edward Herbert Lee, esq. son of Henry L. esq. of Dover-place, Surrey, to the second dau. of Thomas Thompson, esq. of Castle-street, Leicester-square.

Aug. 7. Mr. James Boyd, of Welbeck-street, to Elizabeth, dau. of Mr. Ogilvy, late bookseller in Holborn.

18. The Hon. Valentine Wm. Gardner, Capt. R. N. to Alicia Anne, dau. of the Rev. Tho. Radford, minister of St. James's, Sheffield, and rector of Hardmead; Bucks.

22. Rev. James Phelps, rector of Alderley, near Wotton under Edge, and of Brimsfield and Cranham, Glouc. to Miss Hale, dau. of Blagdon H. esq.

28. John son of Thomas Ponton, esq. of Nizells, near Tunbridge, to Catharine, eldest dau. of John Dunn, esq. of Bedford-street, and of East Sheen.

Lately, Rev. Daniel Williams, vicar of Romsey and Tinsbury, Hants, to Mrs. Boorn, widow of the late Major B. royal marines.

T. Gould, esq. of Wakefield, to Miss Martin, dau. of W. M. esq. of Cottingham-hall, near York.

Richard Gott, esq. eldest son of Sir H. G. to Amelia, dau. of the late W. Miell, esq.

Lister Ellis, esq. of Castlefield, near Bingley, to Olivia, 2d dau. of Thos. Garforth, esq. of Steeton-hall, Yorkshire.

Rev. Wm. Palmer, of Mixbury, Oxon. to Dorothea, dau. of Rev. Wm. Roundell, of Gledstone-house, Yorkshire.

Sept. 1. Wm. Timson, esq. of Thames-street, to Miss Louisa Ponpard, of Edmonton.

4. At Gisburne-park, Craven, Yorkshire, Sam. Skurray Day, esq. of Burnett, and of Hinton Charterhouse, Somerset, to the Hon. Catharine Lister, eldest dau. of Lord Ribblesdale.

H. Combe, esq. son of B. C. esq. of John-street, Bedford-row, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Quarles Harris, esq. of Blake-hall, Wanstead.

5. John Dickinson, esq. of Ludgate-street, to Anne, second dau. of Harry Grover, esq. of Hemel Hempstead, Herts.

6. At Forglon-house, David Monypenny, esq. of Pitmilly, advocate, to Maria Sophia, 3d dau. of Sir Geo. Abercromby, of Birkenhog, bart.

7. Rev. J. L. Salvador, rector of Stan-don, Herefordshire, to Miss F. Pratt, niece of H. Foster, of Cormy-castle, esq.

10. George P. Barclay, esq. second son of George B. esq. of Burford-lodge, Surrey, to Maria, fourth dau. of Henry Boulton, esq. of Thorncroft.

Joseph Pole Carew, esq. of Anthony, in Cornwall, to Caroline, 2d dau. of John Ellis, esq. of Mamhead.

11. Thomas Chase Patrick, esq. of Winchmore-hill, to Anne, eldest dau. of Boyce Combe, esq. of John-street, Bedford-row. And at the same time, John James, esq. of Dowgate-hill, to Hester, second dau. of B. C. esq.

Rev. Wm. Spooner, of Elmdon, Warwickshire, to Anna-Maria, dau. of the late Right Hon. Sir Lucius O'Brien, bart. of Dromoland, co. Clare.

At Congeston, Rev. Thomas Neale, rector of Sibbestone, to Miss Glenn, of Bildeston, co. Leic.

At Coxwold, Yorkshire, the Baron Steyn-borg to Lady Newborough.

15. By special licence, G. Proctor, esq. to Miss Hale, daughter of Wm. Hale, esq. of King's Walden, Herts.

By special licence, Sir Denzil Cope, bart. of Bramhill-park; Hants; to Miss Francis, of Park-place, St. James's-street.

John Edward Pilgrim, esq. to Miss Craven, dau. of Mr. Samuel Craven, of Hinckley.

18. Abraham Wilkinson, M. D. of White Webb park, Enfield, to Elizabeth, dau. of the late Jabez Smith, esq. of Stoke Newington.

Kingsmill Evans, esq. 1st foot guards, of the Hill, Herefordshire, to Anne, eldest dau. of Thomas Thoroton, esq. of Filtebam-house, Notts.

Vol. LXXVI. p. 88. The late Marquis Cornwallis was son of Charles Earl Cornwallis, son of Charles Baron Cornwallis by Charlotte his wife, only daughter and heiress of Richard Butler Earl of Arran, fifth son of James Duke of Ormond, son of Thomas Butler, commonly called Viscount Thurles, whose father Walter Earl of Ormond was the son of John Butler, of Kilkash, esq. the third son of James son of Pierce Earl of Ormond, the son of Sir James Butler, knt. the son of Sir Edmund Butler, knt. whose father Sir Richard Butler, knt. was second son of James Earl of Ormond, which James was the son of James Butler Earl of Ormond, and grandson of James the first Earl of Ormond, by Eleanor his wife, second daughter of Humphry de Bohun Earl of Hereford and Essex, by the Princess Elizabeth his wife, seventh daughter of King Edward the First, who died in 1307.

Vol. LXXIX. p. 1074, col. 1, l. 45, for "Nov. 26, at Bisham-abbey," *r.* Nov. 27, at Bisham Church.

Vol. LXXX. p. 183, col. 1, l. 59, for "impracticable" *r.* *implacable*.

P. 189, col. 2, l. 5, for "Parlington" *r.* *Parlington*.

Vol. LXXXI. p. 16, col. 2, near the bottom, put " after consulted, and erase " after things.

P. 189, l. 5, for P. 136. *r.* P. 7.

P. 189. The German papers give the following particulars, dated Berlin, Aug. 20, respecting the last moments of the late Queen of Prussia:—"The King was at Charlottenburg when he received intelligence of the alarming symptoms which the Queen's disorder had assumed; and he immediately set off for Hohenzieritz, accompanied by his two sons, the Hereditary Prince, and Prince William. He arrived at five o'clock in the morning; and the Queen, who in the expectation of his approach rallied her almost exhausted faculties, received him with a degree of tenderness and sensibility which dissolved every heart in tears. Her reception of her children was equally affecting: the King was compelled to retire to give vent to his affliction; as soon as he could collect himself, he returned to the apartment, and all the attendants retired. In about half an hour, the Queen was seized with violent spasms in her breast, when the King called in the physicians, who attended in an adjoining chamber; the violence of the cramps subsided, but her oppressions increased, and it was now that she became aware of her approaching dissolution. She desired the opinion of one of her physicians, conjuring him to be candid in his report; he answered, that that very instant was the crisis of her life, and that, should she survive it, he doubted not of amendment. She appeared

at once resigned and comforted—but the hour of death was come—another cramp seized her, when, with uplifted eyes, she exclaimed, "O! my God, my God, do not forsake me!" and soon after, "Jesus, shorten my sufferings!" The prayer was heard, and the breath which gave it utterance was her last. Her hands were locked in those of her husband; and her dissolution, though sudden, was apparently less painful than from the nature of her disorder was apprehended. About an hour after her death, two more of her children, Princess Charlotte and Prince Charles, arrived. The Princess of Orange and the Princess of Hesse, sisters to his Majesty, arrived during the day from Berlin; and Hohenzieritz became a scene of general lamentation. On opening the body, it appeared that the seeds of death had been for several years struggling for maturity. The funeral procession was in the highest degree impressive and magnificent. Mr. Island, the Manager of the Berlin Theatre, had, by permission, placed fifty choristers at the Brandenburg gates, who sung the choral, 'Jesus my confidence,' &c.: before the Royal Palace were likewise fifty choristers, who sung the choral, 'How fleeting is the time of man;' and all the members of the National Theatre were assembled in the Portico, where, under the direction of Mr. Weber, Director of the Royal Chapel, they sung the choral, 'O how blessed are ye pious,' &c.; while, as the royal hearse entered the gate, discharges of artillery and the dismal sound of the knell marked the procession."

P. 193. General Vernon died Aug. 2, aged 91. That the life of this valuable man was extended to a period which few comparatively attain, was no real distinction; but that he attained it with so little infirmity of body, and no infirmity of mind, is so rare an instance in human life protracted to extreme old age, that it deserves to be recorded. He was a good and kind master, an affectionate husband,

Anecdotes of remarkable Persons. [Sept.

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and in 1801 settled at Belfast, where he continued till 1808, when he removed to Dublin, leaving every where behind him many excellent portraits, and other productions, in which he displayed great skill and taste. Many of these are in possession of Dr. Percy, Bishop of Dromore, who early admired and encouraged his merit; as did afterwards Dr. Law, late Bishop of Elphin. He was highly esteemed by all that knew him for his simplicity, integrity, and knowledge of the Fine Arts, which he so well illustrated by his pencil, and exemplified in his innocent and virtuous life. He has left one son, Thomas Romney Robinson, who has been distinguished by an early display of poetical talents, and is now a scholar on the foundation of Trinity College, Dublin, where he lately took his Bachelor's Degree. Some of the early productions of this young Poet may be seen in our former volumes *; and a Collection of them was published at Belfast 1806, 8vo. His Elegy on the death of his father's friend, George

had for the past two years engaged the care and culture of Mr. Pratt, who gives the subsequent interesting account of him in a Note in *The Lower World*, a Poem*, occasioned by Lord Erskine's Bill for prevention of wanton cruelty to Animals: "The publick are as yet but slightly acquainted with the merits of this extraordinary young man; the only mark of his genius, properly before them, being 'The Times,' an Ode on the commencement of the year 1809; one of the most important events of which, the glorious though unfortunate struggle of the Spanish nation for its liberty, furnishing its principal subject. It was, however, not undistinguished by the professional critics; and to adopt the language of one of them, 'hailed as possessing many beauties which are not to be found in many of the effusions of a highly-cultivated Muse;' and by another, 'as a bud promising future excellence, when matured by time and experience; the age of the author being, as they (rightly) understood, little more than twenty.'" This information is intended by the Editor to serve as a notice of farther developments of his young friend's genius, in a volume now in the press, and which will be accompanied by many deeply interesting circumstances, not of merit only, but of misfortune. It is gratifying, however, meanwhile, to observe, that a considerable impression of many of the pieces which will be included in the proposed collection, have been liberally dispersed, and bountifully recompensed for the author's profit and honour by private circulation, under the title of *Specimens of the Poetry of Joseph Blacket*, with introductory observations by the Editor. And of those specimens printed, but still not published, the opinion is so nearly one, and that favourable, that it may be received as a happy earnest of the sanction of the publick in general, towards assisting the fame of the amiable author, and still adding farther to the comforts of his now orphan daughter, and aged mother.

At Threepland, Cumberland, Mrs. Mary Jackson, aged 82 years, 40 of which she had been a widow, and was greatly respected through life. She was the person who first discovered the method of raising what are now called POTATOE-OATS, so generally cultivated, and with such success, in various parts of the kingdom. The circumstance which led to it was the deceased's observing a single stem of oats growing on a potatoe-rig; the seed of which had been conveyed thither by the wind. Observing that the straw was uncommonly strong when the grain was matured, she preserved it, and

used it for seed the ensuing season; which succeeding in a very extraordinary degree, the method was soon after adopted by numbers of farmers.

Aged 42, Rev. Thomas Scott, of Watton-green, Norfolk.

At Saltfleet, aged 78, Mr. Darnell, of Trussthorpe, grazier.

20. At Newport, Isle of Wight, John Kirkpatrick, esq. banker.

21. At Teignmouth, the wife of Commodore Byng, of the *Belliqueux*.

22. At Teddington, aged 54, James Mercer, esq. of Bolsover-street, Marylebone; many years in the commission of the peace for Middlesex.

In Charles-street, Whitehaven, aged 47, Thomas Dixon, sawyer. His death was occasioned by an accident on the 14th, which, from its nature and extent, rendered medical assistance unavailing.

Mr. Chalmers, a comedian of long-established provincial celebrity. He was found speechless at the door of a house in Worcester, and died shortly afterwards in the Infirmary. It was supposed that he fell down in a fit of apoplexy, occasioned by the bursting of a blood-vessel in his head.

At Southampton, Lady Hayward. While at dinner with some friends the evening before, she was suddenly taken ill, and immediately conveyed home in a sedan chair; but the malady increased so rapidly as to cause her dissolution at four o'clock the next morning.

Laura, daughter of Henry Lane, esq. of Bedworth.

23. In Granard, Hugh Ker, esq. As he was cleaning his pistols, one of them went off, and lodged the contents in his brain: he survived but a few minutes. He has left a wife and several children.

At Maidstone, aged three years, Charles, son of Mr. Dering Addison. He went after a play-gun into some hot ashes, produced from the burning of tanner's turf, which scorched him in so shocking a manner as to cause his death the next day.

At Brandon, near Newark, aged 83, Mr. Richard Robinson, father of Mr. Charles R. merchant, of Hull.

24. At Market Harborough, aged 66, Frances, the wife of Rowland Rouse, gent.

Aged 74, Rev. Chas. Blount, of Warwick.

At Summer-hill, Kidderminster, aged 79, Mr. Josiah Widnell, nearly fifty years carpet-manufacturer in Holborn, London.

25. At Islington, co. Middlesex, aged 32, Capt. John Bushby, R. N.

On St. James's-parade, Kingsdown, Mrs. Hester Were, widow of the late Mr. Joseph W.

26. Suddenly, at Brompton, Charles Palmer, esq.

At Highgate, aged 64, Mrs. Gibbes.

At

* See our Vol. LXXX. p. 454.

At Cheltenham, Sir Ralph Woodford, bart. so created in 1791. He was formerly minister extraordinary to the court of Denmark.

Lieut. Lovell, of the Puissant.

27. Aged 19, Eliza, the wife of Thomas Harris, esq. commander in the Hon. East India Company's Service.

At New End-square, Hampstead, of an inflammation on the lungs, aged 35, Mary, the wife of Edward Clavering, esq.

In Portsmouth, Major Innes, of the 94th or Scotch Brigade, who came home in his Majesty's ship *Melan*, from Lisbon: he had landed but a few hours.—This officer had often distinguished himself in his country's battles. He was a Subaltern of the Grenadier Company of the 94th Regiment, at the storming of Seringapatam, when Capt. Hay (brother of the present Brigadier-general Hay, of the Scots Royals), and one Subaltern were killed; and Mr. Innes and another Subaltern, all of one company, were badly wounded. His long services in the East Indies brought on a liver complaint; and his active services at Cadiz produced a dysentery, of which disease he died in the prime of life.

At Grantham, in the prime of life, the wife of Mr. Newcome, attorney at law.

28. At his house of Drumsheugh, Francis Earl of Moray, Lord Stewart of Castle Stewart. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Lord Down.

At Ince Blundell, near Liverpool, aged 86, Henry Blundell, esq.

At Pett, near Hastings, Mr. George Mantle, adjutant of the Leicestershire Yeomanry Cavalry. He was a disciplinarian of the old school, and much esteemed by the officers of that regiment, for the independent spirit he always evinced in the discharge of his official duty. With much apparent hardihood of character, he possessed an ample share of philanthropy, and was deservedly esteemed, as a sincere friend, and a man of strict honour and probity.

At Oxford, aged 68, Rev. Charles Davies, M. A. vicar of Sutton-Benger, near Chippenham, Wilts, and formerly fellow and tutor of Pembroke-college.

29. A few days after delivery of her first child, which was still-born, aged 39, Mrs. Mary Lush, wife of Charles Lush, esq. of Charles's-square, Hoxton. Gifted with powers of mind which fall to the lot of few, with a quick discernment of character, she was liberal in her opinions, and tender to the failings of humanity. She was particularly distinguished by a cheerful and benign temper, uniting the most pleasing urbanity of manners to the strictest attention to the duties of religion. Her loss will long be lamented by her family and friends, and by all who could appreciate the value of her amiable disposition.

Mr. Geo. Middleton, who has contributed much to the improvement of agriculture in the neighbourhood of Cromarty. He was thrown from his horse, and killed on the spot, at Avoch, on his way to Inverness.

Of a decline, at Lympton, Devonshire, whither she had been removed for the benefit of the air, the wife of Mr. J. Hill, merchant, of Rotherhithe. Her disorder was caught by sitting opposite an open window, in a current of air, at church.

30. At his brother's seat, Colbrook, Monmouthshire, Wm. Ferdinand Hanbury Williams, esq. late of the 17th foot.

Suddenly, at his farm near Bishops-bourn, Thomas Parker, esq. mayor of Canterbury.

The wife of Mr. Jones, surgeon, Banbury.

In Portland-square, Bristol, the wife of the Rev. Joseph Atwell Snafl, D. D. minister of St. Paul's, Bristol.

In Park-street, Nottingham, Miss Staniforth, daughter of the late Charles S. esq. of Southgate-house, Derbyshire.

31. In Paradise-row, Chelsea, after a lingering illness, aged 74, Mrs. Catharine Abbott, spinster. In the sweet calm, in the constant and gentle uniformity of this good lady's life, common minds might perhaps perceive little to attract their notice, and still less to excite their approbation and applause; for her wishes were few, her pursuits were humble and unobtrusive, the "noiseless tenour of her way" was kept in a straight but private path of Christian virtue, and the circle of her very respectable acquaintance was studiously limited. Mrs. A. remained single through choice, as we are given to understand: she had many matrimonial offers made her; whether her determination was the result of disappointed affection or not, we stoop not to enquire. She was well calculated to adorn either state. Agreeable in person, amiable in disposition, independent in fortune, this worthy woman made it apparently the sole aim of her existence to be doing good to the poor, the sick, the helpless, and the mentally distressed. Numerous, indeed, are the instances, *discovered since her decease*, of Mrs. A.'s considerate and liberal beneficence to objects of variously pitiable conditions, to the innocent and unfortunate; aye, and to the guilty and repentant. Our pages shall never be made the vehicle of bare reproach to any wretched being; but, were we so inclined, we are enabled to state a recent *remarkable* proof of Mrs. Abbott's charity towards a person of the latter description, that entitles the old lady's memory to the most unqualified and enthusiastic veneration. Here, her soul generously rose above the pardonable scrupulosity of her sex; and, though all delicacy

delicacy and purity herself, this excellent lady undertook to reclaim a frail young woman from error, succeeded in the difficult task, took her to her own home, and, finally, *just before her own death*, restored the lamb that was lost to her reconciled and rejoicing family. On a topic thus peculiarly tender and affecting, our respect for the living compels us to narrate no more; but our duty to society at large, and our sincere regard for the character of the dead, would not permit us conscientiously to say less. The departed should serve either as warnings or as examples: be this our candid apology to those whom it may be thought and allowed to concern. Mrs. A. was, when alive, a glorious pattern to single ladies of unassuming goodness and active benevolence; she is gone! but let us cheer ourselves with the hope, that (by means even of this very imperfect tribute to her virtues) to many a modest, many a well-disposed female in private life,

ΘΑΝΟΥΣ' ΕΤΙ ΑΑΑΕΙ.

Suddenly, at Chingford Hatch, Wm. Bell, esq.

At Twickenham, Mr. Geo. Newport, of Gray's-inn-lane.

In Sloane-street, aged 34, Alexander Leitch, esq. who for many years laboured under a severe malady, which he endured with exemplary patience.

Aged 71, Paul Chadwick, esq. an old inhabitant of Sloane-street.

At Winchester, Richard Church, who was bitten by a mad cat about nine months since; but felt no ill consequence till that day, when he was seized with hydrophobia, and died.

At Needham-Market, aged 81, Rev. Henry Spelman, of Narborough, Norfolk; and late of Caius-college, Cambridge; B. A. 1750; M. A. 1754.

At Clifton, aged 72, Mrs. Prust, mother of Mr. S. P. merchant.

At Woolsthorpe, near Belvoir Castle, aged 77, John Notzel, a native of Switzerland, and particularly known for having saved the life of the great Marquis of Granby; who ever after, as well as the rest of the Rutland family, evinced the greatest esteem and friendship for him. He carried the standard at the funeral of the Duke of Rutland in Nov. 1787, who died Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Lately, At his brother's, George Palmer, esq. in Doughty-street, Mr. Thomas Palmer, of Brighton, who for some years filled the offices of Overseer and Churchwarden of that parish in a manner which reflects honour on his memory.

At the island of St. Thomas, David Fernandez, esq. late of South Lambeth.

At Haddington, Capt. Rutherford, of the 25th reg.; and on Moulsey Hurst, Capt. Hants. They each fell a dreadful sacrifice to a punctitious regard to those

false principles of honour, which have so long and so often disgraced humanity! Their antagonists have absconded.

At the Black Rock road, near Dublin, Patrick Sharkey, esq. well known as the original proprietor of the "Racing Calendar," and judge of the Curragh.

The wife of Thomas Kemmis, esq. of Kildare-street, Dublin.

Sept. 1. At Bridgenorth, aged 81, Thomas Haslewood, esq.

At Greenwich, Miss Prisca Anderson, youngest daughter of the late Col. A. Royal Artillery.

Mr. Blackband, of Gnosall, near Stafford. He fell from his horse, within a short distance from his door, by which he received so much injury that he survived but a short time.

Aged 21, Lieut. Frederick Talbot Fowler, Royal Marines, only son of Mr. F. of Clement's-inn, solicitor. His remains were interred, in the burial-ground at Chatham, with military honours.

At Middlewich, Cheshire, Mr. G. Legh. In Berners-street, Robert Gregory, esq. of Coole, near Corke, Ireland.

Aged 77, Edward Southouse, esq. formerly one of his Majesty's Judges in British America.

2. At his father's house, Stratford, Essex, Mr. John Thompson.

At Eydon-lodge, Northamptonshire, aged 70, John Walker, esq. of Mackney.

The wife of Charles Grooby, esq. of Chapel-street, Grosvenor-square.

Mr. David Haigh, landlord of the Shakespeare tavern, Halifax. Having got out of bed in his sleep, he unfortunately threw up the chamber window, and falling into a yard adjoining the premises, was so dreadfully bruised as to cause his immediate death. He was in the prime of life, and has left three children and a pregnant wife to lament his loss.

At Charlton, near Blandford, the wife of Thomas H. Bastard, esq.

At Milton-abbey, near Blandford, Mrs. Hott, formerly of Broadwell-grove, Oxon, sister of William Torner, esq. of Shipton-upon-Cherwell.

At Stockwith, near Gainsborough, aged 72, Mr. Thomas Barrow, schoolmaster.

3. At the Nursery, Lewisham, aged 74, Mrs. Russell.

At Birkinhead-priory, near Liverpool, the wife of Wm. Charles Lake, esq.

In Old Burlington street, aged 72, the Hon. Edward Bouverie, M. P. for Northampton, uncle to the present Earl of Radnor.

At the house of E. W. Bostle, esq. in Portland-place, the wife of Anthony Har-
dolph Eyre, esq. of Grove, M. P. for Nottinghamshire.

At his son's, Gloucester-place, New-road, aged 69, Thomas Slack, esq.

Aged

Aged 26, Mr. Thomas Smart, surgeon, of Barton.

4. Aged 82, Joseph Paice, esq.

Frances eldest daughter of John Dyer, esq. of Bermondsey-square.

At Hampstead, Mrs. Susannah Townsend, of Church-street, Spital fields, relict of Thomas T. esq. late of Broad-street.

5. At Brighton, aged 62, Henry Hughs, sq. Har-ley-street; many years printer to the House of Commons. He was a good scholar; and a worthy, unassuming man.

At Kingsland, Middlesex, Mr. Joseph Savage, surgeon.

In Montague-street, Russell-square, aged 39, Mrs. S. Day, widow of the late Wm. D. esq.

In Great George-str. Westminster, Chas. Small Pybus, esq. late M. P. for Dover, and one of the Lords of the Treasury in Mr. Pitt's administration. He was born Nov. 3, 1766, the 2d son of John P. esq. of Cheam, co. Surrey, and Greenhill-grove, co. Herts, by Martha, youngest surviving daughter and coheir of Charles Small, esq. of Lewisham, co. Kent. He died unmarried. In 1800, he published a poem, intitled, "The Sovereign; addressed to his Imperial Majesty of all the Russias," superbly printed, with his own portrait prefixed; of which a copy magnificently bound was sent over to Russia. [The Hero, as almost immediately afterwards appeared, was unfortunately chosen. See vol. LXX. p. 854.]

At Hull, aged 59, Sarah, the wife of Mr. J. Motteram, of Gainsborough, wharfinger. In landing out of the Gainsborough packet, her foot slipped, and she fell, by which her leg was so much hurt that a mortification ensued.

At Frenchay, Mrs. Hill, relict of James H. esq. late Mayor of Bristol.

Aged 77, Mrs. Sarah Dyer, many years tea-dealer in Bristol.

Very suddenly, aged 34, Mrs. Coup-land, of the tavern in York, widow of Mr. R. C. who died in March 1808.

At Leopardstown, co. Dublin, the seat of Lord Castlecoote, aged 27, the Right hon. C. Henry Coote, lieutenant-colonel in the Queen's County Militia.

6. On Wimbledon-common, killed in a duel, Geo. Payne, esq. of Sulby Abbey, near Welford, co. Northampton. The cause of this disgraceful and fatal duel is stated in the public prints to have been an attachment to a young lady who was a visitor in the family, and sister to Mr. P.'s antagonist. He was the younger son of the late Reyné Payne, esq. (who left him his fortune, to the amount of £14,000. a-year); and nephew to Mr. Creevey, M. P. for Thetford. He has left four children by his wife, who was Miss Gray.

Mrs. Coward, of Brixton Causeway, Surrey.

At Burwash, Sussex, aged 64; Wm. Constable, esq.

At Richmond, Mr. Williamson, who formerly belonged to the Bath theatre, and afterwards to Covent-garden, where he first appeared as the original *Bob* of the Mill, in the opera of "The Woodman."—The evening before his death, he fell out of his chair in a fit, and never spoke afterwards.

Of an apoplectic fit, Mr. Croft, linen-draper, of Blackfriars-road. He was serving in his shop at an early hour in the morning, and died before twelve.

At Lullingstone castle, Kent, aged 77, Sir John Dixon Dyke, bart.

Aged 88, Mrs. Purvis, mother of Robert P. esq. late of Beccles, Suffolk.

Mr. T. James, ship-builder, Bristol.

7. In Weymouth-street, aged 87, Mrs. Jane Robinson, relict of Morris R. esq.

Gerard Backus, esq. of Bury-court, St. Mary Axe, many years a Dutch merchant of the city of London.

Suddenly, of an apoplectic fit, aged 79, Mrs. Sarah Parker, of Old Broad-street.

At Spalding, universally respected, Mrs. Gardiner, widow of Mr. Charles G. merchant, and daughter of the late Alderman Ayre, of Boston.

Mr. Daniel White, of Blakeney. His death was occasioned by the overturning of the coach which runs through Thornbury and Bristol. He was taken up nearly lifeless, and died in a few hours. (See p. 279.)

8. Thomas Loggen, esq. of Basinghall-street, an eminent solicitor.

Aged 10, John, only son of John Hamman, esq. Bow-lane.

At Tunbridge Wells, Mr. Geo. Knight, of Horsleydown.

Guy, son of the Hon. Lieut.-col. Geo. Carleton.

At Melksham, aged 34, the wife of Mr. Thomas Bruges.

Anna Maria, second daughter of the late Wm. Pope, esq. of Hillingdon, Middx.

At Margate, in consequence of a fall from his horse, Mr. G. Readhead, of Philpot-lane, London.

At Brighton, owing to a dreadful accident, while returning from Worthing, by the overturning of the stage coach, Mr. R. Cole, a respectable solicitor, of Windsor. (See p. 279.) He underwent an amputation of the leg, and about an hour after expired.

At Marsten, near Frome, the Hon. Geo. Boyle, second son of the Earl of Cork.

At Richmond-hill, Francis Warren Bonham, esq.

Aged 66, Rev. John Day, rector of Horsford, Norfolk, and perpetual curate of St. Benedict's, Norwich.

At Cadogau-place, aged 20, Caroline Henrietta Napier, youngest dau. of the late Hon. George and Lady Sarah N.

10. Mr. Campbell, surgeon and apothecary, of Coventry-street. As he was proceeding to Ramsgate, on-board of a hoy, for the benefit of the sea-air, being much fatigued, he lay down, wrapped in his great coat, on the deck of the vessel, and fell fast asleep. In consequence of adverse wind, the hoy could not make the Pier, but was beating off till it blew fair; when the vessel tacking up, she went gun-wale to, and Mr. C. was unfortunately precipitated into the sea. Notwithstanding the extreme shock, he kept afloat for upwards of a quarter of an hour, when the boat was put out, and he was brought on deck, but the vital spark was extinct; and though two professional men were on board, they tried in vain to produce re-animation.

At righton, aged 72, James Mitchell, esq. of Limehouse.

11. At Lee, Kent, aged 74, Sir Francis Baring, bart. one of the Directors of the East India Company, and formerly M. P. for Taunton. He was of a Devonshire family; came to London early in life, and studied mercantile affairs, if we mistake not, in the house of Boehm. His talents were of a very superior cast, and highly improved by reading. Few men understood the real interests of trade better; and it may surely be added, few men ever arrived at the highest rank and honour of commercial life with more unsullied integrity. At his death, he was unquestionably the first merchant in Europe; first in knowledge and talents, and first in character and opulence. His name was known and respected in every commercial quarter of the globe; and by the East India Company, and other public trading bodies, he was consulted as a man of consummate knowledge and inflexible honour. Throughout his long and respectable life, he acted on those steady principles which seldom fail to raise men to opulence and credit, although they may not always enable them to shine with such superior lustre. One obstruction Sir Francis Baring had to contend with from his earliest days—an incurable deafness. By the usual helps, however, he contrived that this should very little impede his communications; and both in Parliament, and as chairman of the East India Company, his opinion was so highly valued that every pains was taken to prevent the subject in debate from suffering by his infirmity. His private, as well as public life, if faithfully delineated, would form a most instructive lesson to the mercantile world; and a lesson particularly necessary at a time when so many seem to forget or despise the genuine attributes of an English merchant, and aspire at sudden and unsubstantial wealth and credit, by the paltry speculations of mere fraud and low-cunning. On

the contrary, the soundest principles and truest policy laid the foundation of Sir Francis Baring's fortune and character, and guided him in all his transactions. In future annals, he will rank with the illustrious names of Gresham, Firmin, and Barnard, men who have formed the English character, and to whom English commerce is indebted for its superiority.— He was physically exhausted; but his mind remained unsubdued by age or infirmity to the last breath. His bed was surrounded by nine out of ten, the number of his sons and daughters, all of whom he assisted to establish in splendid independence. Three of his sons carry on the commercial house; and the other two are returned from India with fortunes. To his five daughters, who are all married, he gave most liberal dowries; and, in addition to all this, it is supposed he has left freehold estates to the amount of half a million. He was the personal holder, it is said, of upwards of two millions of the first Omnium. Such has been the result of the honourable life of this English merchant! The remains of Sir Francis were deposited on the 20th, in the family-vault in Mitcheldever church, near Stratton-park; on which occasion, the whole of his tenantry had mourning given them.

13. At Mongeham parsonage, in the 82d year of his age, after little more than an hour's indisposition, the Rev. Henry Dimock, of Pembroke-college, Oxford, M. A. 1751; rector of St. Edmund the King, and St. Nicholas Acons, London, and of Blackmanstone, in the county of Kent; and one of Mr. Urban's valuable correspondents. Of this good man, at the close of a long life spent in the practice of every duty, professional, social, and domestic, it may be truly said, he fell asleep. The depth and soundness of his learning, the strict orthodoxy of his belief, and the primitive simplicity and integrity of his manners, might have entitled him to the highest offices in the Church; but, in this world, reward does not always accompany desert. In the Father's house are many mansions. His will be bright and splendid, as were his talents and his virtues; firm and immovable, as were his perseverance and his faith.

22. At Deal, in Kent, aged 87, John Carter, esq. the oldest Magistrate (perhaps with the exception of Lord Frederick Campbell) of the county. He was brother of the celebrated Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, the Poetess, and learned translator of Epictetus, who died Feb. 19, 1806, aged 89. He was born about December 1725, the eldest son of Dr. Nicholas Carter, minister of Deal, and rector of Woodchurch, and of Ham, in the same county (a native of Buckinghamshire), who died at Deal in 1774, aged 87, by Margaret, daughter and heiress of Richard Swaine,

esq.

esq. of Bere, in Dorsetshire, by a daughter of Thomas Trenchard, esq. of Wolverton and Lychet-Maltravers, in the same county. Mr. Carter, after having been educated at Cambridge, went into the army, and had a company in the 9th regiment of foot (if we mistake not) about 65 years ago. At this period his active and intelligent mind made him much consulted and employed, particularly on the Kentish coast, when the Rebellion of 1745 created serious fears of an invasion. Some years afterwards he married a lady of good fortune at Deal, to whom some of his sister's poems are addressed; and retired to the excellent house which formed a portion of her property in his native town, there passed the remainder of his life, and breathed his last. Soon after, he was put into the commission of the peace for the county, and discharged the duties of it for a long period of years with eminent superiority, so as to entitle him to the elevation to the Chair of the East Kent Sessions, which he filled for some time with great credit. He was a man of very lively and acute natural parts, very highly cultivated; an exact and elegant classical scholar; an excellent linguist; and a man of extensive and general reading; in all which various departments he continued to exercise his admirable faculties to the last, his final illness not having attacked him for more than ten days before his death. Till that period he enjoyed all the powers of his body and mind with little apparent decay; his memory and vivacity were in strong force; he moved with agility, and the marks of age had made little impression on his person; he worked in his garden; he read with eagerness; he talked with his usual clearness and fluency; and he abated in none of the attentive politeness of the old Court. He joined in all social circles; lived cheerfully and hospitably; and betrayed nothing of the peevishness of an Octogenarian. His person was that of an hale man, of little more than sixty. He had seen much of life; knew its follies, and turned not with stern repulsiveness from an acquaintance or compliance with its humours. In short, he had all the polish and all the agreeable knowledge of a man of the world, added to that of a ready and perfect scholar. In his literary taste, he was what some would deem too antique; and many would deem too severe. Of the antients, among

his prime favourites, was Horace; and of the moderns, Pope. He seemed to prefer wit and acute sense, to sentiment and fancy. His politics were those of Whiggism, perhaps a little extended with the times. He feared despotism rather than anarchy; and corruption rather than licentiousness. He saw the two extremes of danger, between which modern governments were vibrating; and leaned to the side of the people. The stores of his understanding were so abundant, and in such constant exercise, that it was difficult to contend with him; and his very years, which had all the venerability, without any of the weakness of age, added the imposing advantage of high respect and awe. Rank never dazzled him; office and power he treated with indifference; and all the habits of his life were guided by a calm and manly independence. He was a master of the Law (various and complex as it is), which concerns the duties of a Country Magistrate, and wielded all its technicalities with astonishing readiness and skill. On these subjects he was firm, and sometimes, perhaps, a little tenacious in his opinions; but it was very rarely that he could be detected in an error. His pen was continually in his hand; and in the course of a long life, he was the author of several Pamphlets and Political Letters of a temporary nature, which have probably perished with the occasion. He has left a widow (his third wife) Anna, dau. of the late Mr. Jas. Powell, of Wingham, and three daughters; of whom the eldest married James Williamson, esq. late Major of the 70th regiment; the other two are single. He was a most affectionate husband; and a most fond and attentive father; dedicating much of his time to the instruction and accomplishment of his children; and applying his care and his fortune to their gratification. In his death, both they and his widow will experience an irreparable loss. He has left one surviving half-brother, the Rev. Henry Carter, of Wittenham, in Berkshire, who has several children; of whom, two sons are post captains in the Navy. He has also left two nephews by a sister; the Rev. Thomas Pennington, rector of Thorley, Herts; and the Rev. Montagu Pennington, vicar of Northbourn, near Deal, the Biographer of Mrs. Eliz. Carter, his sister; of which truly eminent and good woman it is unnecessary to say any thing here.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Aug. 28, to Sept. 25, 1810.

Christened.	Buried.				
Males - 746	Males - 809	} 1526	} 224	50 and 60 100	
Females - 773	Females 717			5 and 10 77	60 and 70 95
Whereof have died under 2 years old	539	} 1526	} 224	10 and 20 46	
Peck Loaf 5s. 8d.; 5s. 3d.; 5s. 2d.; 5s. 2d.				20 and 30 91	70 and 80 74
Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.				30 and 40 112	80 and 90 24
				40 and 50 138	90 and 100 6

AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL PROPERTY, DOCK STOCK, FIRE-OFFICE SHARES, &c. in September 1810 (to the 25th), at the Office of Mr. Scott, 23, New Bridge-street, London:—**The Trent and Mersey**, or Grand Trunk Canal, Dividing 40l. nett per Annum. 1075l.—**Staffordshire and Worcestershire**, 749l. 19s. Dividing 40l. nett per Annum.—**Swausea**, 160l. to 165l. the last Dividend 8l. per Share.—**Union**, 110l.—**Grand Union**, 5l. Premium.—**Thames and Medway**, 52l. 10s. Premium.—**Monmouthshire**, 3l. per Share, Half-Yearly, 138l.—**Grand Junction**, 294l. to 302l.—**Kennett and Avon**, 44l. 10s. 43l.—**Wilts and Berks**, 58l. to 60l.—**Huddersfield**, 39l. 10s.—**Rochdale**, 55l. to 56l.—**Ellesmere**, 75l.—**Lancaster**, 28l.—**West India Dock Stock**, 766l.—**East India Dock**, 134l.—**London Dock**, 125l. to 127l.—**Globe Assurance**, 126l. per Share.—**Imperial Assurance**, 76l.—**Atlas Assurance**, Par.—**East London Water Works**, 215l.—**West Middlesex ditto**, 140l.—**Ken- Water Works**, 51l. Premium.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending September 15, 1810.

INLAND COUNTIES.

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat					Rye					Barly					Oats					Beans									
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.					
Middlesex	110		9	00			4	40	9	32	2	55	2	Essex	102		8	48	0	44	6	32	2	50	6					
Surrey	119		8	53	4	46	0	35	0	57	0	Kent	101		6	58	0	44	0	31	0	47	0							
Hertford	98		4	59	6	41	3	31	0	51	0	Sussex	113		6	00	0	00	0	31	0	00	0							
Bedford	105		0	52	0	42	6	31	6	56	5	Suffolk	97		7	00	0	00	0	28	8	45	3							
Huntingd.	104		6	00	0	44	0	26	0	50	9	Cambridg.	100		6	00	0	00	0	21	8	47	2							
Northam.	99		10	64	0	45	0	27	3	51	6	Norfolk	97		5	00	0	34	10	28	6	50	0							
Rutland	105		10	00	0	47	6	30	0	00	0	Lincoln	106		9	55	0	36	10	26	5	55	0							
Leicester	98		3	56	6	41	7	26	4	47	1	York	95		8	00	0	37	4	25	10	58	5							
Nottingham	105		0	56	9	42	0	29	6	57	4	Durham	104		6	00	0	50	2	36	0	00	0							
Derby	95		2	00	0	00	0	32	0	55	6	Northum.	95		4	72	0	46	4	32	7	00	0							
Stafford	106		0	00	0	46	1	32	6	64	2	Camberl.	97		11	56	5	38	2	35	10	00	0							
Salop	116		1	78	10	00	0	37	10	00	0	Westmor.	104		0	64	0	51	2	35	0	00	0							
Hereford	126		4	64	0	59	7	34	10	55	11	Lancaster	109		9	00	0	00	0	32	8	68	8							
Worcester	113		6	62	0	48	6	35	7	56	0	Chester	99		5	00	0	00	0	30	4	00	0							
Warwick	119		1	00	0	44	7	37	3	63	10	Flint	114		3	00	0	70	6	00	0	00	0							
Wilts	110		6	00	0	48	10	33	2	54	0	Denbigh	113		7	00	0	39	2	33	7	00	0							
Berks	111		7	52	0	42	9	33	5	59	4	Anglesea	000		0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0							
Oxford	118		0	00	0	42	7	32	10	52	10	Carnarv.	100		0	00	0	52	8	24	8	00	0							
Bucks	111		4	00	0	44	6	33	6	56	0	Merionet.	105		4	00	0	61	0	32	0	00	0							
Brecon	182		10	99	2	67	2	36	0	00	0	Cardigan	106		0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0							
Montgom.	112		9	00	0	00	0	28	6	00	0	Pembroke	96		0	00	0	00	0	20	0	00	0							
Radnor	135		5	00	0	58	2	34	5	00	0	Carmarth.	108		0	00	0	63	8	18	4	00	0							
Average of England and Wales, per quarter.										Glamorg.										123		9	00	0	58	0	28	8	00	0
Average of Scotland, per quarter.										Gloucest.										124		8	00	0	49	3	00	0	57	3
Aggregate Average Prices of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.....										Somerset										126		6	00	0	43	0	00	0	61	6
										Monmo.										143		7	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
										Devon										118		8	00	0	51	4	00	0	00	0
										Cornwall										110		0	00	0	3	0	31	6	00	0
										Dorset										121		6	00	0	51	3	36	0	00	0
										Hants.										117		7	00	0	47	0	30	8	00	0
																				107		11	00	9	48	2	29	9	55	4

PRICES OF FLOUR, September 24 :

Fine 90s. to 000s.—Seconds 80s. to 85s.—Bran 14s. to 16s.—Pollard 26s. to 30s.

RETURN of WHEAT, in Mark-Lane, including only from Sept. 10 to Sept. 15 :

Total 16,219 Quarters. Average 91s. 8½d.—3s. 6½d. lower than last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, September 15, 50s. 8d.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, September 19, 49s. 6½d. per Cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, September 24 :

Kent Bags.....3l. 0s. to 4l. 10s.	Kent Pockets.....3l. 10s. to 6l. 0s.
Sussex Ditto.....2l. 18s. to 3l. 10s.	Sussex Ditto.....5l. 10s. to 5l. 0s.
Essex Ditto.....3l. 0s. to 4l. 10s.	Farnham Ditto.....6l. 0s. to 10l. 0s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, September 17 :

St. James's, Hay 8l. 0s. 5d. Straw 3l. 12s. 0d.—Whitechapel, Hay 8l. 8s. Clover 9l. 10s. Straw 3l. 5s.—Smithfield, Clover 9l. 10s. 0d. Hay 9l. 10s. 0d. Straw 3l. 6s. 0d.

SMITHFIELD, September 24. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.	Lamb.....5s. 4d. to 6s. 8d.
Mutton.....5s. 4d. to 6s. 4d.	Head of Cattle at Market this Day:
Veal.....4s. 8d. to 6s. 4d.	Beasts about 2420. Calves 200.
Pork.....6s. 0d. to 7s. 4d.	Sheep and Lambs 18,800. Pigs 300.

COALS, September 21 : Newcastle 56s. 6d. to 00s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 90s. Mottled 100s. Curd 104s. **CANDLES**, 12s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 13s. 6d. **LOW**, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 4s. 0½d. **CLARE MARKET** 4s. 0d. **WHITECHAPEL** 4s. 2d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN SEPTEMBER, 1810.

F. No.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Cons.	5 per Ct. Navy	5 per Ct. 1797.	I. long Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchequer. Bills.	South Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Om-nium.	Irish 5 per Ct.	Imp. 3 per Ct.	Eng. Lot. Tickets.	English Prizes.
1	257½	68½	68	99½	—	18½	—	23 pr.	par 2 pr.	73 ¼	68½	—	2½	—	—	22 15 0	full money.
2	Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	255½	68½	67½	99½	shut	18½	180	21 a 22 pr.	par 2 pr.	—	67½	—	3 a 3½ dis.	98	66½	Ditto.	Ditto.
4	shut	shut	67½	99½	shut	18½	—	23 a 24 pr.	par 2 pr.	—	—	—	3 dis.	—	—	Ditto.	Ditto.
5	shut	shut	68	99½	shut	18½	—	21 a 22 pr.	par 2 pr.	—	—	—	3 a ½ dis.	shut	66½	Ditto.	Ditto.
6	shut	shut	68	99½	shut	18½	180	22 a 23 pr.	par 2 pr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto.	Ditto.
7	shut	shut	68	99½	shut	18½	—	24 a 25 pr.	par 2 pr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto.	Ditto.
8	shut	shut	67½	99½	shut	18½	—	—	par 2 pr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto.	Ditto.
9	Sunday	shut	68	99½	shut	18½	—	24 pr.	par 2 pr.	—	—	—	3 a 3½ dis.	—	—	Ditto.	Ditto.
10	shut	shut	67½	99½	shut	18½	shut	—	par 1 pr.	—	—	—	3½ dis.	—	—	Ditto.	Ditto.
11	shut	shut	67½	99½	shut	18½	shut	23 a 24 pr.	par 2 pr.	—	67½	—	3½ dis.	—	—	Ditto.	Ditto.
12	259	shut	67½	99½	shut	18½	—	23 a 24 pr.	par 2 pr.	—	—	—	4 dis.	—	66½	Ditto.	Ditto.
13	shut	shut	67½	99½	shut	18½	—	24 a 25 pr.	par 2 pr.	—	—	—	4 dis.	—	—	Ditto.	Ditto.
14	shut	shut	67½	99½	shut	18½	—	24 a 25 pr.	par 2 pr.	—	—	—	4 dis.	—	—	Ditto.	Ditto.
15	shut	shut	67½	99½	shut	18½	—	24 a 25 pr.	par 2 pr.	—	—	—	4 dis.	—	—	Ditto.	Ditto.
16	Sunday	shut	67½	99½	shut	18½	—	—	par 1 pr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto.	Ditto.
17	shut	shut	67½	99½	shut	18½	—	24 pr.	par 1 d.	—	—	—	5½ dis.	—	—	Ditto.	Ditto.
18	shut	shut	65½	98½	shut	18½	—	21 a 15 pr.	par 1 a 3 d.	—	65½	—	6½ dis.	—	—	Ditto.	Ditto.
19	shut	shut	65½	98½	shut	18½	—	10 a 13 pr.	par 3 a 1 d.	—	—	—	6 dis.	—	63½	Ditto.	Ditto.
20	shut	shut	65½	98½	shut	18½	—	13 a 15 pr.	par 1 d. 1 pr.	—	65½	—	6 dis.	—	—	Ditto.	Ditto.
21	shut	shut	66½	98½	shut	18½	—	20 a 18 pr.	par 1 d 1 pr.	—	—	—	½ dis.	—	—	Ditto.	Ditto.
22	hold. d. 17	shut	66½	98½	shut	18½	—	[par.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto.	Ditto.
23	Sunday	shut	66½	98½	shut	18½	—	18 a 15 pr.	par 1 pr. 2 d.	—	—	—	—	—	65½	Ditto.	Ditto.
24	shut	shut	66½	98½	shut	18½	—	14 a 17 pr.	par 2 dis. par	—	66½	—	5½ dis.	—	—	Ditto.	Ditto.
25	shut	shut	66½	98½	shut	18½	—	18 a 15 pr.	par 1 d 1 pr.	—	—	—	5½ dis.	—	—	Ditto.	Ditto.
26	shut	shut	65½	98½	shut	18½	—	15 a 17 pr.	par 1 dis. pr.	—	66½	—	5½ dis.	—	—	Ditto.	Ditto.
27	shut	shut	65½	98½	shut	18½	—	14 a 17 pr.	par 1 d 1 pr.	—	—	—	5 dis.	—	—	Ditto.	Ditto.
28	shut	shut	65½	98½	shut	18½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto.	Ditto.

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THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE :

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by J. NICHOLS and SON, at CICERO'S HEAD, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-street, London: where all Letters to the Editor, are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID. 1810.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY for September, 1810. By Dr. POLK, Bristol.

Days Mo.	M. 8 h.	G. heat	Inches 100ths.	WEATHER.
1	70	79	29-16	mostly cloudy
2	70	80	29-17	morning some rain, mostly clear
3	68	70	29-16	cloudy, frequent rain
4	55	64	29-18	morning rain, cloudy at times
5	54	65	29-18	some scattered clouds
6	63	69	29-19	mostly clear
7	53	68	30- 3	clear
8	51	65	30- 1	clear
9	50	65	30- 0	clear
10	61	68	29-17	cloudy in general, some light rain
11	55	56	29-16	cloudy, rainy, windy
12	52	59	29-17	mostly clear
13	49	66	29-19	rather cloudy
14	52	70	30- 6	cloudy, evening some light rain
15	55	60	30- 5	clear
16	53	65	30- 3	cloudy at times, evening some light rain
17	57	68	30- 1	cloudy
18	58	70	29-19	morning foggy, then clear
19	54	69	29-19	ditto ditto
20	53	67	30- 0	ditto rather cloudy
21	59	66	30- 0	ditto ditto in general
22	58	61	29-19	cloudy, heavy rain, thunder and lightning
23	51	59	29-17	cloudy, some rain, thunder, evening clear
24	49	64	29-19	morning cloudy, mostly clear
25	56	68	30- 0	morning hazy, then clear
26	57	68	30- 0	clear
27	54	69	29-18	mostly clear
28	59	67	29-18	clear
29	56	68	29-18	cloudy at times, evening rainy
30	62	71	29-17	morning cloudy, then clear.

The average degrees of Temperature as noted at 8 o'clock in the morning, are 56 40-100ths; these of the corresponding month in the year 1809, were 56 76-100ths; in 1808, 45 80-100ths; in 1807, 48 27-100ths; in 1806, 54 52-100ths; in 1805, 56-100ths; and in 1804, 56 32-100ths.

The quantity of Rain fallen this month is equal to 2 inches 66-100ths; that of the corresponding month in the year 1809, was 4 inches 16-100ths; in 1808, 4 inches 36-100ths; in 1807, 3 inches 69-100ths; in 1806, 1 inch 81-100ths; in 1805, 1 inch 59-100ths; and in 1804, 28-100ths.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for October 1810. By W. CARY, Strand.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For OCTOBER, 1810.

Mr. URBAN, *York, Aug. 13.*

YORK deservedly ranks as the second City in England; yet it is not the mere established title to be so called, but the association of ideas, and the impressions which its own features create; that ratify the justice of the claim, and would stamp it with the appellation, even did no legal right exist for it. But, alas! Mr. Urban, the ravages of the grand destroyer are planting the deep furrows of age on many parts of its venerable countenance; and I fear that some of its features are vanishing away for ever.

I have indulged myself with a Ramble on a portion of the Walls of the City, formerly more agreeable, when more safe, from North-street Postern, nearly to Skeldergate Postern; but I am sorry to say, that there are interruptions in the course of it, which take much from the pleasure of the walk, and which, I think, might be remedied. It is not to be expected that these decaying fabricks should now be renewed; yet I should think, that the contemplation of the majestic ruins might, at no very considerable expence, be rendered easy and secure, and that the walk along the ramparts might be maintained, although the battlements themselves should be entirely given up to the silent encroachments of Time; and, certainly, the interest of the scene would be in no degree diminished, if these mouldering remnants, and the sombrous feelings of the Antiquary who contemplates them, should occasionally be irradiated by the bright beams that dart from blushing Beauty's lustrous eyes. But there are surmises afloat, unfounded ones I hope, that it is not Time alone that hurls down the massy fragments; but that more daring depredation, if not permitted, is at least overlooked: and notions are entertained, that the walls themselves

are but a cumbrous deformity, prejudicial to the health of the City, and that more useful edifices might be erected on their sites! So might the hallowed melancholy of St. Mary's Abbey-precincts be invaded; so might Clifford's Tower be leveled with the dust; and all that reminds us of the magnificence of antient York, remain only in the beautiful delineations of Mr. Halfpenny. It is not for a Stranger to behold or understand the springs which move the conduct of those in whom local administration resides; he can but reason from what he sees, and from the feelings which those views excite; but if it be only *taste*, whether good or bad, that is busy on the occasion, he may then be allowed to express his own sentiments, and to confess, that he is rather at a loss to conceive how a circumvallation, which in his idea operates as a barrier against the accumulation of buildings, can be accounted not salutary; and he may be permitted to ask, whether, as the closeness of the streets cannot be universally remedied, it is not counterbalanced by the possession of elevations, commanding the most interesting scenery, and whereon, could we certify the roads in order, the inhabitants might walk delighted, and enjoy the freshness of the reviving breeze. O that some sylphid zephyr would on its silken pinions, in language soft as the wings that bore it, language that could neither irritate nor offend, convey the sorrows and regrets of Antiquity to those who ought to be the guardians, not the destroyers of these antique piles; and could convince them, that, though unseen, the frowning forms of their forefathers, caparisoned in all their grim attire of war, stalk terrible along the ramparts of their old defences, ascend their lofty towers, look down with mingled anger and concern, and in their

their hands raise high those formidable weapons, which they are still not permitted to let fall on their forgetful sons; yet those sons might hear their sighs, which float hollow on the winds that murmur round the battlements, and their groans, which mix with the tempest, and swell the sullen horrors of the storm. O that they would hear them! O that they would be persuaded, that, although out of

an only address their
le by the same title,
consequence of their
ifferent description to
tropolis; and that, if
ntain its real reputa-
nd City of the king-

dom, they would, as much as possible, preserve the vestiges of former times, and not suffer its Antiquity to be no more.

To absolute necessity, London has yielded much of its primæval grandeur; to absolute necessity, Ouse-bridge must also yield. An air of modernised importance will necessarily characterise the seat of modern Empire. But this necessity is indigenuous to the Metropolis; it extends not hither; and the air of grandeur which proudly tells us THIS IS YORK, is the grandeur of ages long ago; of times, that we are convinced have been, by the substantial memorials which croud upon the sight; yet how well modern improvement, when judiciously introduced, will harmonize with antient interest, let the New Walk, that modern glory of the City, testify and confirm. York will ever preserve the pride and boast, how justly merited! of its unequalled Cathedral; but deprive it of all other remains of what it has been, and though it will possess an object which cannot be viewed without the highest admiration; yet it would then be viewed alone, and the association of ideas, perpetually recurring to us wherever we turn our eyes in this venerable City, and which so greatly adds to the contemplation of the Master itself, would then be wanting to complete the pleasing picture; and for myself I must own, that without this unavoidable association, I could not have felt the same interest in the Procession of the Judges into York, a Procession on which, while passing through this antient City, the mind could simply

rest and expatiate: I could not with the same ardour have accompanied it to the Castle; nor with the same emotions have contemplated those Judges' commission by His Majesty to dispense justice, and maintain order in his provinces; nor with the same lively impression have marked the subsequent transmission of those Judges from the Coach of the Sheriff of the County, to the Coach of the Sheriffs of the City; thus evincing, by a speaking form, the sensibility of Jurisdiction, and appealing palpably to the surrounding multitude; many of whom, perhaps, might not be able to discuss the nature of their sensations, but all of whom could feel them to be just, and that something had been presented to them of an importance beyond the visible perception of the ceremony. Nor without this imposing association of ideas could I have experienced sentiments so sublimed, when, on the following Sunday, I attended in the Temple of the Lord, in such a Temple! to hear that Liturgy accompanied with all its Cathedral magnificence, which, whether thus presented to us in choral sublimity, or sanctified by the unadorned simplicity of the pious Pastor of the Village Church, is always interesting, and can always reach the heart; but, in this place, it was grateful to hear the Commandments of Heaven delivered from the High Altar, as of old by Moses from the Holy Mountain, and to listen to the soft melody of responsive supplication, floating among the grand enrichments of this amazing edifice, and ascending, we trust, above its walls, to mix with the Hymn of Praise chanted by Cherubim and Seraphim beyond the skies. It was grateful to have the fervour of emotion afterwards brought down to earth and earth's concerns, by a judicious, practical, and impressive discourse, presenting the grand outlines of a picture, which it was the duty of the mind to fill up, and delivered with that plainness which was suitable to the place and the occasion; and which, in my mind at least, and if I may judge from the attention with which it was received, could not, in the opinions of numbers, have been heightened, had it been attempted to have been set off by the unappropriate aid of forensic energy.

or the still more inadmissible accompaniment of dramatic effervescence. These graces of Oratory, in their proper places, please and interest; and the want of them there is felt: but I think they should not be transplanted into the Pulpit, from whence should proceed the sacred directions of Truth, in language plain, but energetic; in manner impressive, but not fantastic. Sermons are to speak to the heart, not to the eye; for it is to be hoped, that we do not, and certainly we should not, go to Church with our minds so totally unprepared for the occasion, that there, as it were, we are *now* to receive a *new* Commandment, and to have the Proposition maintained, and the conviction enforced upon us, by all the arguments and auxiliaries which the tongue and the arm united can press into its service: and it was grateful to be finally dismissed with the Archbishop's Benediction from those sacred walls, within which, along with the humble, had been assembled together for social worship, those exalted characters whom the Constitution had placed in stations which will always secure to them respect; but on whose own conduct alone it depends to unite with it the nobler sentiments of reverence: nor could I leave this Sanctuary without the felicities of Britain rising to the mind, and prompting the Prayer and the Hope, That a merciful Providence will still preserve us; that Piety and Penitence may walk hand in hand amongst us; that Peace may be within our walls, and Plenteousness within our palaces: so that we may be ever able to repeat with the Preacher, and that even our Enemies may see it, and say, Happy are the People that are in such a case; yea, Blessed are the People who have the Lord for their God!

Yours, &c.

W.

ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION.

No. CXLIX.

POINTED STYLE, &c.

(continued.)

IN studying the nave of Winchester Cathedral, erected by Bishop Wykeham in the reign of Edward III. a striking peculiarity in the windows is visible; the form of the head, or arch to them, is a segment of a Pointed arch, while a regular triangular proportioned Pointed arch, containing

the tracery, is, as it were, stuck within it. This kind of window-construction is certainly an original thought of Wykeham's, although we find numerous instances of the arches to the entrances of castles done at this period with a segment of a Pointed arch only. Thus much by way of observation in this place; proceed we, therefore, on our regular course in the illustration of the Rise and Progress of Architecture among us.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHAPEL, Westminster; date, 1330. In this building, every trial of the arts of Architecture and Painting is brought to the utmost stretch of human ability; and while our wonder is excited at those who wrought its completion, our disgust is at the same time raised against the savage hands that, since the Dissolution, have either mutilated its divine attractions, or hoarded up the beautiful relicks still in being, with common wainscoting, from the public eye. It is from that laudable publication by the Society of Antiquaries of this Chapel, in plans, elevations, and sections, that we are enabled at this time to entertain any idea of its original glorious state, to which we refer.

West Front. The portion left of the elevation, consists of the porch. The pediments over the arches to the compartments of the screen before it, indicate a gentle sweep; leaving, in a certain degree, the pyramidal line, so conspicuous in the examples spoken of at this period of the art.

East Front*. The East window presents a kneed outline; and as all vestiges of the tracery is gone, some doubt must be conceived in what way its head was filled in; yet by examining the interiors of the side windows of the crypt (they remaining perfect, each having this kneed outline and accordant tracery) some hints perhaps may be derived, necessary to assist the mind in this respect. Be this as it may.

Interior of the Chapel. The piers between the windows are made out with clusters of delicate columns, studded over with small enriched pateras. Similar columns are disposed in the dados to the windows; they

* This front has been lately modernised. See our Survey, vol. LXXVII. p. 532.

were certainly once continued upwards, so as to constitute the mullions; but the openings to the windows are now wholly curtailed of such dividing particulars, and the consequent tracery. Pateras are introduced likewise on the architraves, both to the arches of the windows, and to that of the entablature. These pateras, thus introduced, are peculiar to this Chapel, as are the infinity of minute ornaments, laid on every moulding throughout the design. From the nature of the entablature, running in a direct line above the windows, on each side the building, it is very certain, that there never were any groins intended to complete the same; but some open timber-wrought roof, correspondent to the general contour of the main work. Those spaces, left untoolled by the Mason, or Sculptor, are penciled upon by the Painter, in armorial, ornamental, historical, and scriptural subjects. In fact, this last artist has not left the smallest moulding or foliage untouched; as they are either filled in with various tints, or overlaid by gilding, which must have produced, upon the whole, the most sublime and gorgeous scene that ever adorned this kingdom.

Pointed Style of Architecture from the reign of Edward III. to the reign of Henry VI.

WESTMINSTER HALL. This structure, excepting the dados on its sides, East and West, (these parts of the walls are the remains of the Hall of William II.) is allowed to have been erected in the reign of Richard II. The West Front, although it carries on in some respects the splendour of the Edwardian æra, evinces many departures therefrom. The tracery to the windows, more immediately the great centre window, is purely architectural, without ornamental or foliaged ideas introduced thereon, as before practised. The height of the mullions divided by transoms of mouldings and compartments, and the tracery run into various compartmented forms likewise. The heads of the niches bear octangular canopies, with square, instead of pyramidal terminations; and on each side the openings of the niches are small clusters of buttresses. In those parts where any thing like a pyramidal idea is retained, it takes the sweeping direction. In regard to the clustering of the co-

lunas, they bear but little change. In the mouldings, some novelty is brought forward, in the many squares or fillets, mixed with the hollows and rounds; and in the foliages a more minute, and less conspicuous boldness of leafing occurs. The arches to the windows in the side walls give, at their springings, certain degrees of a circle struck from the necessary centre, from whence the Pointed arch itself is extended to the required height, forming a new species of Pointed arch, struck from four centres. Here a remarkable deviation from the true geometric or triangular proportioned arch appears, and which conception in the succeeding reigns was carried still farther, by taking more of the circular and less of the extending sweep: Thus this kind of Pointed arch continued to depress or flatten itself, until at last the heads of the windows fell to a mere straight, or horizontal line.

The great feature in the interior of this august erection is, the open-worked timber roof, once professionally called one of the wonders of the world; and I hope there are still those, whose feelings can give way to something like enthusiastic praise. I bear *my weakness* in this sort, if it is a weakness, and own, that ever as I comment on its surprising framing, draw from its geometric composure, its all enduring, resisting powers; some new attraction, or some new stroke of art, still presents itself to my admiring view. I shall here presume to lay down its geometric principle.

The stone walls on the sides of the Hall, from which the several divisions of the wood framing take their rise, is done nearly into two equal heights, in the dado and window lines. On the top of the walls, or window lines, (speaking of one half of the framing) the first, or principal rafter, springs pyramidally to its pitch or apex, in the centre of the roof; the second rafter springs from consoles on the top of the dado line, in one prodigious regular Pointed arch. From the top of the window line is laid, horizontally, a flying joist to a given length, supported by a second pointed rafter, rising from the above console. This arched rafter, with the horizontal joist, support a third pointed rafter, meeting in the centre, and uniting itself with the

the

the first arched rafter. These conjunctions act in the most satisfactory manner to support a second horizontal joint, bringing the whole of the connecting mediums near the summit of the first exterior, or pyramidal rafter. The voids within the several rafters and joints are filled in with perforated compartments, curiously contrived as perpendicular supports to the whole mass of framing. Viewing narrowly the properties of the roof, for the express purpose of illustrating this paper, I found that since my first drawing its parts, some fourteen years past, the greater portion of the perforated compartments have been destroyed. Surely this deserves reprehension; not alone as a pleasing decoration is lost, but, what is of greater importance, much of the collateral strength of the roof itself done away, and rendered less able to resist the push of Time than heretofore.

In direct opposition to those opinions gone before me, I maintain the addition of stone work to the interior of the dado walls, and octangular pilasters, run up about thirty years ago, are not of that distinct use, by way of support to the roof, as then supposed; but an useless and irrelevant waste of material and masonry, and disfiguring the symmetry of the whole design. I argue thus: The side walls are kept from falling out by the vast buttresses externally set against them; and from falling inwards, by the pressure of the timbers themselves, right and left. Therefore, while common attention by way of repair is paid to the real state of the walls and timbers, more than to patch and restore them with perishable materials (as is seen on the East external wall) little fear can be entertained for the safety of a pile, which may be confidently asserted, is (reviving the old designation) one of the professional "Wonders of the World."

GUILD-HALL, London. Another work erected about the date of the preceding Hall, and, if History did not, its great similitude of style would confirm the same; notwithstanding many of the decorations must have been executed subsequent to the other, as they are of a much later turn, and seem to have led the way to those decided features, which, in process of time, became general,

and in constant practice, until the art itself was lost in the universal change wrought in men and things in the sixteenth century. Turning with contempt from the innovations, both external and internal, such as the ceiling by Sir Christopher Wren, the South porch by a living Artist, and the metamorphosis of the charming compartmented division for the setting up of monuments, &c. &c.; let it be observed, that the arches of the door-ways and windows (in general) shew the new conjunctive sweep, as premised in the Westminster Hall Survey; and in one instance, the East door-way to the crypt, the arch is flattened to that extreme, as almost to mark at once the total extinction of the form. But this expedient, at this state of the art now under notice, was rare; and we may conclude the idea did not at its first dawn meet with the approbation of professional men, but was left to take its course,

until, as a masterpiece of conjunctive window Hall, is in vance the decorative Civic m with his Royal little to we pursue the Fir letter? gigantic us to give in favour therefore with re that its extraordinary performance of the kind, but the earliest in point of workmanship that we have now remaining. May admiration still continue to be paid to its stupendous construction, notwithstanding Sir C. Wren, in the *Parentalia*, calls the builders of this roof, "senseless artificers!"

AN ARCHITECT.

(To be continued.)

* * * The View of the West Front of LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL, promised in vol. LXXX. p. 50, as a companion to that of York, vol. LXXIX. p. 700, will be given in the Magazine for next month.

MRS.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL kept at Clapton, in Hackney, from the 21st of September to the 6th of October, 1810.

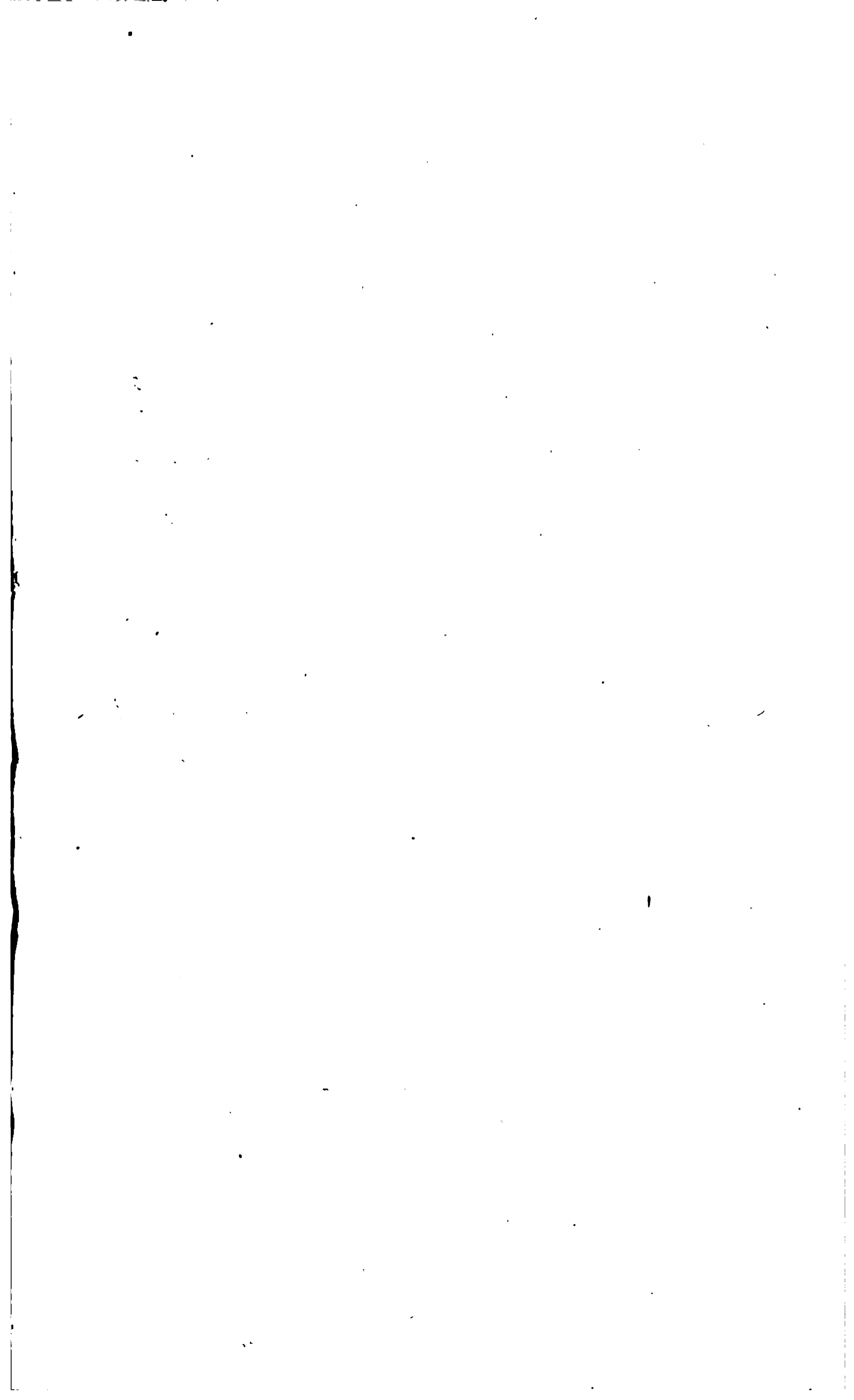
Day of Month.	Thermometer.		Barometer.		Wind.	Weather, &c.
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.		
Sept. 21	71	53	30.13	30.10	W.—S.	misty—fair—misty
22	70	49	30.08	29.97	S. S. E.	foggy and calm—fair
23	62	51	30.03	29.95	S.	clear—showers—clear
24	67	56	30.19	30.10	N.—N.E.	clear—clouded and windy
25	71	52	30.20	30.14	N. N. E.	clouded—very clear
26	69	47	30.14	30.10	E.	clear
27	69	47	30.05	29.95	E.—S. E.	misty—clear and clouds
28	68	45	30.05	29.96	S.—S.W.	fog—fair
29	66	56	30.10	30.06	SE—SW	foggy—fair—cloudy
30	69	59	30.12	30.03	SE—SW.	clouds—fair—cloudy
Oct. 1	66	45	30.28	30.20	S E.—E.	clouded—clear
2	65	45	30.30	30.29	N.—E.	misty—clear
3	65	47	30.30	30.29	N.—E.	clear
4	66	45	30.30	30.28	N.—S.E.	clear
5	65	47	30.20	30.01	N.—S.E.	clear
6	60½	45	29.98	29.96	S.W.	foggy—fair—foggy
7	64	46	30.00	30.00	S.E.—S.W.	foggy—fair—foggy

OBSERVATIONS.

- Sept. 21. Some *Cirro-cumuli* appeared about 5 p. m. : the evening became misty.
22. A great disturbance of the Electric state of the atmosphere was conspicuous this day. A fog covered the ground at sun-rise ; about noon it was become clear, when I observed *Cirri* spread about at a great altitude : these were succeeded by *Cirro-strati*, *Cirro-cumuli*, and *Cumuli* of various appearances ; some large and lowering, others loose dark-coloured fleeces, floating in a lower region. Towards evening the wind rose, and barometer fell ; but the night turned out calm and clear, and summer lightning prevailed.
23. Several modification of cloud in the sky during day. Clear night, and summer lightning.
25. Overcast at sun-rise ; very clear day afterwards ; falling stars observed at night. Stars shine very bright.
26. Clear day, and rather windy in the middle ; calm clear night. Small meteors observed.
27. *Cirro-stratus* prevails during the day, disposed in beds of small aggregates, extending in arcs across the zenith. Clear night ; small meteors, called falling stars, frequent.
28. Small meteors observed at night.
29. Foggy at sun-rise. After it cleared off, I observed the modification of *Cirro-stratus* dispersed about in the atmosphere ; in some places in thin films, in others in rows of small spots. *Cirro-cumulus* also appeared. Loose flocks of dark reddish *Cumulus* floating beneath in a lower region. At sun-set a very highly coloured *Cirro-stratus*, on an almost golden sky, gave the Western horizon a very beautiful appearance. Rain came on during the night.
30. Pleasant day after the rain ; *Cirrus* and *Cirro-stratus* prevail. The Western sky appeared deep red after sun-set.
- Oct. 1. At night the stars' light suddenly diminished, and a lucid' Burr (not a Halo) was observed round Jupiter.
2. Electric state of the atmosphere very much disturbed ; various modifications of cloud prevail. A breeze rose from E. at 10 a. m. Clouds highly coloured at sun-set.
3. Clear day ; only *Cumuli* passed over with the wind.
5. *Cirri* and *Cirro-strati* observed.
6. *Cirro-cumuli* ; heat increasing.
- Clapton, Oct. 22, 1810.

THOMAS FORSTER.

Mr.



Mr. URBAN, *Shrewsbury, Aug. 13.*
LILLO's celebrated Tragedy of *George Barnwell* having by some been imputed to fiction, and by others to an event said to have happened at Camberwell; and the whole still remaining in apparent obscurity; the following observations, which arose from visiting a place near Ludlow in Shropshire, may be deemed worthy of notice by the curious. The place alluded to is called *Hucks Barn*, a short mile from Ludlow, on the Leominster road, which is said to have been the residence of the Uncle of George Barnwell; and a plot of land near it still bears the appellation of *Barnwell's-green*, so named from his waiting there to rob his uncle, as he returned from Leominster fair; near to this green is a wood, or thicket, in which he perpetrated the horrid deed. The following extract from the old ballad will farther corroborate the fact of its being at or near Ludlow:

"Nay, I an uncle have;
 At Ludlow he doth dwell:
 He is a grazier, which in wealth
 -Doth all the rest excell*,"

The Uncle might reside in Ludlow, and keep the house and land in his possession at Hucks Barn for the convenience of keeping cattle, and as an occasional residence, which is the case with the present possessor. The house is likewise a pretty clear index to the ballad, it being, according to its general appearance, of the time of King James I. From the above observations it seems evident, that the Play was founded on a sad catastrophe that really happened at this place. Thinking a view of the house, in which the unfortunate Uncle of the infatuated Barnwell occasionally resided, would be worth preserving in Mr. Urban's Museum, I have enclosed one taken at the time I visited the place, July 2, 1805. (See *Plate I.*)
 D. PARKES.

Mr. URBAN, *Shrewsbury, Aug. 14.*
AS you have recorded, and given delineations of many trees, remarkable for size, or some history attached to them, I am induced to send you a drawing of *The Shelton*

Oak (See *Plate I.*) not more remarkable for its size, than its traditional history.

Mr. Gough, in his edition of Camden's *Britannia*, introduces the following notice of it:

"About a mile and a half from Shrewsbury, where the Pool road diverges from that which leads to Oswestry, there stands an antient decayed Oak. There is a tradition that Owen Glendwr ascended this tree to reconnoitre; and finding that the King was in great force, and that the Earl of Northumberland had not joined his son Hotspur, he fell back to Oswestry, and, immediately after the battle of Shrewsbury, retreated precipitately to Wales."

This tree is now in a complete state of decay, and hollow, even the larger ramifications. It is visited by many people, from the above tradition. A gentleman whom I accompanied was so charmed with the old tree, that he gave it the name of *Owen Glendwr's Observatory*, and wrote the annexed inscription for a brass plate to be fixed to the tree:

"On July xxii,
 A. D. Mccccliii.

OWEN GLYNDWR,
 ascended this Tree to reconnoitre,
 on his march to Shrewsbury,
 to join the daring Hotspur
 against King Henry IV.;
 but, finding his friends were defeated,
 returned from this spot
 into Wales."

The following are the dimensions of the Shelton Oak:

	Ft, in,
Girt at bottom, close to the ground	44 3
Ditto, 5 feet from the ground	25 1
Ditto, 8 feet ditto	27 4
The height of the tree to A.	41 0

Within the hollow of the tree, at the bottom, there is sufficient room for at least half a dozen to take a snug dinner; and he, whose signature follows, would have no objection to make one of the party, and drink to the memory of Owen Glyndwr.

Yours, &c. D. PARKES.

Mr. URBAN, *Harwich, Aug. 17.*
AS you have done me the honour of recording the various epitaphs, &c. transmitted from this place, I enclose several Inscriptions transcribed from Monuments lately erected

* See Percy's "Reliques of Antient Poetry," vol. III. p. 260.

erected in the Chapel of St. Nicholas here.

Yourt, &c. R. R. BARNES.

On a Mural Monument at the East end of the Chancel :

1.
 " Sacred to the memory of
 Thomas, eldest son of
 Captain Samuel and Harriett Bridge,
 of the 95th Rifle regiment.
 Born Dec. 13, 1799;
 died March 12, 1809.

" Ah! what avails the fragrance of the
 rose, [stows,
 Or beauteous tints which harmony be-
 Which ends and blossoms in one transient
 day,

And ere maturity which pines away ?
 How dark the aspect of its native ground ;
 Dull and insipid ev'ry plant around !
 Such was thy fate, my child ;—thy lovely
 form,

Too fair to encounter dire Diseases' storm,
 Liv'd to excite an anxious father's love,
 And died to be his advocate above.

He hails thy friendly short-liv'd mission
 here,

And marks his gratitude with sorrow's tear.
 Thy intercession prays, when death shall
 come,

To mix with thine his ashes in the tomb,
 The wretched parent may regain his son,
 And rest in conscious love 'till time is done.

" S. B."

On an elegant Mural Monument at
 the South side of the Chancel.

2.

" Sacred to the memory of Philip Deane,
 late Commander of His Majesty's Packet
 King George, and one of the Capital Bur-
 gesses of this Borough ; who died 29th
 April, 1806, in the 53d year of his age.

" Also of his son Philip Deane, who suc-
 ceeded him in the Command of the Packet.
 He was detained at Helvoetsluys at the
 Commencement of Hostilities in 1803, and
 marched as Prisoner of War to Verdun
 in France, where he died on the 5th Sept.
 1807, aged 32 years, universally regretted
 by all his unfortunate fellow-sufferers, to
 whom his urbanity of manners, and good-
 ness of heart, had rendered him deservedly
 dear."

On a Mural Monument at the North
 side of the Chancel.

3.

" Sacred to the memory of Charles Cox,
 esq. late Agent to His Majesty's Packets
 on this Station. He departed this life the
 7th April, 1808, aged 76 years.

" In the family vault near the North
 door of this Chapel, are interred with him,
 his son Charles Cox, who died at the age
 of five years ; and two infant grand-child-
 ren, Charles and Mary-Anne, son and
 daughter of Anthony and Mary-Anne Cox."

The mother, as also a brother and
 sister, of Sir Philip Stephens (see vol.
 LXXIX. p. 1284) were buried at this
 place, as appears by the following In-
 scription upon a neat Altar Tomb,
 surrounded by light iron palisades,
 at the Southern part of the Church-
 yard :

" Here lieth interred the body of Ellis
 Stephens, widow of Nathaniel Stephens,
 Clerk, who died 18th August, 1762, aged
 75 years.

" Also Tyringham Stephens, esq. (one
 of the Commissioners for victualling His
 Majesty's Navy) their son, who died 16th
 February, 1768, aged 53 years.

" Also Grace Stephens, spinster, their
 daughter, who died 14th March, 1783,
 aged 65 years."

The following List of Benefactions
 is transcribed from a board over the
 South door of the Chapel :

" Benefactions to the poor of y^e parish,
 1667. Mrs. Offley by her will. £. s.

gave to the Poor of Harwich
 for ever, out of the rents of
 the Unicorn Inn in Holbourn,
 an annuity of.... 2 10

1717. Mr. John Rolfe by his
 will gave the sum of £50.
 the interest thereof to be for
 ever applyed yearly towards
 the Education of Two Poor
 Children..... 50 0

1727. Mr. Dan. Smyth, sen.
 by his will gave the sum of
 £60. the interest thereof to be
 for ever applyed yearly towards
 the Education of Three Poor
 Children..... 60 0

1730. Mr. William Godfrey
 by his will gave the sum of
 £25. the interest thereof to be
 for ever applyed yearly towards
 the Education of One Poor
 Child..... 25 0

Mrs. Mary Wiseman, by her will
 dated Jan. 3, 1758, bequeathed £30.
 capital part of her joynt stock in the
 Old S. S. Annuities, the annual in-
 terest to be equally distributed be-
 tween 24 Poor Widows of this Parish."

And on another board directly op-
 posite to the above,

" Henry Bickerton, }
 Giles Baker, } Church wardens.

This Chapel

was repaired An.Dom. 1712-13.

The Charges amounting to £350.

Benefactions :

Sir Thomas Davall, knt. late Bur-
 gess in Parliament..... 50
 Sir

Sir Philip Parker, bart. Burgess
of Parliament for this Corpora-
tion..... £.105
And other Benefactions.*

The steeple of this Chapel †, in consequence of its being, at a late survey, pronounced, in a decayed and dangerous state; was taken down, nearly in a level with the Dials, in March last; and at a meeting, lately convened to take the subject of rebuilding it into consideration, it was resolved, † that, in place of re-erecting it in its original form, the part which still remains should have a parapet raised round its sides, and be roofed over; in consequence of which, only three of the six bells that formerly hung in the tower, are now to be re-hung; and therefore, as long as this steeple (the spire lately on which, from time immemorial to the period of its being demolished in March last, has tended "to guide the skilful mariner through his devious course") continues in that state, we shall be deprived of their melodious sound on all national rejoicings, as well as at every other time of public festivity.

These bells are all modern, bearing the date 1752, with the founder's name (Thomas Gardiner of Sudbury), together with the names of the then Churchwardens. On one of them is the following lines:

"Tho. Gardiner ded us cast,
Will sing his praise to the last.
1752."

Since writing the above, a neat Mural Monument has been erected on the South side of the Chancel, to the memory of Lieut.-Col. Donaldson, of the 1st regiment of foot-guards, who fell a victim to the fatigues he underwent on the Expedition to Walcheren.

"To the memory of
Lieutenant-Colonel
Gordon Graham Donaldson,
of the first regiment of foot guards,
this Monument is erected
by direction of his brother-officers,
as a testimony of their esteem.
He died, most sincerely regretted,
on the 7th of September, 1809,
on his return from the Scheldt,
in the 34th year of his age."

Henry Westmacott, London.

Yours, &c. R. R. B.

* See a View of this Chapel in *Gent. Mag.* vol. LXXVI. p. 402.

† This Resolution is now carrying into execution.

Mr. URBAN, August 28.

YOUR Correspondent D. H. in his description of Hornsey Church, p. 17, mentions "two angels holding shields, with the see of Canterbury; impaling, Gules, three Escalops, with a Goat's head, above a fess Or;" which he takes to be the armorial bearings of William Warham, Bishop of London, and Archbishop of Canterbury; and, although not blazoned in the most correct manner, are evidently intended for the arms of that Prelate. But in the Plate annexed to that article there is a remarkable difference: the first angel supporting a shield, containing the see of Canterbury, impaled with a field lozengé (that being the nearest guess I can make); and the second, the see of London, impaling three Escalops, on a Chief a Mullet. The contradiction of the print and description being so great, I would be glad to be informed which is to be referred to, as most resembling

* * * We shall be obliged to this gentleman for the Drawing he mentions.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 10.

ALLOW me the liberty of correcting a small error in the description of Rivalx Abbey, given in your vol. LXXX. p. 602. After specifying the dimensions of the Nave and Choir, which shew them to be of unequal lengths, it is added, "the Transept and Tower form, therefore, an exact cross in the centre of the building;" whereas the figures in the statement demonstrate the contrary. The fact is, that, being unacquainted with the exact size of the building, I mentioned in that account, as a matter of conjecture, the above two parts to be of the same length, and drew the inference accordingly as to the Transept; but Mr. Buckler kindly supplied the dimensions after the paper had passed into your hands, which occasioned the contradiction alluded to.

to. I am glad thus to acknowledge my obligations to him for this valuable addition, as well as for his pointing out in the account some Anglo-Norman remains in the Transept, which had escaped my attention. And I may well congratulate the publick on the excellent illustrations which have appeared in his Engravings of our Cathedrals and Monastic Buildings, amongst which, that of Rivalx ranks as a very interesting one.

Yours, &c. AN OBSERVER.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug. 31.*

A CONSTANT Reader, p. 14, has expressed himself very unhand- somely when speaking of the Prece- dence of Military men. He seems to forget that the greater part of the Colonels in the Army, and Post Cap- tains of the Navy, are the sons and relatives of the most noble and re- spectable families of the United King- dom. When he tauntingly speaks of the sons of tailors and stone-masons, &c. &c. attaining that rank, so far am I from under-rating the preten- sions of these gentlemen, that I con- sider them in the first class of subjects, and infinitely more honourable in their pursuits and claims, than one hundred generations of Country Squires, even though they had dis- played a coach and four at every County Election for the greater part of that period. It appears to me very rational and just, that a Captain of the Navy, or a Colonel in the Army, should have considerable rank in that State in whose defence he exposes his life in every quarter of the Globe, and to whom is entrusted the charge of a ship or a fort, and the constant super- intending management of a thousand of our fellow countrymen.

When the active worth and weighty responsibility attached to these gen- tlemen is duly considered, it is very possible that the publick will allow them the Precedence of the Hidalgo breed of mere Country Squires, whose greatest exertion has most probably been in promoting a Turnpike Bill; or a florid display of Elocution at a Parish Vestry. As Honours are, ge- nerally speaking, the only rewards of Military men, Country Squires may allow them undisturbed possession, and quietly doze away their lives in their imagined consequence; because, forsooth, they have neither had the

exertion or talent of venturing from home, or increasing their patrimony in a series of ages.

I write this, Mr. Urban, in a hurry, being at this moment unable to refer to books; but, as Heraldry has occa- sionally formed a part of my reading, I am almost certain that, in Guillim's Display, he gives to Colonels the Precedence of simple Knights; but what matters his authority, or Black- stone's, or any other? for your Cor- respondent, the "Constant Reader," has candidly confessed he will not allow of any opinion that does not coincide with his own. As for Here- ditary worth, in despite of ten mil- lions of quotations, daily instances occur of the woeful degeneracy of families; nor do I know a more exe- crable wretch than he, who, born with every advantage of family and wealth, cannot preserve his fame and respec- tability; nor a more contemptible man than he who piques himself on his consequence, because he possesses what belonged to his family ten cen- turies ago: it is at best but a negative qualification, if unattended with ac- tive worth.

MILES TRIM.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept. 13.*

THE following notices of the fa- mily of Browne, and their mar- riages, previous and subsequent to their settlement in Ireland, will, I trust, prove interesting to some of your Readers, extracted from an an- cient book of pedigrees in my pos- session, Dugdale, Camden, and others.

The first person of much note of this family, which has been long settled in England, though now extinct in this country, was Anthony, who, in the reign of Queen Mary, was created an English Peer by the title of Vis- count Montacute, or Montague; he was commissioned by Parliament to go on an Embassy to the Pope, in order to reduce this realm to an union with the Church of Rome; and in the 2d of Elizabeth, his Lord- ship, and the Earl of Shrewsbury, were the only Peers who voted against the abolition of the Pope's Supremacy. He married twice; first, Jane, daugh. of the Earl of Sussex; and had Anthony, his son and heir, and a daughter Mary, married to Henry Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton; next to Sir Thomas Heneage; and thirdly, to Sir Wil- liam Hervey, created afterwards Lord
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Ross in Ireland. The Viscount's second wife was Magdalen, daughter of William Lord Dacres, and had three sons, one of whom I conceive to have been the founder of the Irish branch (of which I shall presently speak); and also three daughters; of whom Elizabeth married Sir Robert, afterwards Lord Dormer; Mabel, married to Sir Stephen Cassan (*temp. Eliz.*); and Jane. Anthony, eldest son by the first wife, never succeeded to the Peerage, having died *vitâ patris*; but, marrying the daughter of Sir William Dormer, was succeeded by his eldest son, another Anthony, who became second Viscount, and married Lady Jane Sackville, daughter of Thomas, Earl of Dorset, and dying 1629, left issue by her, Francis, his son and heir, and six daughters; 1. Mary, married William Lord St. John of Basing (son and heir of William Marquis of Winchester), and afterwards to William, second son of Thomas Lord Arundel of Wardour; 2. Catharine, married to William Tyrwhit, esq.; 3 and 4. Anne and Lucy, both nuns; 5. Frances; 6. Mary, married to Robert Petre, afterwards Lord Petre. Francis above named, 3d Viscount, married Lady Elizabeth Paulet, 4th daughter of Henry, Marquis of Winchester, and had Francis, his son and successor; Henry, who afterwards succeeded to the title; and Elizabeth, married Christopher Roper, Lord Teynham. Francis became 4th Viscount in 1682, and married Lady Mary Herbert, daughter of William Marquis of Powis, widow of Henry Molineux [eldest son of Caril Viscount Molineux, of Maryborough, Queen's County, Ireland] but died *sine prole*. His next brother, Henry as above, then became 5th Viscount, and had one son, who died in his minority, and six daughters. The last Lord was living at the end of the reign of William and Mary. The honours, therefore, have been considered as extinct; but this has been clearly shewn to be altogether a misconception: for the line from the 2d Viscount hath been to this day carried on by several noble and respectable families of Ireland, which I shall specify; consequently, there can be no fear of the issue male failing, and the title must be ranked as dormant.

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by a reference to his history, either in verse or prose; always excepting the imaginations of Blind Harry, who, as Dalrymple observes, "either knew not history, or meant to falsify it."

"Beads of fear" is a novel phrase; and, except I am taught by some one who is a better judge than I, to approve the expression, I should say, that the mere property of novelty did not justify it, or exempt it from the charge of affectation, and far-strained imagery.

Canto II. St. xviii. Wallace represents his "scarf" as the "gift of love," which he therefore, it seems, thought an unfit attendant on the rough conflicts of a Hero, as he says,

"I would not be found in my country's
wreck

With a love-knot twin'd around my neck."

But what I wish to know is, where a scarf is worn? The second line of the couplet gives the idea that it is tied round the throat; which I should have thought erroneous.

In one of the Poems in Campbell's last publication, I first met with the word "pibroch," or "pibrach" as he calls it, and imagined it was some plaintive instrument: it occurs in Scott's "Lady of the Lake," to which I cannot at this moment refer, but the general impression of its nature remained the same. In "Wallace" it occurs twice; in Canto I. and II.

"Hark to the pibroch's battle-sound;"

And

"When the merry harp and the pibroch
rung."

In which of these opposite senses, of awe and jollity, is the pibroch used with propriety; or is it an unfeeling instrument, that obeys the hand or breath of the master to any tune, itself "indifferent whether grief or joy?"

Canto II. St. xxviii. begins; "Who is it that rides thro' the night so fast?" Did the Author purposely omit to mark this as a quotation? "The Erl King," in a Collection of Tales by Lewis, commences, "Who is it that rides o'er the forest so fast?"

From the same Stanzas I copy the following lines, unconscious of injuring the sense by a separation from the context:

"I mark'd, on Scotland's saddest day,
The spot where her mangled father lay!
The maid a blossom of the North,
Like a pale snow-drop glinted forth."

This

bestowing rhyme;" what then has "But" to do in connecting these regrets with a remark, just no doubt, that the race of man is fickle, &c. and has "in every age" "stooped to shame"?

the Author,
al Worthies,
to be better
promises or
that
verse sublime,
st time."

tioned again,
the Author's
to her verse
he has attri-
bich I am ig-

nerant; I shall, therefore, be obliged

This maiden blossom, a subsequent line discovers to mean a Princess Margaret; and the sense requires that the second line should mean the "mangled father" of Margaret; but does not the grammar refer "her mangled father" to Scotland, and so make nonsense?

Canto III. Stanza x. If the Author is as great a friend to the Church, as she professes herself to be to the Constitution of England, I suppose she considered the distance of time a sufficient apology for painting the character of Bp. Beke in the strongest, I will not say the brightest, colours. Might it not have been as well, since she has not confined herself to correct history, not to have dragged into notice, on this occasion at least, those derelictions from the Episcopal character, which the early Historians have not alluded to, and which have escaped the sarcasms even of Hume? In Gowin and Tanner alone can I find the slightest imputation on his name; and I will add, in the true spirit of the Scottish proverb, "There is no sik a word in all Wallace." As there is a note given by Miss Holford on the Bishop's retinue, it may not be amiss to correct it by the following extract from Holinshed. "The Byshop of Durham, ruling in the second battaile of the Englishe-men, consisting of *six and thirtie standerds or banners*, knowing the let of that moss or maris, made toward the Easte side, hasting forth to be the firste that shoulde give the onset." Vol. II. p. 833.

"And his cheek blush'd bright with the flush of fire." Stanza xv,

If this is not tautology, is it not an awkward line? In the next Stanza, only six lines farther, a good one is rather spoiled by the proximity of blushes:

"Blush'd its farewell to expiring day."

Canto IV. Stanza vii. xi. xiii. In comparing these, there will be found a repetition of thought and expression that seems to require alteration, besides the unnecessary information, that those who were "mute and still," maintained a "silence dread."

In Canto I. and II. is not the adjective "arching" too conspicuously repeated? and has any reader failed to feel his mind oppressed by the weight of the word "pouderous" in its *tenfold* recurrence?

"And dear to my heart sounds the mournful swell,

As it swings on the air of thy curfew knell."

Canto V. St. xxxii. and xxxvii.

I will here suppose the Critick taking advantage of this description, and expressing himself in words like the following: A swell swinging on the air of a knell!! Preposterous! as if the knell caused the air for a swell to swing on. The knell, however, of Ruskie bell may have resembled a plaintive or grave air, rendered more solemn by an occasional swell. Or is it possible that the Author intended a more simple painting; and really meant that the mingled sensations of pain and pleasure were excited by the vibrating sound of the Curfew, as it floated along the liquid air?

"And to the lips the traitor steep

In infamy and scorn."

Was the writer, when penning this, in expectation of a dinner party, and had just laid aside Mrs. Glasse's Cookery? This receipt for steeping a traitor has the unquestionable merit of originality, and deserves insertion in a more palatable book than "Wallace." Conceive demons of vengeance preparing a grand *dejetné* for their fellow-fiends, at which a traitor steeped in infamy and scorn is served up! To complete the dish, "memory," "steeped in tears of blood," would doubtless be found a very highly approved sauce. See Canto II. Stanza xxviii. Who dares to deny to a Critick such privileges as these, when the "Canons of Criticism" decree, that "He should not allow any poetical licences, which he does not understand?"

But a truce with the Criticks. It now only remains to notice some errors of grammar, and of the press.

Canto III. Stanza xlviii. l. 7, 8. The rhyme has misled the fair Author to confound singular and plural.

Canto IV. Stanza xvi. l. 6, 7. These are probably only misprinted.

Canto V. Stanza lxi. The first six lines should not be marked with inverted commas.

In Canto V. David says, "'tis thee I love the best." He should say, 'tis thou. See Lowth's Grammar, p. 97.

I hope I have not exceeded the limits you affix to articles of this kind. To avoid unnecessary prolixity, I have omitted several remarks which I had made.

S. E. Y.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN; Sept. 11.

I PROCEED with the Analysis of Books, which I promised, if the plan met with your approbation.

(Continued from p. 116.)

No. II.

Title. "*Advice to a Son, or Directions for your better Conduct: through the various and most important Encounters of this Life. Under these generall heads. I. Studies, &c. II. Love and Marriage. III. Travell. IV. Government. V. Religion. Conclusion. The fifth Edition. Oxford. Printed by H. Hall, Printer to the University, for Thomas Robinson, 1656,*" 12mo. The Author was Francis Osborn; and as he illustrates his precepts by frequent reference to the manners and characters of his own times, his little book becomes a matter of curiosity, as well as of information.

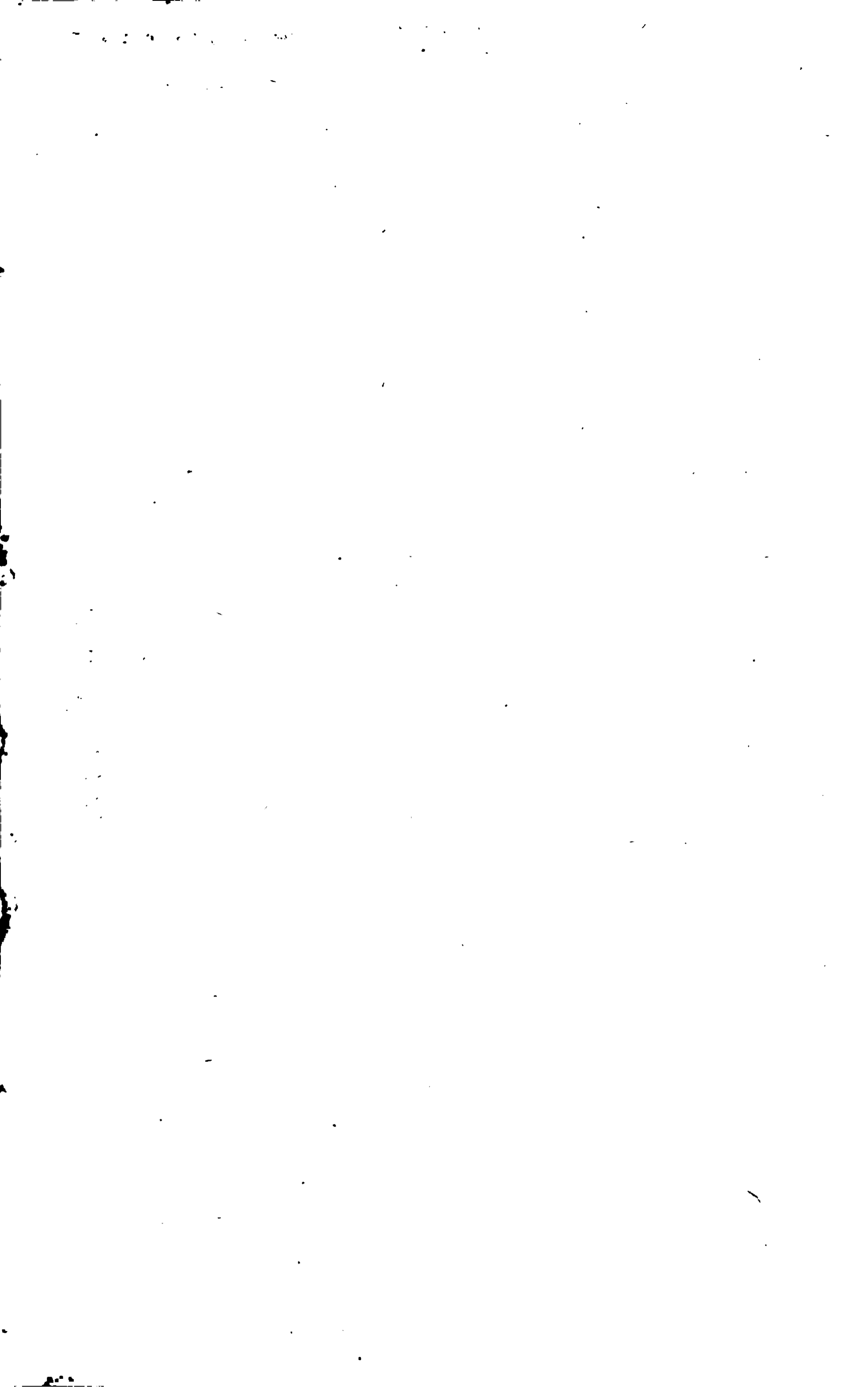
Preface. "To the Reader, concerning the fourth Edition. This having already (in three quarters of a yeare) thrice run the gantlet, without having received any considerable stripes, I have, in requital of so much candor (denied to more desert) made a considerable enlargement," &c.

I. Studies. "Though I can never pay enough to your grandfather's memory for his tender care in my education, yet I must observe in it this mistake, that by keeping me at home, where I was one of my young Masters, I lost the advantage of my most docile time. For, not undergoing the same discipline, I must needs come short of their experience that are bred up in *Free-schools*; who, by plotting to rob an orchard, &c. run thro' all the subtilties required in taking of a town, under no higher penalty than a whipping.—A mixt education suites imployment best. I have observed in *Collegiate discipline*, that all the reverence to superiors, learned in the Hall or Chapell, is lost in the irreverent discourse you have of them in your chambers: by this you leave the *principall businesse of youth* neglected; which is, to be perfect in *patience* and *obedience*: habits no where so exactly learned, as in the foundations of the Jesuites, could they be fetcht thence without prejudice to religion or freedome.—Huge *volumcs*, like the oxe roasted whole at Bartholmew Faire, may proclaime plenty of labour and invention, but

afford less of what is delicate, savory, and well concocted, then smaller peices.—*Books flattery writ* debase your stile: the like may truly be objected to *weak preachers* and *ignorant company*. Pennes improving, like children's leggs, proportionably to their exercise. This appeared in the late K. Charles, who, after his more imperious destiny had placed him under the tutorage of an unavoidable necessity, attained a *pen* more majesticall then the *Crown* he lost. And tho' K. James had such an over-csteeme of his owne learning, that he imagined all who deserved in that kind, rob'd the monument he sought to build to his fame: the foundation of which he fondly conceited to have laid in the opinion of the world by his printed *Bookes*, believing they would be valued by impartiall posterity, at the same rate his flatterers set them up to in his life-time; yet in this he was so far exceeded by *his Son*, that all that come after may learn, *Experience is a better tutor than Buchanan*.—Avoid words and phrases likely to be learned in base company, lest you fall into the error the late Archbishop Laud did; who, tho' no ill speaker, blunted his repute, by saying in the Star-chamber, *Men entered the Church, as a Tinker and his bitch do an ale-house*: But this may easily be declined by those who read for their imitation the incomparable lines of the late King, written in a stile as free from affectation as levity.—In a case of importance heare the *reasons of others* pleaded, but be sure not to be so implicitly led by their judgements, as to neglect a greater of youre owne: As Charles of England did, to the loss of his crown."

II. Love, &c. "To cure youth wholly of this desire, were as uneasy a task as to devest it of humanity: Therefore I expect you should be tossed in this storme, but would not have you ship-wrack't, by contracting yourself to the Ocean, unlesse, with the Duke of Venice, you might yearely repeat the ceremony to as great an advantage."— [Against some of the Author's observations on this subject, the Writer enters his protest; and proceeds.]

III. Travel. "They, and they only, advantage themselves by travell, who, well fraught with the experieuce their own country affords, carry





H. ADAMS. DO. BOND. ST. BOSTON. MASS.

carry over with them large and thriving talents, as those servants did, commended by our Saviour.—Let not the irreligion of any place breed in you a neglect of divine duties: remembering, God heard the prayers of Daniel in Babylon, with the same attention he gave to David's in Sion.—Consort with none who scoffe at their own religion, but shun them as spies or atheists."

IV. Government. "Contract not the common distemper, incident to vulgar braines, who still imagine more ease from some untried government than that they lye under.—Be not the pen or mouth of a multitude, congregated by the gingling of their own fetters; lost a pardon or compliance knock them off, and leave you to the vengeance of an exasperated power: but rather have patience, and see the tree sufficiently shaken, before you run to scamblo for the fruit; lest, instead of profit and honour, you meet with a cudgell, or a stone.—'Tis not dutiful nor safe, to drive your prince by a witty answer, beyond all possibility of reply. This a Carver at Court, formerly in good esteem with K. James, found to his prejudice, who being laught at by him for saying the wing of a rabbit, maintained it as congruous as the fore-legge of a capon, a phrase used in Scotland, and by himself here: which put the King so out of patience, as he never looked on the gentleman more. The like I have been told of a Bishop, who being reproved by the same Prince for preaching against the Papists, during the treaty with Spaine, replied, He could never say more than his Majesty had writ. Goe thy way, quoth the King, and expect thy next translation in heaven, not from me.—At a conference, to speak last is no small advantage, as Mr. John Hampden wisely observed, who made himself still the Gaol-keeper of his party, giving his opposites leasure to loose their in the loud and less significant tempest, commonly arising upon a first debate: thus by confounding the weaker, and tiring out the acuter judgements, he seldom failed to attaine his ends."

V. Religion. "Read the Book of God with reverence, and in things doubtful, take fixation from the authority of the Church.—Be content

GENT. MAG. October, 1810.

to let your judgement wade, rather than swim, in the sense of the Scriptures: because our deep plungers have often been observed to bring up sandy assertions. For, if Brightman, known by myself pious and learned, could be so out in his calculations for the Pope's fall, as to the time; what encouragement remains for you to perplex your studies or expectation, when those hieroglyphical obscurities shall be performed?—Be not easily drawn to lay the foule imputation of witchcraft upon any, much lesse to assist at their condemnation; too common among us: for who is sufficient for such things?—Be not hasty to register all you understand not in the black Calendar of Hell, as some have done the weapon-salve, passing by the cure of the King's Evil, altogether as improbable to sense; neither rashly condemn all you meet with that contradicts the common received opinion, lest you should remain a foole upon record, as the Pope doth, that anathematized the Bishop of Saltzburg for maintaining *Antipodes*; and the *Consistory*, that may possibly attain the same honour, for decreeing against the probable opinion of the *Earth's motion*; since the branding of one truth imports more dis-repute than the broaching of ten errors, these being only lapses in the search of new reason, without which there can be no addition to knowledge: that, a murdering of it, when by others greater wit and industry it is begotten; not to be accounted less than an unpardonable sin against the spirit of learning. Therefore mingle charity with judgement, and temper your zele with discretion; so may your own be preserved, without intrenching upon that of others."

Conclusion. "Beare alwaies a filial reverence to your deare Mother, and let not her old age, if she attain it, seem tedious unto you; since that little she may keep from you, will be abundantly recompensed, not only by her prayers, but by the tender care she hath, and ever will have, of you: Therefore, in case of my death (which weariness of the world will not suffer me to adjourn, so much as by a wish), doe not proportion your respect by the mode of other sons, but to the greatness of her desert, beyond

beyond requital in relation to us both.—I have thus left you finished (deare Son) a picture of the World, in this at least like it, that it is fragile and confused; being an Originall, not a Copie; no more forrein help having been employed in it, than what my own miserable experience has imprinted in my memory. And as you have by triall already found the truth of some of these: so I must earnestly beg of you to trust the rest, without thrusting your fingers, like a child, into those flames in which your father hath formerly been burnt; and so add by your own purchase to the multitude of inconveniences he is forced to leave you by inheritance.

“Now you are taught to live, there's nothing I
Esteem worth learning, but the way to Die.”
Yours, &c. J. B.
(To be continued.)

ILLUSTRATIONS OF HORACE.
BOOK I. SAT. VIII.

AMONG the poems of Horace, we find three wherein a certain Canidia is handled most unmercifully; the Satire now before us, and the fifth and seventeenth of the Epodes. She is there described, more especially in the last, as a creature, who, after having followed in her youth the infamous profession of a priestess of the *Venus Volgivaga**, was at last reduced to the necessity of practising magical arts, in order still to procure customers for her faded charms. It may be, that her real name was Grattidia, and herself a Neapolitan *unguentaria* (perfumer); but from what quarter the Scholiasts derived their information, that she had been a mistress of our Poet, nay, the very same person to whom the *Palinodia ad Apicam* (the 16th. Ode of the first Book) is addressed, I am as much at a loss to guess, as how that groundless, and, in all its circumstances, so incoherent an assertion, could obtain credit with even some modern Commentators. Horace had affronted some anonymous fair by satirical iambs; this he himself confesses: but throughout the whole of that palin-

* *Amata nautis multum et institoribus*, the mistress of every sailor and shop-keeper; a sort of people who worked hard, and were well paid. Confer Ode iii. 6. *l. 29, et seqq.*

ode, not the slightest vestige is apparent that could lead to the supposition, that those iambs were the two epodes in *Canidiam*. However, in order to see clearly into this curious affair between Canidia and our bard, we are in need of no other candle than that which himself has lighted for us. How much soever we may be inclined to impute the bitter sarcasms, and the horrible accusations, with which he overwhelms this person, either to the vengeance of an offended poet, who was so apt to be angry, (*irasci celeris*, epist. xx. 25.) or to the reports and anecdotes, that might be in common circulation about Canidia as a powerful witch, or in short to the humour and imagination of the poet, who chose to divert himself on this occasion with the subject of magic in general: there still remain some data, that we may reasonably admit as true, which first gave rise to our author's displeasure against Canidia; and without which it would not be conceivable how he could bring himself to lance his wit with such deliberate cruelty at a being of that description. From comparing and combining these several circumstances together, my belief is, that by the following statement we shall come as near as possible to the truth of the matter. Canidia had in her youth been one of that class, to which the beautiful Lydia, Pyrrha, Leuconoe, Glycera, Cynara, Barine, Lycymnia, Lyce, Neobule, Inachia, Næra, and who can tell how many others, belonged, of whom our bard had been enamoured, and whose praises he had sung in his blooming years: but their spring-tide of life had long since been passed, when their acquaintance with him began, and they cast their nets in vain for the minion of the Graces, who, it appears, possessed the talent to please the most amiable, and to whom the *sæva mater Cupidinum* was seldom cruel. Perceiving at length the insufficiency of their attractions, they had recourse to magical charms. The natives of Italy have been in all ages, like the Greeks, extremely superstitious; and there prevailed among the common people, or rather amongst all, whose conceptions were not refined by philosophy, a traditional notion, that there were arts, by the assistance of the subterranean deities, and by specific magical processes, formularies, talis-

talismans, and other methods of sorcery, of working wonders; as, for instance, to conjure up the spirits of the dead, in order to learn of them future events; to transform themselves and others into the likeness of various and strange animals; by certain philtres, or other spells and operations, (such as are described by Virgil in his viiith eclogue) to make people *notens volens* fall in love with them, and the like. Among the Greeks, the Thessalians, and among the Italians, the Marses and Sabines* were particularly famous for these magical arts; and how greatly disposed the antient Roman ladies were to heighten the natural magic of their charms, by calling in the aid of love-potions, is evident from numerous examples. Whatever relation now this might have to the fascinating practices which Canidia seems to have resorted to, for forcing Horace to love her against his consent; thus much at least is evident, that he was provoked by it to summon up all his wit to revenge himself on her in such a manner as must have been most sensibly cutting to an elderly and decayed courtezan.

The present composition forms the first act of his resentment †. He makes the fig-tree Priapus, which (according to the Roman custom) was set up in a corner of the newly-planted Esquiline gardens, blab the mystic ceremonies and magical arts, practised in the dead of night by Canidia, and the old hags her companions, on the *campus Esquilinus*, as an unobserved eye-witness of these deeds of darkness. — A happy conceit, as furnishing him with an opportunity for diverting himself, as if at one stroke, with the divinity of the wooden Priapus, with

the ridiculous belief of his countrymen in the black art, and, to crown all, with the insatuated wretch Canidia.

It cannot well be otherwise, than that such a fiction, however inoffensive to the contemporaries of our bard, should come in collision here and there with our more fastidious conceptions of decorum. The god of the gardens was a boorish, rude, and obscene deity; Horace must either have not spoke of him at all, or Priapus must be allowed to talk consistently with his character; and, so to say, his own peculiar language. This poetical licence, as it was the poet's duty to assert, so it is ours to grant him; and we must be able to transport ourselves in imagination for a few moments back to the age, manners, and ideas of the antient Romans, in order to reap that entertainment from the wit and humour of this inimitable piece of pleasantry, which it doubtless afforded to Mæcenas and the good company met together in the Esquiline gardens.

Pantolabo scurræ, Nomentanoque nepoti.] A couple of graceless fellows, of whom one defrayed the expences of his kitchen by the revenues of his scurrility, and the other having been such a bad economist of his ample patrimony, that probably he had to look to no better a place of interment than that. The former had been already quoted by Horace in his first Satire, as the complete model of a glutton and spendthrift. Seneca, in his ingenious and long-winded disputation against the voluptuousness of the Epicureans (*cap. xi. de vita beata*) places him on a parallel with the celebrated Apicius. "Behold," says he, "a Nomentanus, an Apicius, who collect together whatever, according to their terminology, is good either on land or in water, and muster upon their tables the animals of all nations! Look at them, bending down from their roseate thrones to snuff up the fumes of their culinary preparations, &c." Pantolabus (if we may credit the Commentators) is improperly so called, his real name being Mallius Verus, as the patronymic of Nomentanus was Cassius. He is again mentioned afterwards in the first Satire of the second book.

Esquilæ

* This appears from various passages in our author. See Epist. v. 76: xvii. 27. et seqq. Sat. lib. I. ix. 29, 30.

† This I infer from the answer, which in the xviiith Epode he makes Canidia give to his ironical declaration of love.

*Inultus ut turiseris Cotyttia
Vulgata, sacrum liberi Cupidinis?
Et Esquilini pontifex venefici
Impune ut urbem nomine impleris meo?*
Unbidden pontif of our arts,
By which we fix inconstant hearts,
Shall you divulge Cotyttian rites,
And laugh at our voluptuous nights?
And unreveng'd expose my shame,
And make a town-talk of my name!

Esquilis.] The Esquiline mount was included in the precincts of the city of Rome by King Servius Tullius. It was of so large a circuit, that it antiently composed the second, and on the new division by Augustus, including the Viminalis, the fifth region of that capital. The place here described, as selected by Canidia to be the scene of her mystic rites, in all probability lay at the farthest extremity of the Esquiline, and appears not to have been the same with the *puticulæ* mentioned by Varro and Festus. To me it seems likely, that those *puticulæ*, where in the remotest ages of Rome the corpses of malefactors and paupers had been customarily inhumed, were indeed entirely without the Esquiline gate; that, however, in process of time, in consequence of the vast enlargement, and still increasing population of Rome, the ground-plot of which Horace speaks, situate within the walls of the *campus Esquilinus*, had been bequeathed by some humane land-owner for the express purpose of being used as a common burial-place for slaves, and persons of the lowest class. For this latter seems evidently to follow from the expression; that a monument there erected, with the usual letters H. M. H. N. S. denoted that this field, a thousand feet in length, and three hundred in breadth, could not be claimed by the heirs of the anonymous, who had left it as a legacy to the necessitous part of the community, as their inheritance. Nardini, it is true, finds this opinion incumbered with several difficulties; but, since after all, they proceed entirely from ignorance of the true antient site of the place, their solution is neither possible nor necessary. It may suffice, that Horace, who must best have known the Esquiline, and the situation of the newly-planted gardens of Mæcenas (which is here the point in hand) expressly says: these gardens had rendered the region of the Esquiline, which had before been a loathsome cœmety for slaves and beggars, a salubrious and delightful abode. He seems, therefore, to have left us in no doubt, that the retired and lonely spot, where Canidia, with her associate hag, assembled, in hopes of practising their nocturnal sorceries undisturbed, formed a part of Mæcenas's new plantations, and no less than

all the others, lay within the walls of the Esquiline hill, whatever the pretended Scholiast Porphyrio may say to the contrary. How else could Priapus, who, as the guardian of these new pleasure grounds, was probably set up at the extremest verge of them, have been an eye-witness to the magical mysteries of the two witches? or how would the sudden crack which burst from his godship's hinder parts, have been so dreadfully alarming, as to make them abruptly leave their unfinished rites, and, all confusion, scamper into the town? Our poet was certainly not the man to neglect on any occasion his own rule,

Fitta voluptatis causâ sint proxima veris.

Animas responsa daturas.] The pagan sorcerers abusively made their religion subservient to their mysteries, as the Christian exorcists, necromancers, treasure-finders, diviners, &c. have the Christian. Thus, for example, they were wont to slay a black lamb*, to appease, or to propitiate, the manes of the departed; in the opinion, that the steam of the victim's blood was grateful to them, and that they inhaled it with great avidity†, in hopes that the shadowy form between nothing and something, which they now must put up with instead of their pristine body, would thereby acquire somewhat more consistence and energy. Canidia and Saggana, who wanted to inquire into futurity of these sprights, bring them, therefore, the customary offerings; but, in order to preserve the appropriate costume, the proper ceremonial of night-hags, the poet makes them not slay the lamb, but tear it in pieces with their teeth and nails.

Lana et effigies erut, altera cerea, &c.] The poet, without explicitly revealing (as it would not have been proper in a description of such mysterious witcheries, especially in the mouth of Priapus, who relates barely what he could see) yet with sufficient perspicuity gives it to be understood, that Canidia's object in these nocturnal enchantments, was to make some obstinate wight in love with her by magical spells and charms. To that end the two sympathetic figures

* It is well known, that no other than black victims were slaughtered to the subterranean deities.

† See the eleventh book of the *Odyssey*.
were

were principally subservient. The smaller one, of wax, represented the patient who was to be enchanted; the greater one, of woollen, with the scourge in hand, probably Canidia herself. The former was formed of wax, that it might be pierced by the needles with which the lash was armed, and then melted in the fire: but why the other was of wool, I know not; that it had some superstitious notion for its basis, may easily be supposed, and more than this the Commentators are unable to tell us. Virgil makes his Pharmaceutria put two figures of her lover in the magic fire, one of wax, and one of clay, saying:

As fire this figure hardens, made of clay,
And this of wax with fire consumes away;
Such let the soul of cruel Daphnis be,
Hard to the rest of women, soft to me.

*Hecaten vocat altera, saxam altera
Tisiphonem.*] Hecate, or the subterranean Diana (*Ἀψίπυς ἐν αἰδᾷ*, in Theocritus) was worshiped as a formidable and mysterious subterranean deity. In truth, her theology is so mysterious, that it is not possible to see clearly into it. It was a prime article of faith with the necromancers and witches, that they could accomplish nothing without her aid; and therefore they regularly began their incantations by endeavouring to propitiate this puissant goddess. If she appeared at their invocations, then all proceeded well. Tisiphone, here invoked by the other witch, was one of the Furies; and Horace appears by the fiction of this extraordinary incident, to have pointed at the amorous fury of poor Canidia, no less than her utter despair of effecting any thing by her personal charms; seeing she is forced to call in the aid of the Furies, in order to procure herself a lover. In the nocturnal incantations described by Theocritus in his second Idyll, he makes his enchantress infer the approach of Hecate solely from the barking of the dogs in the town:

The barking town-dogs, Thestylis, I hear,
Announce that Hecate is drawing near.

Here, however, Priapus actually sees infernal snakes and hell-hounds, as signals announcing the arrival of Hecate and Tisiphone, although these goddesses were not visible in their proper form. To the same purport

Virgil, in the sixth book of the *Æneid*, says:

— *Visæque canes ululare per umbram
Adventante deâ* *.

Priapus heard likewise the howling of these dogs; for the *voces furiarum* in the 45th line mean nothing else.

Julius et fragilis Pediatia.] According to the Scholiasts, this Priapeian piece of pleasantry is aimed at a certain Julius Pediatius, a Roman knight, who, after having wasted his substance, is said to have had recourse to infamous practices for gaining a livelihood. — Concerning our other stranger, the thief Voranus, the Scholiasts likewise relate a dull anecdote, which, after all, tells us nothing more, than that he was — a thief.

Lupi barbam.] Pliny the Naturalist (*lib. xxviii. cap. 10.*) says, it was a common practice to nail a wolf's muzzle against the village gates, the vulgar believing it a powerful preservative from all kinds of witchcraft. This seems, in some measure, to explain why the witches here bury privately in the earth a wolf's muzzle; namely, by this ceremony to render impotent the means that might be adopted to counteract their enchantments. The same affinity perhaps obtained with the serpent's teeth.

*Nam, displosa sonat quasi vesica,
&c.*] Judging from circumstances, this Priapus was quite as new as the Mæcenatian gardens, to which it was appointed the guardian, and probably made of green wood; it is therefore perfectly natural, that it should suddenly split, with a crack so loud as to terrify the witches: but the conceit of making such a droll use of it, is equal to the best of the kind in all Rabelais.

Calliendrum.] A sort of fontanges, with a head-dress of false hair, says one Scholiast, who seems to have had a better guess than another, who makes it a simple bonnet.

Ormond-street.

W. T.

Mr. URBAN, *Doughty-street, Jul. 12.*
IN vol. LXXX. p. 250, your Reviewer remarks; "A very handsome edition of Hall's Works, in 10

* And howling dogs in glimmering light
advance

Ere Hecate came.

DRYDEN.

vol.

vols. 8vo, was lately published by the Rev. Josiah Pratt, to which a *New Life* was to have been prefixed: but the Editor, for whatever reason, contented himself (but not his subscribers) with merely reprinting the above tracts; meaning the Bishop's "Specialities," and his "Hard Measure."

As the reason assigned by the Editor has not been seen, it should appear, by your Reviewer, I beg leave to subjoin it. In his Preface it is said:

"The Editor originally proposed to accompany this edition with a *New Life* of the Author; but, finding the materials for such a Work accumulate very much in his hands, he has judged it best to limit this publication to the Bishop's own writings; and has, therefore, prefixed only such *Memoirs* as the Author has left of himself: reserving whatever else he has been able to collect together, for a separate volume, to be published hereafter, and to be independent of the present undertaking."

That your Reviewer speaks on conjecture, or on misinformation, when he intimates that the Subscribers are dissatisfied with this arrangement, I have no doubt. After remarking, however, that each Subscriber paid 7s. 6d. per Volume, for a work, which, at the usual rates of the trade, would have been charged 10s. 6d. or 12s. I will engage, that, if any one Subscriber shall think himself fairly entitled to the Volume containing the Bishop's Life, gratis, on sending his name to my house, he shall so receive it when published.

I take this opportunity, however, of stating, that I cannot fix any time for the publication of the Life in question, as, from the nature of the materials, and their bearings on the history of Religion among us, and on many points controverted warmly at the present day, much research and deliberation are required.

Yours, &c. JOSIAH PRATT.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 1.

AMONG the various emendations, interpretations, elucidations, &c. of our immortal Bard of Avon, I am informed by an ingenious and inquisitive friend, that the right reading of the subsequent passage from King John has escaped the notice of our most acute Commentators:

"Good *Den* Sir Richard."

Den should be written *Dén*, and pronounced *Deun*.

It is an Armoric, and an old Cornish word, signifying *man*: as Good *man* Sir Richard. See Lloyd's *Archæologia Britannica*.

Yours, &c. PHILO ANTIQUARIUS.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 11.

AS your Miscellany furnishes a convenient channel, through which doubts may be proposed for solution, and controverted points for discussion, I take the liberty of calling the attention of your Readers to the consideration of a subject, which has of late, in no small degree, interested the feelings of the publick. I allude to the treatment of Brute Animals, which has been revived by the interposition of Lord Erskine's eloquence, and which has since been reinforced, by a pathetic and farewell appeal from an experienced Bard. In the Poem of "The Lower World," Mr. Pratt has advocated the cause of the Brute Creation, and employed the last efforts of his pen in benevolent effusions.

Whilst I cordially join in my abhorrence of vexatious and unnatural torture of animals;—whilst I would not (to use the language of the elegant Blair) "treat the smallest insect with wanton cruelty;" yet I have long entertained doubts concerning the unlawfulness of field amusements, till my mind was fixed by a mere accidental occurrence.

In the British Critic for April, a volume of Poems intituled "Bidcombe Hill," was reviewed. In the Table of Contents given by the Reviewer, was included "Fox-hunting described and vindicated." As the Critic remarked of the book, that "the sentiments were pure, with a strong tincture of the truest piety and most ardent benevolence pervading the whole," I was curious to see how the vindication of the pleasures of the Chace could comport with such a distinguished encomium. As the reasoning in the poem, and in the annotation, carried conviction to my mind, I beg leave to submit them to the consideration of your intelligent Readers. The Poet concludes his description of Fox-hunting with the following argumentative versification.

"What tho' the rigid Moralist may
smile, [field;
And scorn the healthsome pleasures of the
Yet

Yet shall the Muse the manly pastime sing,
Which Nature sanctions, and which man
approves.

By Heaven it is permitted or decreed,
That thro' Creation's bounds, weakness to
strength

Its life should yield, an unresisting prey.
The lordly lion rushes from the brake,
Hunting to death the unoffending stag;
The tiger prowls, and couches near the
brink

Of some clear rivulet; the steer draws near
His thirst to slake, and from his ambush'd
foe

[Jove
Destruction meets: the ravenous bird of
Descends from his aerial citadel,
Seizes the timid dove, or new-born lamb,
In his fell talons and voracious beak,
And bears it off to feed his unledg'd
young.

Nature's instinctive law the beasts obey,
Implanted in their breasts by Nature's God.
And say, vain man, did not the same great
Cause

[sent,
Which gave the fox to taint the ground with
Give to the hound sagacity and speed?"

See p. 10.

The note to this passage runs thus:

"According to the established order of Nature, the three methods by which life is usually put an end to, are, acute diseases, decay, and violence. The simple and natural life of Brutes is not often visited by acute distempers; nor could it be deemed an improvement of their lot, if they were. Let it be considered, therefore, in what a condition of suffering and misery a Brute Animal is placed, which is left to perish by decay. In human sickness or infirmity, there is the assistance of man's rational fellow-creatures, if not to alleviate his pains, at least to minister to his necessities, and to supply the place of his own activity. A Brute, in his wild and natural state, does every thing for himself. When his strength, therefore, or his speed, or his limbs, or his senses fail him, he is delivered over, either to absolute famine, or to the protracted wretchedness of a life slowly wasted by scarcity of food. Is it then to see the world filled with drooping, superannuated, half-starved, helpless and unhelped animals, that you would alter the present system of pursuit and prey?"

Paley's *Natural Theology*, p. 508.

Do not imagine, Mr. Urban, that I would be deemed the apologist of cruelty. But let not questions be viewed through a puritanical medium. Let men beware how they charge God foolishly. For if there be cruelty in the sports of the field, it must, in some measure, be charged on Providence, which implanted in beasts instinctive antipathies, and formed them

carnivorous, by a natural organization. For a complete solution of any difficulties on this head, I would refer your Readers to Paley; and, after cautioning my Countrymen against an excess of sensibility, and adulterated feeling, towards the Brute Creation, which is often accompanied with inhumanity towards their own species, I deprecate all malignant sarcasms from modern Philanthropists, in the language of the Poet, above-cited:

——— Your scorn forbear:

Transfer your love from Brutes, to love of man."

Notwithstanding the tendency of my letter, I feel no hesitation, Mr. Urban, in subscribing myself

Yours, &c. HUMANUS

Mr. URBAN

MR. Salish
M to tell u
with Evening

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that the ent
street. Dr.

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seems to have
S. May he i

raising of plants, according to the well-known Epigram respecting the Doctor and a Lady at Bath:

P. 117. How
convinced me
character men
is Cassius, wit

P. 119. It is
that Sir Hans
streets built
death: it shou
been named af
which they are
of his estate.

Ibid. Paper made from old paper re-manufactured was found so unfit for use, that it is presumed the manufacture has entirely ceased. The buildings used for it, somewhere about Rotherhithe, were all sold.

P. 129. Mr. Humphries does not state, what is the fact, that of the two kinds of Plane-tree, *i. e.* the Oriental and Occidental, the latter only felt the effects of the frost, or whatever it was that struck them. The misfortune is understood to have been general; not confined to situation or soil, and

is a most uncommon instance.—It is well known that an Oak, either Pollard or Spire, or Underwood, being barked in the Spring, and left standing, bears leaves apparently as vigorous as any un-barked tree. Oak felled in the Winter is deemed much the best for repairs; and the bark, being taken off in the preceding Spring, is thus preserved; a material thing at its late and present very high price.

P. 130. Mr. Salisbury gives, I believe, a true state of the fact as to the Planes, and a very probable conjecture as to the cause. I apprehend that in their native climes, when the buds begin to open, it is not till all frost is over; it is not so with us.

P. 192. You record the death of Madame Recamier, a French-woman, who came to London, and was, perhaps, one of the first who exhibited her person there in nearly a state of perfect nudity. It has often occurred to me that she was sent from Paris for the purpose of debauching the minds of the women of this country, as one step towards that general depravity, which would so materially assist the Rulers of the French. She has unfortunately succeeded too well: at least as far as person goes. It is hardly credible, if it could not be witnessed by every one who walks the streets, that Prints of two married women of fashion, with their names at length, should be exhibited in the windows of the Print-shops, in dresses (if dresses they may be called) in which a courtesan would hardly have ventured to shew herself, before this French-woman came hither. The effect of such emissaries sent to Russia is known and felt. May no Commander in our armies be so ensnared!

“If Eve in her innocence could not be
blam'd,
Because going naked she was not asham'd,
Whoe'er views the Ladies as Ladies now
dress, [confess;
That again they grow innocent, sure must
And that artfully too they retaliate the
evil;
By the Devil once tempted, they now
tempt the Devil.”

From the Courier.

P. 196. To what you have so justly said of the Rev. Mr. Cecil, let me add a deserved tribute of acknowledgment for what he performed in the parishes

of Chobham and Bisley. The former is a large and populous parish; the latter a very small one, with a solitary Church, a mile from Chobham. Before Mr. Cecil came, the duty of these Churches was done, as it is called, by the same Clergyman, in nearly empty walks. Mr. Cecil soon attracted full congregations. Your present Correspondent never saw Mr. Cecil himself but one Sunday morning: attracted as a traveller by the cheerful sound of the village bells, (so beautifully mentioned by Cowper) he went to the Church, and seldom, has he been more pleased, more edified. The pews filled by decent, respectable persons, coming in before the Service began, attentive and devout; the Sermon such as could not have offended the most Orthodox Member of our Church. I say our, because your Orthodoxy, Mr. Urban, is well known, and I never frequent Methodist or Dissenting Preachers; but if Mr. Cecil was a Methodist, would there were more such!

P. 197. Of Mr. Knox you should have said more, and of his publications. One of them related such extraordinary transactions relative to the secretion of papers by the E. of S. whilst Secretary of State, and Mr. K. Under Secretary, that, if his name had not been given, it would hardly have been credible.

P. 193. *Rapstick-maker*—Q. what was this business?

Yours, &c.

S. H.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 14.

I HAVE, since informing you of the anecdote of Dr. Marwood, of Honiton, been much amused by the perusal of many Volumes of the Gent. Mag. with which my library is adorned; and was particularly pleased at meeting with some account of that antient family, in vol. LXIII. p. 114, to which I refer those of your Readers who may feel entertained by the biography of the respectable and worthy house of Marwood.

An intelligent Correspondent, E. P. Vol. LXXX. p. 408, seems desirous to be informed in what manner spiders generate their young, as he asks, “where do these sagacious creatures conceal their treasures?” I therefore request you will insert for his information, that thousands of these insects may be seen about Midsummer in

in newly-mown grass fields, or meadows, with globular bags, about the size of small peas, adhering to them, in such a manner that I at first sight imagined the bags were the bodies of the insects; but, on a more minute examination, I found they were attached to them by a sort of cobweb-like substance. On opening them, I have oftentimes found them contain a number of round smooth eggs, like those your Correspondent describes: and sometimes I have found them containing a number of young spiders, just coming into a state of animation.

I am, Sir, your constant Reader,
and occasional Correspondent,
J. M. L.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 1.

YOUR Correspondent Mr. Simcoe, in vol. LXXV. p. 625, has favoured the publick with a few notices of Brixworth Church, in which he states an opinion of that fabrick exhibiting some remains of Roman workmanship. The recollection of this conjecture induced me to put up at Brixworth, when on my return from Rutlandshire, about three years ago; the remarks I then made are at your service.

BRIXWORTH, 72 miles and a half from London, is a small irregular village, of scattered stone buildings, partly situated in the high road, but principally inclining to the West. It is stated to have been formerly a market-town; and the remains of a Cross, consisting of part of a shaft, rising from four ranges of steps, is yet standing in the principal street.

The Church is an irregular structure, consisting of a spacious nave, with a chancel, and South aisle, and a small square tower, terminated by an octagonal spire at the West end; having also a circular projection on the West of the tower, for a staircase to the belfry. This fabrick displays a variety of patchwork reparations; in some of which, thin square tiles (*not Roman*) have been used, and in one or two places they have been ranged in what is called the herring-bone fashion. In the East wall of the tower have been three circular-headed apertures (formerly opening to the body of the Church) formed by the side jambs, and two equi-distant pillars, oddly shaped. In the South wall of the aisle is a recessed tomb, be-

GENT. MAG. October, 1810.

neath an elliptical arch; and above it a small canopied niche. Against this tomb, but probably removed from some other part of the Church, is placed a broken stone, sculptured in relief, with the figure of a knight in a shirt of mail, cuirass, &c. much defaced, and mutilated; all the lower half of the stone, from about the middle of the figure, is wanting. The following are the more important inscriptions in the aisle.

On a tablet on the North side (in Capitals):

“ Here sleeps in Jesus, Mary Wright,
the wife of John Wright, gent.
the daughter of Dr. Francis Dee,
late Lord Bishopp of Peterborough.
She left this life upon the 17th
of Decemb. 1670, aged 63.”

The *Wrights* were once Lords of Brixworth manor, and several of the family lie buried in this aisle; two of them have raised tombs.

On an altar tomb:

“ Hic positæ sunt reliquiæ
Revdî Dni JACOBI JACKSON,
qui hujus parochiæ sex triginta annos
tanquam fidus Pastor curam egit.
Ob. xxiiii Dec. ætat. 70,
1770 ”

On a plate of copper at the East end (in Capitals):

“ Hic jacet Edwardus Savnders, qui fuit filius Francisci Savnders, de Welford, armiger, Dominus hujus manerii de Brixworthe; qui obiit vicesimo die Septembris, Anno D'ni Millimo Sexcentesimo Tricesimo, et anno ætatis suæ juxta Octogesimo.

E tetra in vilem resoluta corpore terram,
Sanctam expecto Dgi misericordis opem
Expecto et nitidum redvivæ carnis amicum,

Et tandem excelsi regna beata poli.”

In the pavement of the nave are two antient full-length slabs, of dark coloured stone, which have been inlaid with inscriptions and figures, as represented in *Plate II. Figs. 1. and 2.* from the indents, from which, with much difficulty, I took impressions: these impressions were afterwards re-drawn, and reduced to the size of the Engraving, by my friend Mr. Thomas Fisher. Both inscriptions have been given inaccurately in Bridges's Northamptonshire: the more antient one may be Englished as follows:

“ Simon Curteis, who erected this aisle,
and much [or highly] ornamented this
Chapel,

322 Brixworth Church.—*Seal Ring, probably Shakspeare's.* [Oct.

Chapel, lies here. He died on the 16th of August, in the year of Grace 1328: whoever will pray for his soul, shall have 40 days of pardon, or indulgence."

The other inscription, which goes round the verge of the slab, and has inclosed a bust of the deceased, surmounting a cross, standing on a lion or dragon, may be read thus:

"Here lies Adam de Taunton, formerly Vicar of this Church; who died the 12th of the Kalends of April, in the year of Grace 1334."

The font is a large dipping bason, standing on a single round and rather short pillar.

Yours, &c. E. W. BRAYLEY.

Mr. URBAN, *Old Town, Stratford upon Avon, Sept. 10.*

I LATELY addressed you, Vol. LXXX. p. 221, concerning two of Shakspeare's original Letters, which some years since, as we were informed by the public newspapers, were discovered among the late Duke of Dorset's MSS.; but, from private information, which I have since obtained from the highest authority, I understand no such letters were found.

The circumstances that occasioned my application and enquiries were these: On Friday, the 16th of last March, an antient Gold Ring Seal, weighing 12 dwts. was found by a labourer's wife upon the surface of the Mill-close, adjoining Stratford upon Avon Church-yard, bearing the initials W. S. engraved in Roman characters; and which, I am willing to believe, belonged to our inimitable Poet, William Shakspeare. It had, undoubtedly, been lost a great many years, being nearly black; but, though I purchased it the same day, the woman had sufficient time to destroy the "precious ærugo," by consenting to have it unnecessarily immersed in aqua-fortis to prove the metal, which consequently restored its original colour. It is of tolerably large dimensions, and evidently a gentleman's ring of Elizabeth's age (*see Fig. 3.*) Similar rings are represented on contemporary paintings and monuments; and the crossing of the centre lines of the W. with the oblique direction of the lines of the S. exactly agree with the characters of that day. For proof we need wander no farther than Stratford Church, where the Clopton and

Totnes tombs will furnish representations of Rings, and Shakspeare's Monument, of letters, exactly corresponding in point of shape. The connexion or union of the letters, by the ornamental string and tassels, was then frequently used, of which we may meet with numerous instances upon Seals of that period; and for farther coincidence of circumstances, we may observe over the porch leading into the hall of Charlote-house, near Stratford upon Avon (erected in the early part of Elizabeth's reign by the very Sir Thomas Lucy, said to have prosecuted Shakspeare for deer-stealing) the letters T. L. connected in a manner precisely similar, *Fig. 5.*

In a list of all inhabitants of Stratford assessed to the levies in 1617, I cannot discover any apparently respectable person, the initials of whose name commence with W. S.; but from this, though probably copied from an anterior one, nothing conclusive can be estimated, being made in the year subsequent to Shakspeare's death; and, after numerous and continued researches into public and private documents, I find no Stratfordian of that period so likely to own such a Ring. Shakspeare, upon retiring from the Stage to his native town, resided in the principal house here, which he had previously purchased; had accumulated considerable property, and frequented the best company Stratford and its neighbourhood afforded. In his age Ring Seals were very fashionable, and probably more confined, than at present, to the Nobility, and respectable families. In the Chandos Picture, he wears ear-rings; and in his Will he gives to several of his friends twenty-six shillings and eightpence to buy them Rings. To this Will, in Doctors Commons, there was no Seal; and if I am correct in advancing Shakspeare's claim to this Ring Seal in question, it may be reasonably conjectured he had then lost it. There is a Seal appended to his signature to the Mortgage of Play-house property, copied by Mr. Malone, upon which appear the initials H. L.: this I guess was the Seal of Henry Lawrence, the scrivener's clerk, an attesting witness to the deed. As these are the two legal and only documents yet given to the publick, bearing Shakspeare's hand-writing, my principal object in addressing

addressing you last March, and privately enquiring of others, regarding those two letters of Shakspeare, was the too sanguine expectation of meeting with an impression of my Ring Seal upon one of them, which would have immediately established its authenticity beyond contradiction.

At present, I possess no positive proof whatever; the foregoing circumstances; it will be immediately observed, are merely relative. Your ingenious Correspondents, and the admirers of our celebrated Bard, will naturally conceive my anxiety to authenticate my Ring Seal; and, towards assisting my endeavours, I request them to compare the Drawing, *Fig. 4*, with whatever impressions of Seals they possess; and let me inform them, that should success attend my own or their investigation, this Ring Seal would be the only existing article proved to have originally belonged to our immortal Poet.

Yours, &c. R. B. WHEELER.

CONFESSIONS OF A NAVAL OFFICER,
(Continued from p. 235.)

“IN the year 1755 was struck the first blow of a war eagerly waged by this nation to rid her colonies, I mean your backsliding countrymen, of French neighbours. To watch a squadron of these, several ships were sent under a spirited Admiral towards America, and my hammock had a birth in the Dunkirk's cable-tier. Near the banks of Newfoundland, our butcher, as he turned out, told his dream: *On this day an Enemy will give us battle; and I shall be the first man killed.*

“Watching long for an opponent, you know well, requires the temper of Job. That prediction of the butcher, in its former part, was every man's wish, and flew fore and aft like wildfire. Sunshine had just begun to dissipate the morning's fog, when guns from the flag-ship enforced a signal for us, and for the *Defiance*, to chase two strange sail. *Well dreamt, Old Pole-ax*, sung out the watch below, as they were bolting up; and our sails were hardly trim'd, before *Clear ship for action*, and the drummer beating *All hands to quarters*, commenced the last hurly-burly in this world, of many a mother's son.

“The stranger we steered for was a fine 64, seeming regardless of our

approach, which was soon near enough for the Captains to communicate countries and ships. The Frenchman was desired to go under our Admiral's stern: he refused. Capt. Howe, pointing to a signal at that moment displayed, said, *Choose, Sir, courtesy or compulsion. Is it war?* said Monsieur. *I must conduct you to Admiral Boscawen; that is my duty.*—*L'Alcide shall return gun for gun.*

“To hear the parley between the two Chiefs, several ladies and soldier-officers came in sight; and our Captain, bowing to the ladies, observed to the French Captain, *You will probably direct a safer place for your fair passengers*: at the word, all those disappeared. Even then ensued a little more ceremony, like Lord Mark Kerr's and the French King's guards at Fontenoy, about the first fire: at length both ships thundered away together.

“Every shot from either side told, and that broadside killed and wounded 18 of our men: amongst the former, the poor butcher received his fatal knock-down blow.

“The French Captain was soon introduced to Admiral B. by whom he had been received in the same luckless state of prisoner twice before. The *Defiance* brought up the *Lys*, which was incapable of much resistance.”

Thus you have my friend's story—not at all elucidating the why and wherefore of Dreams.

Allow me to step back to the *Pelham*. Besides the lady on board, Capt. Wells had other passengers; Jacob Von Helbert, a Jew merchant, and Moses Levi, his servant. In London, Capt. W. on receipt of the Jew's passage-money, gave a bond, with penalties annexed, to supply a fowl for the Jew's subsistence on every day of the voyage, whensoever the mutton killed for the Captain's table was considered unfit. Their passage was tedious: Capt. W. was naturally a Bashaw. Moses Levi, by a clause in the bond, inspected the meat, or perhaps killed it, for the common salutation from the Captain was, *Well, Moses, is it a New Testament or an Old Testament sheep to day?* Moses, bowing low, had often to reply, *That cannot do for my Master, Sir.*—*Your Master, Moses, is most unfortunate*

nate in a servant. Moses would bow lower still. Had not you come on board the *Pelham*, Moses, Jacob Von Helbert would have adopted a Christian's opinion about meats long ago.

Moses, however, stuck to his own Law; and his Master never disputed a syllable with Capt. Wells.

At Bombay, the passengers all attended the Governor in Council, to prefer complaint against the Captain of the ship, if they had any to make. It is to remind your Readers of an old good custom in India upon the arrival of an outward-bound ship, that I make this digression. The Company's order in this point has gone to sleep for years.

Jacob Von H. produced the Captain's bond, deposing to the many days when he had literally been confined to biscuit-fare, and demanded the accumulation of penalties for so many fowls withheld, or not supplied. The case was clear. The Jew's so recent escape from the Pirates (and in that perilous hour, he was hidden away down below) had effect none at all as a set-off for Captain Wells; who paid to the last stiver upon the bond.

So much has been said about Gibraltar in the way of description, that I may pass it by; besides, its present most formidable properties are the work of later years; yet, in my time, a short observation of the sailors was apt enough, and more so now; *viz.* that it was an over-grown first-rate, laid high and dry ashore.

An officer of considerable rank, American-born, had leave of absence from garrison, and only waited for a convenient passage. He professed obligations many to my father, and shewed the attentions of a father to me. Capt. Tonyn acceded to his proposal of taking me to England for my good, the patronage of Admiral Boscawen: yet I left the *Brune* with regret; and the name of Tonyn has constantly brought back my most grateful recollections. In a running fruit-ship from Zante to London, we left Gibraltar for a pleasant trip, as far up Channel as Beachy Head; there an East'ly wind made the skipper bear up for the Motherbank, and wait for convoy. We quitted an honest friendly man, and landed at Portsmouth.

In London my countryman made his promises an immediate business. The Admiral was personally his friend; and at once ordered me to be received on board the *Namur*, whenever I should make it convenient to join her within a month. That interval gave leg no respite: I traversed London, and looked at all its curiosities. In visiting several of these, I discovered that my guide was then shewing to me what himself, although a Londoner born, had never seen before.

At the Admiralty, I fell-in with an old shipmate whilst on board the *Fowey*: he had come up from Plymouth to pass an examination for Lieutenant. We generally met in a forenoon at a certain Coffee-house. The waiter told him, two gentlemen had been enquiring that morning, and had promised to call again. Soon after, in came a stranger—

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, Kensington, Oct. 9.

IT was with great satisfaction that I observed, in the list of works for the press, in p. 239, an intention to publish an English translation of BREIKTOPF'S *History of Printing*. This work has long been considered, abroad, a performance of first-rate ability; but its *German dress* unluckily renders it inaccessible to the generality of English Bibliographers; among whom it is my misfortune to be numbered. I trouble you, therefore, with this hasty note, merely to state that I am in possession of five Treatises by Breiktopf upon the following subjects (to the loan of which the translator is heartily welcome); 1. *History of the Invention of Printing*; 2. *On the Invention of Playing Cards, and on early Wood Engraving*; 3. *On Bibliography and Bibliomania*; 4. *On Printing Geographical Charts with moveable Types*; 5. *On Printing Chinese Characters*.

It strikes me, that what are considered to be fac-similes of ancient cuts, are executed in too delicate and finished a style to be faithful representations.

Yours, &c. T. F. DIBDIN.

“I write not for base lucre.”

Mr. URBAN, Watworth, Sept. 19.

I HAVE had the gratification to find that several suggestions of mine, conveyed at different times through

through the medium of Newspapers and periodical publications, have been at length adopted, or else on the eve of adoption. Amongst the latter, I think I may venture to reckon two subjects that now begin to excite serious Legislative attention; *viz.* the present very delicate (not to say supine) state of the Established Church; and the evil attending the alarming and fraudulent increase of Country Banks, without property, or pretensions for their foundations, in very many instances.

To the first subject I have reason to believe that a serious and general inquiry is at this present time going forward, and that, as a preliminary step, some additional Chapels of Ease to large parishes are going to be built, with suitable accommodation for the parishioners of *all* classes of the community, making as little distinction *therein* as it is possible, and, indeed, as should be. In Catholic countries abroad, there are no *pews* in the Churches; the rich and the poor, with due Christian humility, pray alongside of each other in the House of God; the only difference that is sometimes to be seen, is, that those who can afford to spend a penny or two-pence, may have the use of a chair to kneel upon, instead of the hard stones.

In respect to the Country Banks, the proposed regulation of their being required to take out a licence, and to give some public security for their issues of paper, or part thereof, cannot be deemed otherwise than a most just and most necessary preliminary to their establishment.

Having said thus much about *Paper*, allow me, Mr. Urban, to talk about *Money*, and to enquire amongst your numerous Readers, whether they have heard of any remedy yet likely soon to be adopted, in order to relieve the very great inconvenience experienced by the publick from the unprecedented scarcity of Silver, and of the Coin in general. In regard to Silver, it is a matter of wonder with me, that an ample supply of Shillings and Sixpences have not been issued years ago from the Mint for circulation, in lieu of allowing, year after year, those pieces of Silver of private *fabrick*, *yeleped* Shillings, worth, upon an average, little more than Eight-pence each, and thin bits of

Silver denominated Six-pences, worth little more than Two-pence each. Sufficient attention has not either been paid to the *Copper Coin*, although an ample supply, I will allow, has been at times provided by Government. This want of attention I am speaking of might, in my humble opinion, be very easily remedied, to the comfort of the publick, and to the total suppression of the *base fabrick* of this metal, still unnecessarily encouraged, or unattended to. And therefore I submit the following, or some similar method, for adoption. Let directions be given in all PUBLIC OFFICES, that base Copper be invariably *refused*, nor *given*. Let a printed notice to this effect be stuck up conspicuously in every Public Office and Banking-house; and, in some cases, outside. Let the higher powers *advertize* on the subject; let the same be *obligatory* in public-houses, coffee-houses, gin-shops, breweries, distilleries, &c.; and last, though not least, let this notice be affixed at all the *turnpike-gates* in the kingdom. These measures may, perhaps, require Legislative authority, accompanied by some small penalties at first, to attach on those who tender any other Copper Coin than what is sanctioned by Law. Were these simple and facile methods adopted, I think I can venture to pronounce, that this minor evil would almost instantaneously cease to exist; provided it is followed by a supply of pence and half-pence as often as the case requires.

That these suggestions, meant entirely for the sake of Justice, and for the public good and comfort, may meet with attention, is the most sincere wish of your occasional Correspondent,

T. T. R.

LETTER LXVII. ON PRISONS.

“*Forsan miseros meliora sequentur.*”

VIRGIL.

Sambrook Court, Sept. 15.

I AM not disposed to animadvert upon the miserable state of the Gaol at Portsmouth, as a new one is constructing, if not completed; and we may hope, agreeable to the motto, “perhaps a better fate awaits on the afflicted.”

The Bridewells, or Houses of Correction at Gosport and Southampton, appear, like many others described

in

in these Essays, as nurseries for vice, where idleness and irreligion are protected; and where the ignorant, uninformed objects of confinement are thus prepared to wander into the road that leads to Botany Bay and the gallows.

J. C. LETTSON.

PORTSMOUTH. Gaoler, *Edward Hunt*, Serjeant at Mace; Salary, £80. Fees; Debtors, 9s. 6d. Felons, &c. 15s. 10d. three shillings and sixpence of which is paid to the Town Clerk. Chaplain, none. Surgeon, when wanted, from the parish. Number of Prisoners, Sept. 18, 1807: Debtors, 2; Felons, 12; Misdemeanors, 23; Total, 37. Allowance; to Debtors who are Paupers, Felons, and Misdemeanors, a three-penny loaf per day, which I examined and found to weigh 17½ oz. Also every Wednesday, one pound of meat and vegetables; and seven pence in money per week, called "Prize-money."

The Keeper receives from the Borough 3s. 6s. a week, for the support of each prisoner; and out of it furnishes to them the above articles, with a fire to each day-room.

REMARKS. This wretched Gaol has but one small court-yard, of 45 feet by 15, for prisoners of all descriptions; so that at my visit in 1802, I found the five debtors (of whom four were women), the 20 felons, and 12 committed for misdemeanors, all promiscuously mixed together!

The debtors' ward, or day-room, opens into the court-yard, and is 17 feet by 9 feet 6. Above stairs are two sleeping-rooms; one of them, 12 feet square, for the female debtors; the other for female felons, 21 feet by 12, supplied with barrack bedsteads; also a small room called the *fungeon*. To poor debtors and felons the Corporation allows a straw-in-sacking bed, and a rug each.

In the keeper's house there are five rooms furnished with beds, for which those debtors and felons who can afford it, pay him each sixpence per night.

The men felons' sleeping-room in the gaol part, of 21 feet square, had just been fumigated with vinegar, when I was there in 1802; a very necessary precaution in so crowded a place of confinement. The rooms that opened into the court-yard were

black and dirty, being seldom white-washed. Act and Clauses were both hung up.

In my wide perambulations, I have frequently met with those who once moved in the highest circles of gaiety and affluence, reduced within the power of a remorseless creditor. In this prison (and I wish I could say it was the only one) the *unfortunate* share a common fate with the infamous. A new gaol was greatly wanted; and is now (1808) nearly finished.

GOSPORT, Hampshire. The BRIDEWELL. Keeper, *William Barber*. Salary, £52. 10s. Fees, 6s. 8c. No Chaplain, nor any religious attention. Surgeon, *Mr. Harper*, on application to the Magistrates. Number of Prisoners, Sept. 18, 1807, 29. Allowance 17½ oz. of best wheaten bread per day, sent in loaves from the baker's, and which I found to be full weight.

REMARKS. Here are two court-yards; one for the men prisoners, 30 feet square, the other for the women, about 12 feet square. They are separated from each other by a single wooden palisade fence only, and thus exposed to continual intercourse, which might easily be prevented.

The men's day-room opens into their court-yard, and is 20 feet by 13, with a fire-place; but to go to their lodging-room they must come into the other court-yard, assigned for the females. There are also two upper rooms, in one of which is a single sleeping-cell, and a most offensive privy; the other room contains five sleeping-cells, about 9 feet by 4 each, and 9 feet high, supplied with some loose straw on the boards, and a single blanket.

The women's day-room below is likewise a sleeping-room; and at my visit in 1807, had in it four crib wooden bedsteads, with a flock bed, and one blanket each, pestered with nauseous vermin; but, with the bed-clothes, were then put out in the court to air; a severe reproof to the inattentive, for bestowing so little exertion to remove them. Such inconveniences as are voluntary, are culpable too.

Those prisoners who can afford it, sleep in the keeper's house, for which they pay one shilling the first night, and

and six-pence a night afterwards. Here is an oven to purify infected clothes, and a pump in the women's court. The keeper's house, which commands a view of both court-yards, was in a very ruinous state, as well as the floor of the prison; yet I found the whole singularly clean. No employment for the prisoners in this House of Correction. How can we expect grapes from thorns, or figs from thistles; or decency of manners from indolence and sloth, amidst evil associations! I was informed that a new prison was intended to be built.

SOUTHAMPTON. Gaoler, *Jeffery Truss*, Serjeant at Mace. Salary, none. Fees, Entrance, 4s. Discharge, 2s. of first action, 10s. the second and every other action, and 2s. to the turnkey. No Table. Surgeon, when wanted, sent by the Mayor. Number of Debtors, Sept. 22, 1807, One. Allowance, six-pence a day to paupers; and a bushel of coals per week for the whole prison.

REMARKS. This Gaol, for debtors only, is a part of the Tower, at the lower end of the town. Here is a small court-yard, 46 feet by 36, well supplied with water; it is not paved, and ducks, fowls, &c. are kept in it. Two rooms, with glazed windows, and fire-places, 16 feet by 12 each, to which the Corporation allows a wood bedstead, woollen mattress, two blankets, and a rug. A room at top of the Tower is furnished by the keeper, for which he charges 2s. 6d. per week. Neither the Act for Preservation of Health, or the Clauses against Spirituous Liquors, are hung up.

SOUTHAMPTON. FELONS' GAOL: The *Tower*, at the lower end of the town. Gaoler, *William Dymol*, a Tailor. Salary, £20. and £15. as Serjeant at Mace. Fees, none. Chaplain, none; nor Divine Service ever performed. Surgeon, *Mr. Keele*. Salary, none; makes a Bill. Number of Prisoners, Sept. 22, 1807, One. Allowance, six-pence per day. One fire for all. The town assigns a bushel of coals per week.

REMARKS. A narrow slip of 34 feet by 7, is the only court-yard, with a pump, and stone sink, but frequently without water, especially in a dry season. Four small rooms for prisoners, each about 11 feet square,

with iron-grated and glazed windows and fire-places.

The town allows a wooden bedstead, with straw-in-sacking, or ticking, two blankets, and a rug, to each. No proper separation of men and women. The gaol clean. Neither the Act or Clauses hung up. Over the door is painted, "Pray remember the poor Prisoner's Box."

SOUTHAMPTON BRIDEWELL. Keeper, *Joseph Payne*. Salary, £2. and as Serjeant at Mace, £15. Fees, none. Chaplain, none. Surgeons, Messrs. *Keele* and *Bernard*. Salary, none; but make a Bill. Prisoners, March 19, 1802, One. Allowance, six-pence per day each; and a bushel of coals weekly amongst all.

REMARKS. Consists of three rooms; viz. a day-room, about 15 feet square, and two sleeping-rooms, 12 feet by 9 each. No court-yard. There is one room in the keeper's house, for those who pay 4s. per week.

The Borough allows a crib-bedstead, straw-in-ticking bed, two blankets, and a rug for each. Here is no employment for the prisoners; nor a proper line of separation of the men and women.

I shall now conclude, my dear Sir; and believe me your much obliged

— JAMES NEILD.

To Dr. Lettsom, London.

Mr. URBAN, Oct. 3.
THE inclosed I believe to be an original letter of David Hume; and I think it was addressed to the late Rev. John Gardnor, who, at the time it was written, kept an academy in Kensington-square; but this cannot be certainly stated, as the envelope with the direction is lost; but the letter is endorsed David Hume, in the hand-writing of Mr. Gardnor, which is well known to me. If you think this Literary curiosity enough to afford any amusement to your numerous Readers, I shall be happy to have had it in my power to give you the opportunity of printing it. I should wish to have the original returned to me; but shall with pleasure permit it to remain a couple of months with you, for the inspection of any who may wish to examine the hand-writing.

A CONSTANT READER.

"Sir,

“ Sir,

“ I am inform'd, that you are in terms with M. Neuville to engage him for French Master in your Academy, and that you desire nothing but a satisfactory account of his Character and Morals to finish your Agreement with him. I use, therefore, the Freedom to write to you, in order to inform you, that he appears to me a young man who has Conduct and Discretion; but what I chiefly rely upon is the Recommendation of the celebrated M. Diderot, whose Morals and Goodness, no less than his Genius and Learning, are known all over Europe. He has been long acquainted with M. Neuville, is entirely satisfy'd with his Character, and on that footing recommended him to my Protection. All the World knows, that M. Diderot is incapable of giving, to any body, a false Recommendation: But I am sensible, that to me he wou'd not give one that was not solid and well weigh'd. I believe, when you consider this Circumstance, you will be sensible, that you cou'd scarce engage with one, whose Recommendation can so much be depended on.

“ I am, tho' unknown, Sir,

“ Your most obedient

“ and most humble servant,

“ DAVID HUME.

*Brewer's-street, Golden-square,
4 of March, 1768.*”

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 28.

IF you deem the accompanying Memorial worthy of being inserted in your Magazine, I shall be glad to see it published; and think it of sufficient importance to be submitted to the attention of your numerous Readers. A copy of the Memorial, together with a sketch of the Bill for amending Medical Education and Practice, and a message from the Treasury, have, I am told, been forwarded to all the Medical Corporate Bodies in England, Scotland, and Ireland. In this message the Colleges are desired to take the subject under consideration, and report their sentiments to the Lords of the Treasury. My information may be relied on. It was derived immediately from the Fellow of a Royal College, who had seen the documents. Of course, none of the Public Bodies will presume to pass over the application in silence, or omit to declare

their sentiments, after receiving an application from such authority. I am now convinced that something will be attempted next Winter, to ameliorate the condition of the Faculty, and make them better entitled to the confidence of their employers. I have been repeatedly told that the Members who are to propose and second the motion for receiving the Bill in the House of Commons, are already appointed. The subject is of such vital interest, both to the Profession and Society at large, that I am desirous to see it obtain its due consideration. It is under this impression that I have solicited a place in your Miscellany for this letter; and Dr. Harrison's Memorial.

YOUR CONSTANT READER:

“ To the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, the Memorial and Representation of Edw. Harrison, M. D. F. A. S. Ed. &c.

The Representation which your Memorialist humbly presumes to offer to the consideration of your Lordships, having for its object the application of a practical remedy to the numerous abuses which have long and confessedly existed in various branches of the Medical Profession, it is scarcely necessary to add, that the subject involves the vital interests of the whole Community, whether collectively or individually considered, and forms an object of the most interesting contemplation, both to the Legislator, and the Political Economist.

That an individual should now offer a system of Reform in so important a branch of Jurisprudence, may require explanation. He presents himself to your attention as the Representative of a respectable Body of Medical Gentlemen, who, during the last six years, have devoted much time and attention to the obtaining of that information which is necessary in such an undertaking; and he presumes to hope, that the materials thus collected, and the consideration already bestowed on this important object, as well by themselves as by the high legal authorities which they have consulted, may form the basis of a superstructure, highly beneficial to the present and future generations.

Though conscious of the magnitude, he is not insensible to the difficulties,

culties, of the attempt; and probably the most prominent of those difficulties is, that of regulating by any theoretic ideas, practices, which, whether regular or irregular, have, in point of fact, the sanction of ages for their continuance: the first sensation generally felt on such occasions is, a repugnance to innovation.

If, however, this sentiment had universally prevailed, the community would not at this day have experienced the practical utility, so universally admitted to result from those Parliamentary restrictions, which have already regulated the practice in other professions. It may indeed furnish matter of surprise, that, while the wisdom of the Legislature has been successfully applied to the protection of the property of the subject, a science so materially affecting the life of each individual, should have received so little of its attention, as never to have been an object of its consideration since the time of Henry VIII. No man can presume to tender his services for the recovery or protection of his neighbour's property in a Court of Law, without offering, at least, a species of security for his abilities, in the provision which the Law has made for his education and admission to that profession; but in the more important concerns of Health and Life, no such security is afforded to the employer: he has no possible access to know under what authority the numerous pretenders to Medicine make him a tender of their services. Hence a profession, honourable and useful in itself, is disgraced by needy and ignorant adventurers. To such an extent has the mischief prevailed, that, in a considerable district, to which particular inquiry has been directed, it is ascertained, that not more than about one in nine of those who publicly practise for gain, has passed through any regular course of Education to qualify him for the duties: and there is good reason to believe, from repeated inquiries, by means of circular applications, that the state of Medical practice is equally defective in other parts of the British dominions.

Your Memorialist can assert, without the fear of contradiction, that there is no Corporate or other body

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in this kingdom, short of the Legislature itself, capable of applying an adequate, or, indeed, any remedy, to this great and increasing evil.

It would be inconvenient, in an address of this nature, to attempt a particular detail of the mischiefs resulting from the present state of Medical practice; the public benefits to be expected from a temperate Reform; the regulations by which it is hoped that such benefits might be secured; or the steps already taken with a view to the accomplishment of this great object: but, if your Memorialist may be permitted to refer to his printed Address to the Lincolnshire Benevolent Medical Society, lately published, he humbly hopes, that the attention of His Majesty's Government, thus drawn to the heads* of a Bill which he has the honour of submitting to their consideration, may facilitate such an enactment in Parliament, as would prove highly beneficial to the State.

The Bill merely aims at general regulation; and so far from seeking to infringe on the rights of any of the Learned Chartered Bodies in His Majesty's dominions, its tendency is to give additional weight and importance to those Establishments, whose consequence is identified with that of the great body of Medical Practitioners.

Its objects are not complex; nor do they present any particular difficulties in the execution: it seeks not to place the present race of Practitioners under any odious restraint, which might operate as an harsh and *ex post facto* Law to many of them.

Its prominent and leading features are,

First. To insure to the publick the positive fact, that any one who may hereafter offer himself to their employment under any of the denomi-

* The conductors of the present Bill do not undertake more in the first Act, than to lay the foundation of Reform. In fact, the subject has been so little considered by the Faculty themselves, and each is so desirous to promote his own views, rather than the general good of his Profession and the community, that, until a large proportion can be brought to consider the matter dispassionately, it will be dangerous, and highly imprudent, to enter upon minutiae.

nations applied to the practice of Physick or Surgery, shall have devoted a reasonable time to his education in that department in which he shall profess to practise for gain.

Secondly, To secure a faithful and national Register of the accredited Practitioners in the different branches of those Professions.

Thirdly, To establish a School of Medicine in this kingdom, and to improve other Schools on a rational and practicable basis, out of funds to be provided by the body itself.

Your Memorialist is fully impressed with the belief, that a Bill founded on some such basis, and under such modifications as to the wisdom of Parliament may seem expedient, would, if passed into a Law, tend greatly to the reduction of human misery, the preservation of many valuable lives, and the consequent advantage and happiness of the whole community.

But as investigation and inquiry on such a subject are peculiarly desirable, your Memorialist humbly hopes, that should this his Representation be deemed worthy of your Lordships' attention, you will be pleased to direct a Copy of the accompanying sketch of a Bill to be sent, under the high sanction of your names, to each of the Medical Corporate Bodies* in the United Kingdom, whose titles are under-written; and to request that answers be returned as soon as may be convenient, that the sentiments of those respectable Bodies may be fully understood, and considered, as applying to the necessity of Medical Reform in general, and to the provisions of the proposed Bill in particular.

(Signed)

EDW. HARRISON.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 29.
AMONG the many "Notices" in the Kentish papers "thereby given" of Canals and of Roads, for the information of the publick, and future consideration of the Honourable the House of Commons, is one rather curious; namely, an Archway to be cut through Shooter's Hill, intended to improve the Post-road to Dover. This memorable Hill has long been noted as a lasting impediment on our road; and, with that of Blackheath Hill, with two miles of sandy road between them †, is considered by the postmasters as a delay of at least half an hour between London and Dartford. By the mile-stones over this steep hill it appears that from the line of its acclivity, to that of its decline or exit, it is nearly a statute mile; and the East side is more steep than that of the West, which drops gradually, and with less declivity. What the expence may amount to, of forming an Archway or Tunnel from one level to the other, is not for me to say; it has no doubt been professionally surveyed, and its cost estimated. I need not tell you, good Mr. Urban, that the object in view in all road-improvements is, first, to remove all obstacles and hindrances to the traveller, as much as can be; and secondly, to shorten the distance to places, at the smallest possible expence to the publick, by whom it must ultimately be repaid. Any Archway cut through a hill of this magnitude, must be attended with a world of labour and expence; and this Archway-road must be of a convenient breadth. The narrowest Post-roads are, I think, 10 yards, or 30 feet at least, for carriages, with a 6 feet path for foot passengers. When we consider how many accidents befall tra-

* List of the Medical Public Bodies:

1. The Royal College of Physicians of London.
2. The Royal College of Surgeons of London.
3. The Company of Apothecaries of London.
4. The Royal College of Physicians of Dublin.
5. The Royal College of Surgeons of Dublin.
6. The Company of Apothecaries of Dublin.
7. The Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh.
8. The Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.
9. The Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.

† There stands a public house on this part of the high road, beyond the 6 mile stone, formerly of no great repute, known by the sign of the Sun, and called ironically by the Kentish drovers, *The Sun in the Sand*.

tellers

vellers on the best open roads, what may not be feared from a subterraneous-channel, through which probably 5 or 6 hundred wheel carriages may occasionally pass daily?

“The notice hereby given” says, this Archway is intended for the “South-west” side of this Hill. The summit or ridge of Shooter’s Hill, if I mistake not, extends nearly North and South; if so, the sides lie East and West. If by the “South-west side” is meant some place South of the present road, then are we getting farther out of the right line of distance to Dartford.

Nothing can be more clear in nature than this simple fact, that if you draw a line as direct and straight as possible from London-bridge to Dartford*, you leave those two grievous Hills of Blackheath and Shooter a mile or more to the South; and, what is more to the purpose, that, with a level road, you will also have a shorter one. I will not say *how much* shorter, because I never surveyed it; but I am told, and much believe, it will make the difference of three miles in the fifteen, if every advantage is taken of a right line. Should you save only two miles in this fifteen, it is surely a great object, deducting the half hour you lose of time by the two Hills and the sandy road. Of the practicability of making this a Post-road, there can be little question; and many preparatory steps are already made towards it, under an Act of Parliament, granted some 12 years ago or more, for improving the parishes of St. John Horselydown, and St. Mary Rotherhithe, &c. &c. The narrow parts of Tooley-street, and of Dock-head, and other parts, have been widened, and houses removed; a bridge has also been built over the lower part of Deptford Creek, in the line of this road, and a new road from it into Greenwich, by that beautiful road in the same line through some

land given by Lord Romney to the Royal Hospital of Greenwich, and from thence called Romney’s road.

By the present way from London-bridge to Dartford, you make a long and circuitous sweep, and a very unnecessary one; in some parts, near two miles, to the South of a right line. A traveller thither has nothing to do with St. George’s Church in the Borough, New Cross, Blackheath or Shooter’s Hills.

But, Mr. Urban, this is not all. The last view given us of the Population of England, in 1800, shews to a certainty, that this lower road to Dartford is more full of resident inhabitants than any other, perhaps, of equal distance in the empire, since the places through which this accommodating road would pass, contain nearly *Sixty thousand* † inhabitants; not to mention the ships of war, and troops, often stationary, and which ought to be fairly added to the estimate, being more than temporary population. Is it not a grievous hardship that a poor soldier or sailor, fatigued with duty, and perhaps exhausted with disease, should be compelled to travel 10 miles, when he might do it in seven? Or, if duty calls him back the same day, with what joy would he save six miles in twenty? This matter has been often treated of, years ago, in your pages ‡; and the Government must one day be induced to consider the justice of the case, and produce a remedy. Be what may the event of these underground works, of which “notice has been given” with no small perseverance in this county, truth and reason must ere long prevail over all fiction, local interest, or blind opposition. Moreover, if gaining half an hour’s time on one hand, and three miles on the other, be duly considered, then an industrious master of a family, having transacted his business in London, will return home an

* Down Tooley-street, Dock-head, Jamaica-row; cross the Mill-pond and fields, and on a right line to Deptford Lower Bridge over the Creek, into Greenwich; through Romney’s-road, and thence straight forward to Woolwich, Plumsted, Leering-heath, Crayford-bridge, and Dartford.

† The following numbers were taken from the Ecclesiastical Annual Register, 1808, from the valuable Topographical Dictionary of Mr. Carlsle and Mr. Capper, to furnish these facts, within 15 miles of London: Rotherhythe, 10,296; Deptford, 17,548; Greenwich, 14,339; Woolwich and Charlton, 10,573; Plumsted and Wickham, 1,405; Dartford and Erith, 3,375. Total, 57,534.

‡ See Gent. Mag. vol. LXVIII. p. 647; LXIX. p. 395; and other places.

hour sooner. Thus his redeemed hour will be soberly enjoyed in the bosom of his family, or in the duty of his occupations or pursuits, instead of being delayed or loitered away on a tedious journey. If there are, as has been said, more than 300,000 inhabitants in this county, then the road to Dover, passing through its two Cities, and connected with the most populous parts of it, such as Gravesend, Chatham, Sheerness, Faversham, Dover, Deal, Sandwich, and the charming Isle of Thanet, besides many other places, we may fairly say, that more than 150,000 persons are warmly interested in any Dover-road improvement whatever, be it of small or of great magnitude. If we could add the number of its summer visitants to the sea, for pleasure or for health, we should make a conspicuous figure indeed. Of their numbers, going and returning hourly, I shall leave you and your Readers to calculate.

The bridges of Blackfriars and Westminster would partake equally of this accommodating low road into this county, and might branch off from it at any short distance most eligible, either to the end of Blackman-street, by the Grange-road, and Bermondsey Spa, or from Rowland Hill's Chapel into the Borough, and by Dock-head, join it: or by many other cross ways, as might best suit the relative situations of the publick.

Yours, &c. A MAN OF KENT.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 14.

IT has been wittily said, that nothing relative to Gow-pox would remain after 20 years, except what has been inserted in the Gentleman's Magazine. And it does appear, that the bold assertions made in your publication by Mr. Birch, have been verified; for the Jennerian Society is extinguished; the Discoverer has deserted the post assigned to him by the College, and has acknowledged the inoculation of his own son with Small-pox.

The dernier resort which the Faculty now set up, is the sad devastation Small-pox makes wherever it appears, and the uncertainty of any security from its occurring a second or a third time; for if we admit that it can happen a second time, we have

no reason to suppose it may not come again and again.

In one of the daily papers an instance is mentioned of four persons in one family dying of Small-pox; and in the 4th page of your present volume, three in another family died of Inoculation; and these misfortunes happened in Hertfordshire.

Surely, Mr. Urban, there must be some error in the relation of these cases; or the Faculty of Hertfordshire must have forgotten those sound rules of successful practice which the good old Baron Dimdale taught them. Allow me to remark, that such fatal occurrences were very rare in those days of ignorance, when the College confined their patients to hot beds, and added to their fever by stimulating cordials.

I do suspect that Medical monster the Man-Midwife has absorbed all their thinking faculties, and that the Art of Healing is sacrificed to Theoretical Experiments and Anatomical Homicides.

Some of the leading persons in the Faculty have really exposed themselves so glaringly during the last Winter by their publications, their examinations, and their fatal and desperate operations, that we are not to wonder if Empirics take the advantage, and induce the credulous to transfer their confidence to them; particularly when we recollect, that the benefits of James's powder, of Arsenic, the new Gout Medicine, Soda Water, Electricity, Galvanism, and Inoculation for Small-pox, derive their credit from individuals, against whom the College set their authority.

Now, Sir, if the Faculty persist in refusing to Inoculate, when called upon to do so by the publick, who now seem *decidedly averse to Vaccination**, the fatality of natural Small-pox must be great, unless some active agents, or some good old nurses, take it in hand; for dreadful as the pestilence is, let it be well nursed and well purged at the commencement, and there will be little necessity for the College of Physicians.

Since your publication is so universally read throughout the British Empire, I would wish, through the medium of it, to recommend to Practitioners in general, that it is their

* This is far from being the case. EDIT. duty

duy to be well acquainted with the safe mode of inoculating for Small-pox, lest the Epidemic prevails; for surely the *parents* of children should be allowed to choose a security, instead of a temporary preventive, from so dangerous an event; and it will be enough for the National Institution to engage the Parson of the parish, and the Overseers of the poor, to carry on the experiment, if Parliament should in its wisdom vote £3000. a year for a century to come.

Yours, &c.

P. P.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 7.

MY bare hint, p. 289, ("many a true word spoke in jest") has drawn out once more "An Old Correspondent," notwithstanding he so repeatedly promised (in dudgeon) that we should hear no more of him. And for what? Why, as heretofore, to stand forth the Knight of the "Blood Red" Aspect, to terrify those who might wish to pry into the dark works of Architectural Innovators. If my "premeditated falsehoods" (that is, bitter truths) are so *glaring*; my antagonist's effrontery (that is, his "Threatening Letter") is no less so. As Sir Blood Red has dared me to the field, let him betake himself to his arms. I, "Red Cross Knight," am already in proof: "Who's afraid?" Henry's Chapel is yet before us, where he will soon find me on the defensive; then let him come on: Antiquity-lover, Antiquity-hater — to it, pell mell!

J. CARTER.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 18.

HAVING lately seen Lord Elgin censured for removing what remained of ancient Athens; a simple narrative of facts may tend perhaps to elucidate the matter, and not, I hope, be wholly uninteresting to your Readers.

When Lord Elgin was appointed Ambassador at Constantinople, he conceived that by procuring moulds and drawings of the basso-relievos, and other parts, on the Temples at Athens, the Student would be enabled to form a more exact notion of Grecian grandeur and simplicity, than from the mere measurements he already possessed: impressed with the value of such a conception, if it could be accomplished, he waited on Government, but they declined using

the public money. Unwilling to relinquish his plan, Lord Elgin endeavoured to procure artists to accompany him at his own expence, but with no better success; and, almost without hope, he sailed to Palermo: here the proposal was enthusiastically received; artists were procured from Rome, Lord Elgin proceeded to Constantinople, and they, under the direction of his Secretary, to Athens. I should think that Lord Elgin would not have had artists to draw and mould for three years, if he had at first intended to bring off the originals. They had no sooner commenced than they found the prejudices of the people tormenting in the extreme. If they erected scaffolds, it was merely an excuse to look in at their women; if they examined any fragment with an appearance of attention, it contained gold; and some Turk would slyly creep up, and dash it in pieces before their faces, in hopes of finding the supposed treasure.

About this time Lord Elgin came down to Athens, and found the people more reconciled from habit. The Temples being in a ruinous state, it was likely that, by excavating near them, something might be found worth moulding: he therefore bought the house that stood under the Parthenon, pulled it down, and in digging to the rock, discovered the fragments of Jupiter and Minerva; but, at the other end, where many figures had evidently fallen down (at the time, perhaps, the Temple was shattered, when the Venetians threw in a bomb, and blew up the magazine the Turks had formed there), he was not equally successful. On enquiring of the man to whom the house belonged, if he recollected any figures on this spot? with the greatest coldness, he answered, he could have saved them their trouble, for that he had himself pounded them into lime for mortar to build his house with, as they were excellent marble, and that the greatest part of the Citadel was built with mortar procured in the same manner. From this moment it was incumbent on Lord Elgin to save what remained. With such an example of barbarity before him, would he not have deserved the curses of his country, had he neglected to save them? Why should they have met with a better fate than their companions? What a moment

moment of excruciating anxiety; Such an opportunity might never occur again. Yes; but then he would be stripping Athens of all that rendered her yet interesting. Certainly; but was he, for fear of offending the few who might be enabled to visit Athens the little time these exquisite things would be suffered to exist, to neglect the power he now had of placing them in security for ever?—of placing them too, where, by their beauty, they might renovate art to its lost purity and grandeur? With a decision for ever to be applauded, he ordered the moulding instantly to cease, and began shipping them as quickly as they could be removed without injury. To this energetic resolution is England indebted for these exquisite productions. Behold, then, after endless anxiety, his Secretary embarked with the reward of his toil; "*Vela dabant læti*;" but, scarcely had they left the Grecian shores, when the ship struck on a hidden rock, heeled, sunk, and down went in a moment the labour of years; and all that remained of the once beautiful Athens was "in the deep bosom of the ocean buried." This was enough to damp men of ordinary minds; but to men of energy, difficulties are stimulants. Without a moment's hesitation, Lord Elgin began again, and, after two additional years of labour, anxiety, and perseverance, all that were wrecked were once more rescued from destruction. Where is there another man who would have conquered so many obstacles? The mere conception of moving such ponderous monuments requires a vigour of mind few men possess. Posterity will do Lord Elgin ample justice, for their beauties will by that time have circulated through the country, and their effects on English art will, by that time, be perceptible. He deserves, indeed, well of his country, and instead of affectedly lamenting that he stripped Athens of what remained, we should rather lament he was not there to strip it

sooner; and then, perhaps, some of the most beautiful productions in the world would not have been pounded down for mortar. Z.

MR. URBAN,

Oct. 13.

OBSERVING what has been advanced in your valuable Magazine concerning the sudden failure of the Plane Trees, I am induced to mention the loss of four remarkably fine Plane Trees, near Eccleshall castle, in Staffordshire. One of them was, perhaps, the largest and handsomest Plane Tree in England, above 100 years old. They were healthy in 1809; but all died last Spring: they were much exposed to the Westerly winds.

AN ADMIRER OF PLANE TREES.

P.S. This month these Trees have been felled, and it is thought that the sap vessels had been ruptured.

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 11.

IN answer to "VERITAS," in p. 60, you say, "There are many Funds for Clergymen's Widows, &c. in London." I know there are; but wish you could obtain and insert a General List of them, and *where*, or in what way, they are to be applied for, as well in the different dioceses as in town; as they are not sufficiently known to multitudes who are in distress, and worthy; but are totally unacquainted with them, and therefore cannot even make application. I know there are Colleges (or Alms-houses) at Derby, Ashbourn, Lichfield, and various other places, with from £10. to £40. a year to each widow, not confined to the widows of each diocese, but open to widows from all quarters, generally; but few know of them. There is £10. a year for widows allowed by the Sons of the Clergy, from the Corporation Office, Bloomsbury, or First Fruits' Office, Temple. A College also somewhere in Hampshire, and another at Froxfield. Maiden-daughters, at 40 or 45 years of age, are also allowed, I think, 8 guineas a year from St. Paul's, or Corporation Office.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

* * * Communications for this ARTICLE will always be thankfully received.

An Enquiry into the Physiological Changes of the Human Body at its different Ages, the Diseases to which it is pre-disposed in each Period of

Life, and the Principles of Longevity, by THOMAS JAMESON, M. D. will be published in the Spring of 1811, in one volume, 8vo.

Mr,

Mr. ARCHDEACON COXE will shortly publish the "Literary Life and Select Works of Benjamin Stillingfleet," in three 8vo volumes, illustrated by beautiful Portraits, and numerous other Plates.

Mr. WILMOT has undertaken an improved Edition of the Memoirs of his excellent Father, Sir John Eardley Wilmot, knight, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

The Publick will shortly be favoured with a Life of Sir MICHAEL FOSTER, knight, one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, by the late MICHAEL DODSON, esq. originally written for the new Edition of the "Biographia Britannica," whilst that Work was under the superintendance of the late Dr. Kippis.

The Rev. Mr. DIBDIN has gone to press with a new and greatly enlarged Edition of his *Bibliomania*; which is intitled *A Bibliographical Romance*, in Six Parts; viz. Part I. The Evening Walk. Part II. The Cabinet. Part III. The Auction Room. Part IV. The Library. Part V. The Alcove. Part VI. The Temple. The Volume will probably contain between 5 and 600 pages; and is intended to be a *Bibliographical Manual* of such rare, curious, and useful books as do not come exactly within the scope of classical authors: embracing a complete outline of foreign and domestic Bibliography. It will be printed in a style of considerable elegance, with various wood-cut portraits and ornaments, and *eighteen copies only* will be struck off upon LARGE PAPER of an imperial octavo size, printed with every possible attention to Typographical luxury. Of these latter, as the expence attending their execution will be considerable, the price will be greatly advanced beyond that of the common paper.

Mr. MALCOLM'S new Volume of Anecdotes of the Manners, Customs, Dress, Amusements, &c. of the Citizens of London, from the time of the Romans to the Year 1699, may shortly be expected.

Mr. ROBERT KERR, of Edinburgh, is preparing for the press, Memoirs of the Life, Writings, and Correspondence of the late Mr. William Smellie, Printer of that City, Secretary to the Society of Scottish An-

tiquaries, F. R. S. &c. It will comprise a view of the Literary history of Scotland from 1758 to 1795, with numerous anecdotes of learned Scotsmen of eminence; and accounts of many important publications in which Mr. Smellie was either directly concerned as sole or joint author, or which derived material aid from his acute critical skill and correct taste, in their progress through the press during the above-mentioned period.--- This reminds us of observing that the Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer, containing a large portion of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century, is in considerable forwardness at the press.

Dr. DRAKE'S "Gleaner," which is expected to appear before the publick in the course of a few weeks, consists, we understand, of a selection from the various Periodical Papers which have not found a place in the last edition of the British Essayists. Though these, in their entire state, both from their bulk and irregularity of composition, could not with propriety be admitted into that publication, still will it readily be granted, by those best acquainted with our Periodical Literature, that from volumes so numerous, a series of Essays may, under the direction of taste and judgment, be so chosen and arranged, as to rival, nearly in every respect, the most popular productions of our Classical Essayists. "The Gleaner" will be elegantly printed in 4 vols. demy and royal octavo, in order to correspond with the late octavo edition of the Tatler, Spectator, and Guardian; and will subsequently be published in a state uniform with Mr. Chalmers's edition of the British Essayists, and with the British Classics published by Sharpe.

Mr. CROMEK, Editor of Burn's "Reliques," will publish, in the course of the ensuing month, "Remains of Nithsdale and Galloway Song: with Historical and Traditional Notices relative to the Manners and Customs of the Peasantry."

An Account of the Isle of Man, comprising its History, Antiquities, and Present State, from the pen of Mr. GEORGE WOOD, will be ready for publication in a few weeks.

A translation of JOHN CALVIN'S Institutes of the Christian Religion, will shortly appear.

A Life of the late **ARTHUR MURPHY**, esq. by **JESSE FOOT**, esq. his Executor, is in the press; and will contain the Epistolary Correspondence of Mr. Murphy with many distinguished persons, during a period of more than 50 years.

Mr. **JOHN STEWART**, author of "The Pleasures of Love," "The Resurrection," &c. will shortly publish a new Poem, called "Genevieve; or, the Spirit of the Drave;" with Odes and other Poems.

J. CARTER is making a series of Drawings of York Cathedral, for Sir **M. Sykes**, bart.; which, when finished, will form the largest and most elaborate undertaking of the kind yet gone into in this kingdom. The Drawings already finished (and done to the Society of Antiquaries' Cathedral scale) are: I. Plan; II. Foundation ditto; III. West Elevation; IV. Detail of ditto to a larger scale; V. South side; VI. Detail of ditto to a larger scale; VII. Longitudinal Section, from West to East. Size of the Drawings, 3 feet 3 inches, by 2 feet. **J. C.** has also published No. XXV. of Antient Architecture.

The History of Lynn, Civil, Commercial, Biographical, Political, and Military, from the Earliest Accounts to the Present Time, by **WILLIAM RICHARDS**, A. M. will be speedily completed in one large volume, 8vo.

Mr. **WESTALL**'s Illustrations of the Lady of the Lake, will be published in a few weeks; the Drawings will be submitted to the inspection of the publick at the same time.

Mr. **JOHNES** of Hafod has engaged Mr. **Stothard**, the Royal Academician, to paint some splendid decorations at his seat, which are already begun.

Mr. **JOHN WILLIAMS**, of the Inner Temple, is preparing for publication, an Epitome of the Laws relating to Commerce; with a sketch of the present State of Mercantile Practice and Custom; and the Duties of Consuls and Supercargoes.

Family Sermons for every Sunday in the Year, selected by the Rev. **G. B. MITCHELL**, from **Abp. SECKER**'s Works, will shortly be published.

Dr. **GEORGE REES** is preparing for the press a new Edition of his popular Work on Disorders of the Stomach; in which many additional Cases and important observations will appear.

A new French work will shortly appear, intituled "Contes à ma Fille," par **BOUILLY**, Membre de la Société Philotechnique, de celle des Sciences et Arts de Tours, &c. &c. In these Tales, which are expressly adapted for young persons under the age of 15, the various difficulties of the French language, the exceptions to its principal rules, and even the eccentricities arising from caprice or fashion, are purposely introduced for their instruction. A translation of these Tales is also in forwardness.

The Rev. Mr. **DAVIS**, of Campton Academy, is printing an useful Collection of Reading Exercises for Youth of both Sexes.

Mr. **SMART** is preparing for the press "A Guide to Parsing;" which, it is expected, will furnish material assistance to the Study of English Grammar, and the above necessary Exercise, particularly in School Classes. Mr. **Murray**'s arrangement will be folloewd.

Mr. **J. J. STOCKDALE** is engaged in a Supplement to the Covent Garden Journal; containing the History of the Contest at the New Theatre at the commencement of the present Season; and all the Letters, Jeux d'Esprit, &c. published thereon.

The Second Part of **LACKINGTON, ALLEN, and Co.**'s Catalogue, containing the Sciences of every description, Greek and Latin Classicks, Dictionaries, French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and other Foreign Books, Odd Volumes, &c. &c. is now ready for delivery; and the Third and Last Part, which will comprise a fine Collection of Divinity and Ecclesiastical History, and a copious Appendix of Books in all Languages and Classes, many of them extremely rare, will be published at Christmas.

Mr. **GURCH** of Bristol has published a Catalogue of Books, including numerous rare and curious Articles, selected from the Libraries of the late **John Innys**, esq. Rev. **J. Whitaker**, **Richard Gough**, esq. Mr. **Woolmer**, of Exeter, **Robert Jones Allard**, esq. &c. Such an extensive Collection is highly creditable to the Bookseller, as well as to the Citizens of Bristol, who have by their encouragement stimulated him in his endeavours. We are happy to see such Establishments meet with success in most of our principal provincial cities and towns.

2d. *The Life of Fénelon, Archbishop of Cambray.* By Charles Butler, Esq. One Vol. 8vo; Longman and Co. 1810.

THIS work is introduced to the publick on its own merits, and a dedication, in very concise terms, to the Right Rev. Henry Lord Bishop of Norwich. In the case before us, the motives of the Author for undertaking the compilation rests on the celebrity of the character he has chosen to illustrate; and it cannot be disputed that he has made a good selection from the multitude whose moral lives and excellent writings entitle them to be constantly before the mental vision of the community. The most gratifying ideas associate with the name of Fénelon; the modesty and simplicity which distinguished him from the generality of prelates; his meekness, elevation of sentiment, and superior genius, which enabled him to practise the rigid virtues of an anchorite amidst the fascinations of a voluptuous court. "Equally humble and elegant, severe to himself and indulgent to others, a mysterious holiness hangs on his character, and attracts our veneration; while his misfortunes shed over him a tinge of distress which excites our tenderest sympathy."—The Chevalier Ramsay, the preceptor of Prince Charles, the son of James the Second King of England, wrote a short account of his life not long after his decease. The gentleman alluded to had been the intimate friend of Fénelon; and his family, knowing the attachment which prevailed between the parties, entrusted the Chevalier with the Archbishop's papers. A relative published a concise memoir of him in 1734; and that was followed, in 1787, by his Life compiled by the ex-Jesuit Querbeuf. To these particulars, Mr. Butler adds:

"In 1808, a life of Fénelon was published in three volumes, octavo, by M. de Bausset, Bishop of Alais at the beginning of the French Revolution, and afterwards member of the imperial chapter of the church of St. Denis at Paris. He seems to have had access to all the papers in the possession of the family of Fénelon, which could be of use to him in the composition of his work. From the work of M. de Bausset, the following account of the life of Fénelon is principally extracted."

The family of Fénelon derived its title from the village of Salignac; *Gazet. Mag. October, 1810.*

situated about from Sarlat. It raised to a baron de Salignac, G and Limousin, of John de Albi the Barony de Salignac, who married Birlo; when their descendant name and arms family surname of Salignac. From his of these pages Bernard, his great ambassador from to that of Que humaitiy and f commission sentify the horrible tholomew's day.

Francis de Salignac Fénelon was the son of Pons de La Mothe Fénelon Marquis de Fénelon respectable character great Condé used equally qualified for the field, and undertook the education.

Mr. Butler, in speaking of the Marquis, introduces some curious particulars relating to his having contributed strenuously to the suppression of duelling. The plan alluded to originated with M. Olier; which we heartily recommend as worthy of imitation in this country, where, we are sorry to say, duelling is too much

I have of your valour, not to be alarmed at seeing you the first to break the ice on such an occasion." M. Olier had the satisfaction to receive the instrument fully attested on the Sunday of Pentecost, in the church of St. Sulpice at Paris, and in the presence of a full congregation assembled to witness the noble resolutions of these friends to genuine honour.

The third chapter of Mr. Butler's work gives the date of the birth of Francis de Salignac de la Mothe Fenelon as having occurred on the 6th day of August 1651. Most authors who write the lives of eminent men dwell upon their early years, and endeavour to extract something extraordinary from their conduct which shall tend to develop their future excellence: so it is said of the youthful Fenelon, that he gave repeated specimens of "that charm of style which so particularly marks his writings." The spiritual director of Fenelon was M. Tronson, the superior of St. Sulpice, who naturally directed his attention towards the Sulpiciens, a community of secular priests; of whom M. Bausset observes, "that, during the whole term of their existence, their concerns never once became the subject of a suit at law:" it is not, therefore, at all surprising that the good Fenelon became warmly attached to the society through his life. The Jesuits seem to have enjoyed the next place in his favour; but the Jansenists displeased him by their absurd severity and gloomy devotion. At the age of 25, Fenelon became a priest; and passed three years of retirement in the seminary of St. Sulpice, interrupted only by occasional explanations of the Old and New Testaments, delivered in the parish church of that name, at the desire of the curate; and those first entitled him to the favour of the publick. A letter written by the young recluse, given in page 21, exhibits him as a warm and lively enthusiast, eager to emancipate all Greece from religious oppression, and to restore to the inhabitants the true faith. "All Greece opens herself to me," says Fenelon; "the Peloponnesus already begins to breathe in freedom. Again will the Church of Corinth flourish — again will she hear the voice of her Apostle." Another top-

rent of this missionary zeal had nearly transported him to Canada to enlighten the Indians; but he was deterred by the dread of his constitution sinking under the rigour of the climate, before he accomplished any actual labour of this kind. He contracted a close intimacy with Bossuet and the Abbé Fleury, "whose names, like his own, will reach the latest posterity." The revocation of the edict of Nantes made religious missions necessary, in the opinion of Lewis XIV; and Fenelon's exertions to restore the Hugonots to the Roman Catholick Church, procured him the favour of that cruel Monarch, though he, with Bossuet, condemned the compulsion he countenanced. Actuated by this equally humane and politic conviction, he entreated, on his presentation to the King, as his only request, that the troops, and every kind of military parade, might be removed from the province of Poitou, the theatre of his operations.

Between the 36th and 38th years of his age, he published his *Treatise on Female Education*, which, Mr. Butler observes, "endeared him to every mother and every daughter in France." He maintains that the education of a female should immediately follow her birth, "as it is impossible to attend too soon to her physical or mental faculties; that, in her earliest years, instruction should be conveyed to her chiefly in narrative, which is indirect instruction; but that, even in her very earliest years, her instruction should be solid; so that nothing should be allowed a place in her faith or exercises of devotion, which is not drawn from the Gospel, or which the Church does not sanction." The reputation of Fenelon had become so well established by the period last mentioned, that he was appointed preceptor to the Dukes of Burgundy, Anjou, and Berri, the three sons of the Dauphin. The Duke de St. Simon, who entertained a great partiality for the priests of St. Sulpice, had his admiration strongly attracted by the appearance of Fenelon, which combined the opposite traits of sedateness and gaiety, the air of a Bishop with the manners of a polished nobleman; he was tall, his physiognomy such as, once seen, could never be forgotten, and, though his features bore the marks of intense study,

his eyes beamed with intelligence. "In his manners there was a similar relief of opposite qualities; they were easy, and made every person round him easy." After reading this character of Fenelon, and the recollection of his other acquirements, and piety, we may readily imagine the severe task he had to encounter in forming the mind of the Duke of Burgundy, a prince who is represented as having been born "terrible, and, during his first years, continued an object of terror. Hard-hearted, angry, to the extreme of passion, even against inanimate objects, impetuous to a degree of fury, incapable of bearing the least opposition to his wishes" without the most violent paroxysms of rage, which made the spectators tremble for his life. When hunting, he pursued the animal with the speed of a maniac; and, when engaged in gaming, the idea of loss rendered his actions so furious, that it required great courage in his antagonists to brave the personal danger they incurred by success. The pride he had indulged from the probability of his ascending the throne, induced him to view his brothers as the only medium between himself and a world of slaves; and yet, with all these detestable shades in his character, he exhibited excellent talents, and, when the vivacity of his genius permitted him to think for a moment, "he seemed to play with the most abstract subjects." Fenelon perceived the native strength of his mind; and, seizing the few favourable opportunities afforded him, from the abyss into which he had nearly involved himself, "there arose a prince, affable, gentle, moderate, patient, modest, humble, austere only to himself, attentive to his duties, and sensible of their great extent." Had Fenelon died immediately after accomplishing this important event, his name would have descended to posterity as a benefactor of his country; but he lived to exercise other virtues. Let all future preceptors of the Great, study well the methods detailed in this little work, by which moral worth completely conquered every vice entertained by the presumed successor of an absolute monarch. His reward was noble, and richly deserved—the Abbey of St. Vallery, one of the best

endowed in France; and the Archbishopric of Cambray.

We now find Fenelon exalted to the very pinnacle of his wishes, enjoying the approbation of the King, and, what was still more gratifying, the esteem of all good men. His ecclesiastical power was great, and the means of charity at his immediate disposal; had he desired more, he must have diminished his reputation, and incurred the charge of ambition. "Unfortunately, it was almost the last day of the preceptor's happiness; to use an expression of the Chancellor D'Aguesseau, 'events soon afterwards took place that revealed the secret which caused all his calamities — his too great taste for the pious excesses of the Mystics.' Quietism, the term given to the peculiar opinions of this schism or sect, induced Fenelon to publish his "Explications des Maximes de Saints sur la vie interieure," the immediate cause of all his misfortunes: this work was at once condemned by the publick; and, at that critical moment, Lewis XIV. was for the first time made acquainted with the fanaticism of the new Archbishop. St. Simon and D'Aguesseau both observe, "that Fenelon had a loftiness of genius, of which that Monarch felt an awe, and something of an extraordinary elevation of character, which did not accord with the severe simplicity of the royal mind; so that, though Lewis XIV. was not insensible to the merits of Fenelon, and had raised him to one of the highest ranks in the Gallican Church, he had no personal attachment to him." Bossuet seems to have been Fenelon's greatest enemy on this occasion; not through personal dislike, but from the persuasion that he was compelled by his religious duty to suppress the doctrines of his opponent by every means in his power. The affair was at length submitted to the Pope; and Lewis promised in a letter to support his decision with all his authority: in the interval he banished Fenelon to his See, and dismissed some members of the community of St. Cyr, professing the same opinions. Another mark of the King's displeasure was, the removal of the Archbishop from the office of preceptor to the Royal Dukes; but Fenelon had the satisfaction of knowing that

that the reformed Duke of Burgundy pleaded warmly to his grandfather in his favour, and that the whole of his family and friends felt themselves interested in his behalf. The proceedings at Rome were long and tedious: they at length ended in a brief from the Pope, condemning Fenelon in terms the most gentle and soothing. At the same time, he was consoled by the repetition of these words, pronounced by his holiness: "That Fenelon was in fault for too great love of God, and his enemies equally in fault for too little love of their neighbour." The worthy Prelate bowed implicitly to the sentence, and had the fortitude to expel the whole controversy, by every means in his power, from his memory.—The celebrated work of Telemachus is supposed to have been composed when Fenelon was preceptor to the three Dukes, during the contest on Quietism. The Author gave the MS. to a valet de chambre, with directions to copy it for him: this miscreant had the effrontery to sell it to a Parisian bookseller: it was immediately sent to the press, but not so secretly as to elude the vigilance of the police, then upon the alert, with respect to Fenelon; they, therefore, seized the sheets completed, in the King's name, which were destroyed, and every attempt made to suppress the work. "It was too late, the MS. was preserved; it was sold to Adrian Moetjens, a bookseller at the Hague, and by him it was immediately printed. This edition appeared in 1699, and is very incorrect." Others were rapidly produced; and, being translated into every European language, Telemachus became universally admired. Public opinion pronounced it a satire upon Lewis XIV, his Government, and the Court, and the characters were thus appropriated: Calypso, the Marchioness de Montespan; Eucharis, Mademoiselle de Fontange; Telemachus, the Duke of Burgundy; Mentor, the Duke de Beauvilliers; Antiopé, the Duchess of Burgundy; Protesilaus, Louvois; Idomeneus, our James II.; and Sesostris, Lewis XIV. Fenelon invariably denied any intentional resemblance in the characters, "or that he intended to lead the attention of his readers to them: but," says Mr. Butler, "it is easy to suppose that, as he unavoidably wrote

it under a strong impression of what immediately passed under his eye, the work would contain a more striking resemblance of the scenes passing before him, and of the principal actors in them; than it would have discovered, if the Author had lived at a distance from them." Still the sentiments of the Author were in direct opposition to the views and conduct of Lewis, the former reprobating war and ambition, and the latter practising both; consequently the dislike of the Monarch to the Prelate was confirmed.

We unavoidably omit many interesting particulars, for which we refer our readers to the work before us; a work we can feel no hesitation in recommending, as Fenelon ranks high in the estimation of the pious and the learned; nor should the juvenile readers of Telemachus be without these brief and entertaining memoirs, in order that they may compare the conduct of the Author with the precepts they will find in the progress of their reading. Fenelon died at Cambray, in 1715, aged 65, "in the arms of his friends and his clergy, mourned by all his diocese, equally lamented by Catholics and Protestants. To complete his enlogium, he left behind him neither debt nor money."

26. *Poems, original and translated; including Versions of the Medea and Octavia of Seneca.* By C. A. Wheelwright, A. B. of Trinity College, Cambridge; 8vo; pp. 303; Longman and Co.

THESE first public poetical efforts of a young Academician are highly creditable to his genius, his learning, and his taste. They are ushered into the world under the immediate patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln; to whom they are inscribed, "as a sincere testimony of esteem for his public and private virtues; of respect for his talents and profound erudition, always tending to promote the true interests of Religion, and enabling him to regulate, with unremitting assiduity, the concerns of an extensive Diocese; and of gratitude for private obligations."

A Preface, relative to the plays of Seneca, and the various translations of them which have preceded his own, displaying much modesty and a considerable degree of erudition, is thus concluded:

"With

"With regard to the original pieces which accompany these versions, as they are scarcely of sufficient length or importance to provoke criticism, little need be said to deprecate its severity. Several of them are school exercises, which have, since they were first written, received little or no correction. Confident, though not presumptuous, and less anxious to establish a claim to poetical reputation, than to have produced something worthy of the encouragement which he has received, and for which he now offers the humble but sincere tribute of gratitude, the Author submits the whole to the verdict of public arbitration, convinced that, if nothing is extenuated, he will not have to complain of 'aught set down in malice.'"

We shall transcribe a Chorus from the second Act of the "Medea," as a specimen of Mr. Wheelwright's versification:

"How madly bold, who first could dare
Amid the liquid paths to roam;
Sport of the wanton-breathing air,
And mindless of his native home!
To trust the faithless vessel's side,
A barrier 'gainst the rushing tide,
'Gainst Ocean's angry roar;
When soon the fate-excited wave
Might plunge his folly in the grave,
And bid it swell no more!

"Untaught to read the spangled skies
Prophetic of each deadly storm,
To view the wat'ry Hyads rise,
Or Amalthæa's starry form.
Unknown Bootes' Northern beam,
The Car's slow follower, to glean,
Unnam'd the winds that blow,
'Till Typhis bade his new-form'd sail
Expanded catch the subject gale,
Nor dread the paths below.

"And now the swelling canvas heaves,
Now turns to meet the sidelong blast;
Or the full tempest midway leaves,
Or courts it on the highest mast.
Now undulating streamers gay
Aloft their purple pride display,
A pomp unask'd before,
When all the wealth our fathers knew,
On their own fields abundant grew,
And nature gave the store.

"The heav'n-form'd league proud Argo
broke,
Which bounded Ocean's parted sea,
And lash'd with many a haughty stroke
The spring of future misery!
Sad was her voyage—wrath divine
Swift-wing'd o'ertook the bold design,
Where proudly threat'ning nigh,
In strife the clashing rocks engage,
While close-pent billows idly rage,
And cast their foam on high.

"Bold Typhis trembling view'd the scene,
Sudden the useless rudder fell;
Orpheus survey'd the pass between,
Nor wak'd to hope his vocal shell.
Then Argo mourn'd her labours vain,
And silenc'd her prophetic strain—
Can mortal boldness view
The maid with monsters circled round,
Re-bellow to the vast profound,
And will not shudder too?

"The Thracian Bard began the song—
E'en they who lull'd th' Ausonian wave,
The vanquish'd Sirens mov'd along,
And own'd a charm *they* never gave.
Each lengthen'd woe, each danger past,
The fleece of gold was gain'd at last,
Of toil a worthy need!
And dang'rous as the wat'ry way,
Or clashing rocks, or Sirens' lay,
Medea crown'd the deed.

"Impatient now of Argo's sail,
The tributary waters glide;
Now other vessels court the gale,
And wander o'er the foaming tide.
New walls beneath far distant skies,
In earth's remotest angle rise,
While bounds are fix'd in vain;
The Indian drinks Araxe's wave—
In Rhene or Elbe the Persians lave,
And quit their native main.

"E'en thus, as distant ages roll,
Shall Nature change her wonted face;
Nor Ocean's narrow wave control
The wishes of a future race.
Advent'rous from the sea-girt shore,
Shall spring the billow-cleaving oar,
Another bark to guide;
Neptune shall rouse his slumb'ring main,
And threat, and foam, and swell in vain,
And lash the angry tide.

"Lo, as the unborn years arise,
What triumphs swell the voice of Fame!
What notes of glory rend the skies,
And hymn the fearless Pilot's name!
Taught by his art, what vessels roam,
Unnumber'd o'er the yielding foam,
To search in earth anew:
Bounded no more by Thule's coast,
Lo! the drear realms of op'ning frost
Unfold their worlds to view."

The following "Incantation," in the Fourth Act, has much merit:

"First to thee the wreaths I twine,
Bound by serpent-circles nine—
These erst the varied Typhon bore,
Bold Typhon, he who warr'd with Jove,
And shook the Thunderer's realm above—
This dying Nessus' gore.
These ashes from th' Cætan flame,
Which drank Alcides' venom'd frame.
Lo! the fate-encircled brand,
Which the pious Sister's hand
Hurl'd, reckless of the dreadful doom,
On Meleager's fiery tomb.

These

These plumes the winged Harpy gave,
 Low crouching in the desert cave;
 These the fam'd Stymphalian crew,
 Whom great Alcides' arrows slew,
 Trembles the Sacred shrine! [*Thunder.*
 With joy I see the omen now,
 That ratifies my favour'd vow,
 And hail the Power divine—
 I see her rapid chariots' glare
 In dusky splendour track the air—
 Not as when gild th' etherial plain
 The full-orb'd glories of her reign;
 But, by Thessalia's threat'ning spell
 As urg'd, her less'ning crescent high
 Fades upon the darken'd sky,
 And shines with influence fell.
 Thus, Goddess, still thy pale torch move
 Portentous 'mid the fields above;
 New horror seize the wond'ring land,
 And, clashing to thy aid around,
 The rich Corinthian metal sound.
 Lo! the blood-stain'd turf we rear,
 Goddess, to thy honour here—
 Snatch'd from the sepulchral pyre,
 Lo! to thee the mould'ring brand
 Glimmers with nocturnal fire.
 With bended neck I suppliant bow
 To pay the tributary vow.
 In funereal circles twin'd,
 Lo! cypress wreaths my scatter'd tresses
 bind;
 Stain'd with Stygian waters, see,
 The deadly branches wave to thee.
 Infuriate now my blood I pour,
 While on thy shrine the sacred blade,
 Reeking with my bosom gore,
 In solemn state is laid.
 Nerve thee, hand, conclude the deed;
 Dearer bosoms yet must bleed!—
 See the sacred torrent flow;
 But if my frequent prayers offend,
 A fav'ring ear, dread Goddess, lend.
 Offspring of Perseus! once again,
 Dread Hecate, listen to my strain:
 The cause that erst implor'd thy fires,
 Jason once more the glitt'ring beam re-
 quires;
 Propitious still their splendour glow.
 Malignant view the destin'd Bride,
 And stain her glitt'ring vesture's pride;
 So shall the venom'd flame delay,
 And winding round her inmost entrails
 play,
 Her studded chains of dusky gold
 The unsuspected fires unfold,
 Which the daring mortal gave,
 And taught to hide their powers in art,
 Who by his slow-consumed heart
 Aton'd the deed that robb'd the skies.
 Steep'd amid the sulph'rous wave
 The vivid spark of Vulcan lies;
 And my magic treasures own
 Stores from kindred Phaëthon;
 Flames of the Chimæra dire,
 And the Colchian monster's fire;
 Mingled with Medusa's gore,
 These the secret venom bore;

Hecate, the charm fulfil,
 Add power to poison, strength to ill.
 Wrapp'd around the treach'rous vest
 May the hidden treasures rest;
 Give them to delude the eye,
 And touch'd, to pass unheeded by;
 The deadly fires her vitals gain,
 Riot in each heated vein,
 The scalding dews her limbs distil,
 And writhe convuls'd with pain.
 Quickly may her flaming hair
 Eclipse the hymeueal glare—
 My vows are known!—the awful sound
 Thrills to my delighted ear; [*Thunder.*
 The goddess whirls her torch around,
 And fav'ring deigns to bear.”

The Tragedies are followed by a few notes, consisting principally of “such brief remarks, and parallel passages from other authors, as occurred to memory during the progress of translation;” amongst which will be found a spirited attempt to vindicate Seneca's dramatic fame.

The “Messiah” of Pope, and Gray's “Elegy,” Mr. Wheelwright has attempted in Latin verse; and the Inscription on the Monument in London appears in Greek.

New Translations are given from various “Latin Tragic Fragments;” the Thirteenth Satire of Juvenal is well rendered; and “Downing College” is translated from Latin Verses on that subject by Mr. J. Lonsdale.

Several other Poems are added; and amongst these is the “Ode to Horror,” which first appeared (in a trial of our young Achilles's bow) in vol. LXXIX. p. 551.

As a short production, we copy the following version of “Ode sur l'Immortalité de l'Âme, par M. de Lisle:”

“High o'er th' impenetrable gloom,
 That shrouds his awful throne,
 Propitious to the good alone,
 Jehovah stamps th' eternal doom.
 Beneath, with giant-pace, sees ages roll,
 Protects the just from endless woe,
 And opens to the guilty soul
 The dark abyss below.

“O ye, that from the Thunderer's hand
 His fires of vengeance drew,
 Oppressors of a tortur'd land,
 See night her endless gloom expand,
 And tremble at the view!

“And ye, that in this mortal state
 The paths of woe pursue,
 Your Parent's heav'nly call await,
 Nor mourn the just decrees of Fate,
 Ye are immortal too.”

Mr. Wheelwright, we understand, was a pupil of Dr. Valpy at Reading;

ing; and reflects credit on that learned seminary; as he will, we have no doubt, on the Established Church, of which he has been, since the publication of his book, ordained a Minister.

The volume is neatly printed by Mr. A. J. Valpy, *Edit. Class. Journ.*

27. *The Times; a Poem.*

(Reviewed by a Correspondent.)

Mr. URBAN, London, Sept. 12.

AS the columns of your Magazine have been uniformly employed in conveying instruction and delight to your country; I request, with little doubt of your compliance, that you will take an early opportunity of inserting a few short extracts from a very fine Poem recently published, but which, notwithstanding its various merits, is, I fear, scarcely known.

The modesty of the Reverend, worthy, and accomplished Author of "The Times" will, I hope, excuse this freedom on the part of a stranger; and I am sure that such of your readers as profess themselves persons of literary taste, and friends to neglected genius, will feel obliged to you for adding to their stock of elegant and rational enjoyment.

That "The Times," adorned as it is with the purest maxims of moral and political truth, and with all the charms of rich and flowing verse, should have remained almost unnoticed, will appear less surprising, when it is found to be a poem written without any party view whatever, but designed expressly to display the perils to which the State of England is exposed from the prevailing corruption of manners, the contempt in which virtue is held, and the coldness with which religious institutions are regarded.

To effect this laudable and truly philanthropic purpose, the writer has treated his subject with great simplicity and conciseness; and illustrated his text with notes that evince infinite vigour, acuteness, and perspicuity.

Some brief specimens selected from the Poem in question, will suffice to shew the general excellence of the Author's style, as a writer of heroic lines, and to prove his indisputable title to the poetical character; they will likewise, I trust, excite the public curiosity in favour of a work which undoubtedly deserves to hold

a foremost place amongst the productions of the present day.

Having observed that the "native soul" of England is still unbroken, that as yet her plains are not pressed by hostile ranks, nor her shores insulted by invasion, he proceeds:

"What shall this hour of sullen calm forbode?"

Dulls it the eye, or bars the arm of God?
When summer-tempests show'r the sultry air,

E'en the far thunders warn us to beware;
But, when the hurricane, by Heaven's command,

Comes, in its wrath to waste the guilty
No cloud o'erhangs the day, no meteor glare,

No pitying terrors wake her up to prayer;
Soft falls the dew, the rapid night-winds sleep

On the blue bosom of the silent deep;
The setting rays unusual splendours leave,

And richer fragrance loads the gale of eve;
Then comes the warning voice—th' un-

headed tone
Wastes on the wind its low, foreboding
The hour's at hand; earth, air, return no sound,

Till the last darkness slowly settles round;
Instant the mountain-pillows sweep the shore,

And thunder, whirlwind, earthquake, swell [the roar]"

The Muse of Cowper has not produced any thing more sublime and poetical than the following tribute to Britain:

"O England! who has seen thy purple vales,

Drank on thy sunny hills the joyous gale,
Rov'd the rich bowers where a Chatham paid [shade;

The soul's high homage to a Newton's
Or where th' unfailing form of Commerce pours

The tribute of the nations on thy shores;—
Whose is the human heart, not curs'd and cold,

That sees thy shelter'd millions, brave and
At shut of eve, their healthful labour o'er,
Stretch'd with their infants at the cottage door;

While the thick vine and silv'ry jasmine
Their mingled foliage round the lattic'd pane, [home,

And sees the British peasant's humble
Secure and sacred as the lordly dome;

Sees o'er the land one face of beauty shine,
And, Freedom! knows the bright creation thine;— [state;

Yet loves thee not—yet feels no sudden
No hallow'd envy of the patriot heart;

Feels not with thee his spirit swell sublime,
And deems e'en slackness in thy cause, a crime?"

The Author, in a note, with great propriety observes, that "much of the licentiousness of the present day is imputable to the unguarded or criminal language of female writings."

Every genuine admirer of the softer sex must admit that the influence of the female on society is most potent, and of course lament that, by the misapplication of talent, vice and folly should be reinforced, and virtue be deprived of her best auxiliary.

That the Author of "The Times" is fully sensible of the inestimable value of woman, the richest blessing which God in his beneficence has conferred on man, the ensuing beautiful effusion will incontestably prove:

"Woman, the sweet enchantress! giv'n
to cheer

The awful struggles of our passage here;
In pity to our sorrows, sent to show
The earlier joys of Paradise below;
With matron love, and matron duty, pour
Her gentle influence on our evening hour,
When the world-wearied spirit longs to
rest [breast.
Its throbbing temples on her shelt'ring
Woman, whose tear, whose glance, whose
touch, whose sigh,
Can wrap us in despair or ecstasy!
With untold hope, and passion's nameless
thrill, [still;
Refine our raptures, bid our cares be
With Love's sweet arts the gloom of Woe
dispel, [swell,
Bid in our breast returning transport
Cling round our soul, the rising fiend de-
stroy,
And lead to Virtue by the path of Joy."

The powers of the Writer of this noble Poem: are not confined to the expression of tender sentiments only: there is exquisite satire, combined with undeniable truth, in a passage relative to Ireland. Of that ill-starred country, he says:

"The land a province, a mere lurking-
place, [grace;
To screen a British plund'rer from dis-
Distance a creditor, recruit a purse,
Or put some infant statesman out to
nurse, [wield,
Teach him his young corruptions there to
And train his vices for a wider field."

After recommending to England, as her best policy, the encouragement of national education in the sister Country, and having compared her to "a Parian cavern, dark and deep," in which the traveller (until assisted by light) can discern nothing

but a mass of gloomy deformity; the Author illustrates his idea by these admirable strains:

"Light but his torch! wak'd by the sud-
den gleam, [dours stream,
Round the dark vault ten thousand splea-
Straining his eye, the crystal spire as-
cends; [bends;
Vast o'er his head, the sparry concave
Pale beams the amethyst, the ruby glows,
Flush'd with the colours of the morning
rose; [tint
Weeps the rich pearl; the silvery statue-
Sports its fantastic wonders in the light;
The diamond flames superb, the topaz
hue [ing blue;
Gilds with broad beam the sapphire's liv-
Shower'd from unnumber'd points, above,
below,
The glaucing tints in rich confusion glow;
E'en the rough ruins catch the mingl'd
rays, [blaze."
And keener point and loftier swell the

Allow me, Mr. Urban, the indulgence of transcribing two passages more, and I have done: they contain compliments to Mr. Canning and the celebrated Walter Scott in their poetical capacities; and it will, I believe, be readily admitted, that finer and more delicate praise has not often been bestowed on literary eminence:

"For thee, too, many-gifted Man! the
Muse
Dipp'd the rich chaplet in Castalian dews,
And gave thine infant eye the forms that
roll
In gorgeous pageant o'er the Poet's soul;
Forms of the mind's idolatry! that leave
Their track of glory on the cloud of eve;
The viewless-vision'd shapes, whose voices
swell [and dell.
On the wild wind, from grot, and grove,
Such forms as pour'd on Ariosto's eye
The antique pomp of love and chivalry;
Or wav'd their starry pinions round the
bower [hour,
Where soft Armida watch'd the magic
Breath'd her low song, and doubting,
wishing, wove [love;
The mingled charm of witchery and
Then to her Chief with heighten'd beauty
stole, [soul."
And pour'd the full enchantment on his
— "Scott, the minstrel, on whose
gifted eye
Flash'd the old form of stately Chivalry,
Where in his cloister-tomb the vision lay,
In the full splendours of the antient day,
And gave his filial hand the glamour page,
To witch the world in many an after-age.
Minstrel! how oft my spirit half believ'd
Thy wond'rous tale, and lov'd to be de-
ceiv'd:

Chain'd by the potent magic of the song,
 That, like thy native torrents, roll'd along,
 Now rude and high, 'mid rock and ruin
 pil'd, [smil'd ;
 Now soft and slow, where rose and violet
 From the broad bosom of its silver tide
 Reflecting many a monument of pride ;
 Wreaths of the noble, trophies of the
 brave, [wave ;
 Strew'd on the mossy margin of the
 And many a pile superb, and ruin hoar,
 Hush'd the sweet harp, the hour of pomp
 no more :
 All silent now, the lordly, lofty hall,
 Alike the scene of feud and festival ;
 Its imag'd chieftains on their graves re-
 clin'd,
 Its tissues dropping in the dewy wind ;
 Morion and mail, dark-beaming lance
 and plume,
 Mould'ring in rich disorder on the tomb.
 Glorious no more ; th' unwond'ring pea-
 sants tread [or bled ;
 The spot where Royal passion breath'd
 All guardless now, where once the lower-
 ing eye
 Watch'd the proud haunt of power and
 privacy ;
 The holy shade, where antient wisdom
 slept ; [wept,
 The holier shade, where vestal beauty
 Hush'd the last pang to mortal passion
 giv'n, [heaven.
 And fix'd her solemn, saintly eye on
 All guardless now—the umbrage of decay
 Climbs the rich emblems of the elder day ;
 Wand'ring at will, the lily's silver bell
 Wreathes marble colonnade, and proud
 chapele ;
 Round fretted arch and gilded altar twine
 Thy shade, sweet rose, thy star, dark jes-
 samine ;
 Buttress and battlement, and umber'd
 tower,
 Dim in the verdurous beauty of the
 bower." M - - - N.

28. *The Scottish Chiefs: a Romance. In Five Volumes, 8vo. By Miss Jane Porter, Author of "Thaddeus of Warsaw," and "Remarks on Sidney's Aphorisms."* Longman and Co. 1810.

THE Authoress declares, in the first lines of her Preface, that to portray one of the most complete heroes whose acts have filled the page of history, is a bold, but, she hopes, not a vain design. To contemplate virtue is a pleasing and improving employment ; and, though her picture may be an inadequate representation of her great original, yet "that it is a copy of such excellence will give it some merit in the eyes of those who love virtue even in its

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shade."—Miss Porter, it seems, has consulted almost every work extant founded on the transactions of England and Scotland during the period of her narrative: the list of her authorities is numerous, and is therefore omitted. "All who are well acquainted with our old British historians," says this Lady, "must perceive, on reading *The Scottish Chiefs*, that, in the sketch which history would have laid down for the biography of my principal hero, I have not added to the outline, excepting where, time having made some erasure, a stroke was necessary to fill the space, and unite the whole." Tradition has afforded her much assistance: and, for the most essential information, she is indebted to her invaluable friend Mr. Thomas Campbell, "who has so nobly mingled the poet's brightest bays with the antient laurels of his clan." When employed in tracing the characters of the different personages introduced in the annals of Scotland, it gave her infinite pleasure to find those virtues in the fathers which have attached her to their posterity. "Delighted with this most dear proof of kindred, (she) fondly lingered over (her) work; re-enjoying, in its visionary scenes, hours fled to heaven; (she) has again discoursed and mingled (her) soul with friends whose nobility of spirit honoured the illustrious stems from which they sprung:—but, like the blossomed bough torn untimely from its branch, they are gone; and spread fragrance in (her) path no more."

She observes, it has become the custom to condemn the honest pride of ancestry; and implies that no Englishman can exist hereafter without feeling proud that Nelson and himself were countrymen; and she enquires whether that is not already the fact, or where the British sailor "that does not thirst to emulate his fame?" Granting the truth of this sentiment, respect for noble progenitors cannot be improper, as "it proceeds from the same source: the principle of kindred, of inheritance, and of virtue." She calls upon the descendants of the families of Douglas and Percy to say whether the names they bear serve not as a mirror to shew them what their ancestors have been, and what they ought to be.

"Happy,

“Happy (she exclaims) is it for this realm, that the same destiny which now unites the once contending arms of these two brave families, has also consolidated their rival nations into one; and, by planting the heir of Plantagenet and of Bruce upon the British throne, hath redeemed the peace of the land, and fixed it on lasting foundations.” The Authoress professes to have used a greater number of agents, in conducting her plan, than she should have adopted had it been merely a work of imagination: “in the latter case, taste and custom points out the necessity of using the most simple means to accomplish a fable; and even here, where the principle could be followed without any extravagant violation of the fact, it has been obeyed.” Desirous of adhering to historic truth as far as possible, few wholly imaginary persons are introduced; and she has avoided committing the least intentional injustice against the characters of the individuals who were the real actors with the hero of the tale, who is thus introduced in the second page of the first volume: “While the Courts of Edward I. or of his representatives, were crowded by the humbled Scots, the spirit of one brave man remained unsubdued. Disgusted alike at the facility with which the sovereign of a warlike nation could resign his people and his crown into the hands of a treacherous invader, and at the pusillanimity of the nobles who could ratify such a sacrifice—William Wallace retired to the glen of Eilerslie. Withdrawn from the world, he hoped to avoid the sight of oppressions he could not redress, and the endurance of injuries beyond his power to avenge.” Recurring again to the Preface—an old poem, written by “Blind Harrie,” records the circumstance which first induced Wallace to arm for the defence of his country (the murder of his lady) as a *fact*, though Miss P. acknowledges it may “be thought too much like the creation of modern romance.” This question we leave for others to decide upon, and proceed. Other private occurrences are interwoven with the political acts of the times, to prevent the unpleasant monotony which attend the narration of many warlike achievements. She had intended to add many historical notes; but, finding they

would considerably enlarge the work, she, therefore, assures her readers they are seldom led “to any spot in Scotland whither some written or oral testimony respecting (her) hero had not previously conducted (herself.)” In no instance has she deviated from strict chronology, until her principal personages return from France; then, not intending to rival the folios of Scudery, she takes some liberty with time and circumstance; “for both of which offences, and particularly for the management of the catastrophe, she hopes the historical, if he be also a *gentle* reader, will find no difficulty in forgiving her.”

The reader of this article will not be surprized that we decline the development of a tale extended to five volumes; we shall, therefore, conclude our notice of “The Scottish Chiefs” with an extract, calculated to excite the curiosity and approbation of the publick:—“Wallace stood on the cliff like the newly-aroused Genius of his suffering country. His long plaid floated afar, and his glittering hair, streaming on the blast, seemed to mingle with the golden fires (the Aurora Borealis) which shot from the heavens. Wallace raised his eyes: a clash, as of the tumult of contending armies, filled the sky; and flames and flashing steel, and the horrid red of battle, streamed from the clouds upon the hills.”

29. *A Copy of a Letter occasioned by the Death of the Rev. Norton Nicholls, LL. B. Rector of Louud and Bradwell, in the County of Suffolk. Written privately to a Friend; 8vo; pp. 30.*

A FEW copies of the following Letter having been printed by the particular desire of some of Mr. Nicholls's friends; and the learned Writer of it having favoured us with one of those copies, with liberty to notice it in our Magazine; we cannot, we think, more acceptably use it, than by laying the letter at large before our Readers:

“London, Dec. 10, 1809.

“MY DEAR SIR,

“IT is my melancholy office to inform you of the death of our friend, the Rev. Norton Nicholls, LL. B. Rector of Louud and Bradwell in the county of Suffolk, who died at his house at Blundeston, near Lowestoft, in that county, on Wednesday the 22d of November, 1809, in the 68th year of his age. As you well knew the

genius,

genius, the accomplishments, the learning, and the virtues of this rare and gifted man, your generous nature must think that some little memorial of him should be recorded, however frail and perishable in my delineation. — To be born and to die, did not make up all the history of our friend. Many of the chief ends of our being, which he fulfilled during the placid and even tenour of a long and exemplary life, proved that he had been; and they fully evinced that he had deserved well of all who had enjoyed the intercourse of his society. Many were enlivened by the cheerfulness of his disposition, and all partook of his benevolence. His chosen companions were delighted and improved by his readiness to communicate the rich treasures of his cultivated mind, in all the bright diversities of erudition and of taste. Indeed, those studies which can alone be the aliment of youth and the consolation of our declining days, engaged his attention from his earliest years. ‘*Amplissimam illam omnium artium bene vivendi disciplinam non vitâ magis quam litteris feliciter persecutus.*’ — Even when a school-boy, he was never desultory in his application; and he was distinguished for those exercises which mark strength of understanding and solidity of judgment. He wandered not in vain among those fields and hills, so justly styled ‘happy’ by our greatest lyric poet; and he left Eton for the University of Cambridge, with a mind prepared for greater attainments, and capable of that excellence which is the reward of ability when fostered by application. In addition to the attentions which he experienced from the celebrated Dr. Barnard, then master of the school, I have heard him frequently express his grateful sense of the assistance he received at Eton from the voluntary private instruction of Dr. Sumner, whose classical erudition was deep and extensive. By such men he was formed for the intercourse of those highly-cultivated minds, educated in the groves of our Academe, which were destined to be the future ornaments and the supports of Literature, of the Church, and of the State. — At the time when Mr. Nicholls became a student in Trinity Hall, the University of Cambridge was the chosen residence of Mr. Gray:

‘*A sì gran nome sorga*

Tutto il coro à inchinarsi del Parnaso!’

It was natural to feel a gratification in being a member of the same learned society with him; and it was natural also to aspire (if possible) even to a distant intercourse with such a man. — To see Mr. Gray was desirable; to speak to him was honourable; but to be admitted to his acquaintance or to his familiarity, was the height of youthful, or, indeed, of any

ambition. By the intervention of a common friend, Mr. Nicholls, when between eighteen and nineteen years of age, was introduced to Mr. Gray. I remember, he told me what an awe he felt at the time, at the lightning of his eye, at that ‘*fulgorante sguardo,*’ as the Tuscans term it; but Mr. Gray’s courtesy and encouraging affability soon dispersed every uneasy sensation, and gave him confidence. Shortly after this, Mr. N. was in a select company of which Mr. Gray was one; and, as it became his youth, he did not enter into the conversation, but listened with attention. The subject, however, being general and classical, and as Mr. Nicholls, even at that early period, was acquainted not only with the Greek and Latin, but with many of the best Italian Poets, he ventured with great diffidence to offer a short remark, and happened to illustrate what he said by an apposite citation from Dante. At the name of Dante, Mr. Gray (and I wish every young man of genius might hear and consider the value of a word spoken in due season, with modesty and propriety, in the highest, I mean, in the most learned and virtuous, company) Mr. Gray suddenly turned round to him, and said, ‘Right: but have you read Dante, Sir?’ ‘I have endeavoured to understand him,’ replied Mr. N. Mr. Gray, being much pleased with the illustration, and with the taste which it evinced, addressed the chief of his discourse to him for the remainder of the evening, and invited him to his rooms in Pembroke Hall. — Mr. Gray found in his young acquaintance a ready and a docile disposition; and he became attached to him. He then gave him instruction for the course of his studies, which he directed *entirely*, even to the recommendation of *every* author, and to the very order in which they should be read, which happily continued till the time of Mr. Gray’s death. Mr. N. might well say to the Poet, in the words of his favourite Florentine, ‘*Tu sei lo mio maestro**.’ To this incident, so rare, and so honourable to Mr. Nicholls, and to the improvement which was the consequence of it, I attribute not only the extent and the value of his knowledge, but the peculiar accuracy and correct taste which distinguished him throughout his life, and which I have seldom observed in any man in a more eminent degree. — The letters of Mr. Gray to Mr. Nicholls, preserved by Mr. Mason in his Memoirs of the Poet, sufficiently prove the intimacy between them; and it is my opinion that, with the single exception of his earliest and most accomplished friend the Hon. Richard West, Mr. Gray was more affectionately

* Dante, Inf. c. 1.

attached to him than to any other person.—By the advice of Mr. Gray, Mr. Nicholls visited France, Switzerland, and Italy. He there found scenes and persons congenial to his taste and to his faculties. In Switzerland he looked abroad through nature, from every 'ice-built mountain' and rugged cliff; and by the lakes and valleys of that once-envied country, he felt the truth of Rousseau's inimitable remark, 'qu'il y a des moments où il suffit du sentiment de son existence.' In Italy he found all which could captivate and enchain his attention among the most finished works of art; and under the soft but animating influence of climate, of scenery, and of classic imagery, he improved his talents; and, by his conversation and knowledge of the language, he was peculiarly acceptable in the most select assemblies. When Italy is the theme, it is difficult to restrain our sensations: but in this place I would only add, that Mr. Nicholls, in an elegant and interesting narrative of his travels (which he never intended to make publick), has privately recorded whatever fixed his mind, exalted his imagination, and refined his judgment. The celebrated and learned Count Firmian, the Austrian Minister at Milan, to whom he was introduced, noticed him, and became his intimate friend. From Count Firmian's powerful recommendation, Mr. Nicholls had access to every circle of distinction in every foreign country which he visited; and no man ever profited more from the advantages which were so singularly and so happily offered to him.—On his return from the Continent, he found that he had sustained a loss which was irreparable. Mr. Gray was no more. His friend, his companion, and enlightened guide, was no longer to contribute to his happiness, and to animate his studies: and to this irreversible doom he submitted, quiet though sad.—Upon the best motives he retired, and resided constantly with his mother in the cheerless depth and then uncultivated solitude of his Suffolk livings, where he passed his time in continued study, and in the exercise of his professional duties. But I must observe that, since his residence there, the country and the neighbourhood have assumed another aspect. As there was no rectorial house upon either of his livings, he fixed upon a place, which I could wish that future travellers might visit and speak of as we do of the Tea-owes, I mean his villa at *Blundeston*, which (if barbarous taste should not improve it, or some more barbarous land-surveyor level with the soil its beauties and its glories) will remain as one of the most finished scenes of cultivated sylvan delight which this island can offer to our view. It was his own and his appropriate

work; for scarcely a trace of its uncouth original features can be found or pointed out to the visitant. But to the eye of a mind, like Mr. Nicholls's, the possible excellencies of a place yet unadorned were visible; and, even as it then was, there were to be found in its walks and recesses, in which Mr. Gray observed, in his sublime conciseness, 'that a man, who *could think*, might think.' By perseverance and skill he at last surmounted every difficulty which was opposed to him through a long series of years, and he formed and left the scene *as it now is**. Throughout the whole, and in every part of it, the marks of a judgment which cannot be questioned, and of an unerring taste, which was regulated by discreet expence, are so eminently conspicuous, as to proclaim Mr. Nicholls to have been, what a kindred poet so happily terms,

'Un artiste qui pense,
Prodigue de génie et non pas de dépenses!'

To be a visitor and an inmate guest to Mr. Nicholls at *Blundeston* in the gay season, when his lake was illuminated by summer suns and rippled by the breeze; when every tree and shrub, in its chosen position, seemed to wave in homage to its possessor and cultivator; when a happy and youthful company of either sex, distinguished by their talents and accomplishments, was enlivened by the good humour and spirit which presided over the whole; with the charm of musick, and with every well-tempered recreation which the season could present, and with all the elegance of the domestic internal arrangements; it was difficult, indeed, I say, to be a visitor and a guest at *Blundeston* in that gay season, and not to be reminded of Spenser's imagination:

'For all that pleasing is to eye or ear,
Was there consorted in one harmony;
Birds, voices, instruments, winds, waters,
all agree!'

Whoever have been witnesses of the scene will know that I speak of it as they have seen it, and that I have set down nothing in fiction. I had fondly hoped that I should have revisited this favourite spot, and its beloved and accomplished master, for many a year with increasing pleasure. But what are the prospects of man! The mind which presided over it is fled; and the scene is solitary:

'Secca è la vena dell' usato ingegno:
Vedove l'erbe, e torbide son l'acque!'

If Mr. Nicholls, indeed, had devoted his time and talents exclusively to the ornamental laying out of grounds, and had originally made it his profession, it might be said with truth, in the diction of poetry, that Pactolus might have rolled

* Dec. 1809. † Delille, *Les Jardins*, l. 1. throughly

through his own domains. But to embellish the form of rural nature was only his amusement. In his own neighbourhood there could be no emulation nor vanity; for where could he discover a competitor? His villa at Blundeston was an Oasis. Even the severe but dignified Moralist*, to whom Nature had denied an ear for harmony and an eye for painting or for rural scenery, even he has declared that 'some praise must be allowed to him who does best, what such multitudes are contending to do well.' To say this is something; yet it is to be a niggard of our speech to say no more, when such liberal delight is the object of communication.—In every department of elegant literature, Mr. Nicholls displayed the same correct taste. His knowledge of history was copious, but chosen; in antient and in modern writers he was accurately versed, and in all subjects he had recourse to the original springs of knowledge. In the French and Italian languages, as well as in the particular modes of the life and manners of those countries, he was eminently instructed; and the merits of every author and poet of distinction were familiar to him. In the most polished society of unrevolutionized France, and in the Tuscan conversations, he was received as a native. He seemed, indeed, to have transfused into his habits and manners such a portion of their spirit, that many persons were inclined to think, that either the Seine or the Arno might have claimed him for their own. In Italy, during his short sojourn among the unrivalled remains of genius and of art, he accurately studied and comprehended the works of the greatest masters of the pencil. He did this, not with the idle spirit of a loitering traveller, but with the unremitting application of a man who knew the value of his time and of his talents. He felt and prosecuted the desire of improving them by an honourable familiarity with the designs of great painters and sculptors, and of fixing in his own mind those forms of excellence by which his judgment might be guided, and his recollection gratified, in the future course of his life, among its choicest and most liberal amusements.—Mr. Nicholls was by nature communicative; 'and his spirit was not finely touched but to fine issues.' His younger friends will be gratefully alive to my words, when I allude to his willingness, and even his eagerness, to impart information, and to diffuse rational pleasure. Such, indeed, were his good manners, his benevolence, and his hospitality, that his spirits might be said to shine through him: and in the reception of friends, of acquaintances, and of strangers, under his roof, were shewn that rea-

diness and urbanity which announced the gentleman of birth and the man of breeding. I am, indeed, convinced that there is not a scholar, nor a man of fashion with the attainments of a scholar, who knew Mr. Nicholls intimately, who would not willingly have adopted the words of the poet of Syracuse, and hailed him as the *Τον Μωσαις φίλον άνδρα, τον η Χαριτισσιν απεχθη**.

He was passionately, perhaps rather too much, devoted to musick. He had studied it accurately, as a science, under some of the greatest masters; and in the pursuit and cultivation of it he was untired, and, indeed, indefatigable. But he generously communicated his knowledge and his taste to congenial, and particularly to young minds, in which he saw and marked the promise of genius and the ardour of application.—His manners, habits, and inclinations, naturally led him to frequent the most polished society; but study and letters rendered the intervals of solitude useful and agreeable. In his sphere of life and action, by his instruction, by his influence, and by his example, he diffused over an extensive district an elegance and a refinement unknown before he resided in it. As a county magistrate, one of the most important offices which a private gentleman can undertake, he was diligent and regular in his attendance; and, in the discharge of his duty in that function, which is, indeed, the unbought defence of civilized society and unknown to other countries, he was useful, discerning, temperate, and impartial.—To those friends who visited Mr. Nicholls, and partook of his refined hospitality and of his entertainments at Blundeston, it may possibly have appeared that his mode of life required a large command of fortune, and that an ample patrimony could alone supply the display of such generosity. Yet his inheritance, which was inconsiderable, and his professional income, which was not large, defrayed the whole. He had, indeed, the most discerning oeconomy which I ever observed in any man; an oeconomy, which neither precluded liberality to his equals; nor, what is far more important, charity to his inferiors. The fidelity, the attachment, and the conscientious services of his valuable domestics, some of whom had grown old under his roof, made them rather humble friends than servants; and, by the faithful discharge of their several duties, they relieved him from attentions which otherwise must have been required. But his eye, his mind, and his heart, pervaded all his concerns. In no private duty was he deficient; nor was any thing considered

* Dr. S. Johnson.

* 'Friend of each Muse, and favourite of each Grace.'

as too minute for his own inspection, if he thought it necessary; and he was aware of the wisdom which dictated this unimportant aphorism, that 'he who despiseth little things shall fall by little and little.' In the direction of his house, in the embellishment of the rural scenery, in his library, in his studies, and in all things which produced that integrity, order, and harmony, which proved that all was well within, and that every end, which he wished, was accomplished; in all these, I would repeat it with earnestness, he relied invariably on that 'magnum vectigal,' that possession in reserve, that subsidiary strength, the parent of peace, the guardian of private life, and the support of all public government, DISCRETION & ECONOMY.—In that sacred and bounded duty, which is owing from a son to a parent, he was eminently exemplary. Having lost his father, so very early in life as scarcely to have seen him, his attention and reverential attachment to his mother, to her extreme age, was singularly affectionate, unremitting, and unvaried: and, with the pious choice of his illustrious friend Mr. Gray, 'in death he was not divided.' He always expressed his intention, and he directed it by his will, that one grave should enclose their remains; and it does

myself, in company
d, solemnly attended
church-way path, with
n and with quiet obse-
e appointed for all liv-
ished.

si, amico, relictam:
am Matri, et funeris

- If such a desire be indeed a weakness, it is, at least, honourable to our common nature, and I envy not the heart of him who is disposed to censure it.—Of his higher and important professional duties Mr. Nicholls was neither unmindful nor neglectful. He was regular in the discharge of his sacred offices as a clergyman in his parishes, in which he generally resided between nine and ten months every year; and during his residence he read prayers and preached every Sunday. There was a peculiar propriety and decorum in his manner of reading; and though his mode of preaching was not peculiarly eloquent, it was unimpressive, and often affecting. The matter of his sermons tended more to the discussion and enforcement of the moral duties of the Gospel, than to the consideration of the subtle points of theology. His compositions for the pulpit were, as I think, formed chiefly on the model of Massillon and Flechier, in whose writings he was conversant. He conscientiously adhered to the Church of England from principle, and had an aversion to all dispute and

controversy. He maintained and recommended, publicly and privately, every doctrine which upholds legitimate government, and prevents confusion, political and theological. He loved his country; he loved her laws, her ordinances, her institutions, her religion, and her government, for he knew that they have made, and still make, England to be *WHAT IT IS*. He abhorred every troubler of the state, the specious reformer, the obnoxious tyrannical demagogue, and the disorganizing sophist. He dreaded also the influence and the principles of the Romish church, and, however they may be softened or explained away by modern statesmen, he deprecated their encouragement or their revival among us; but he loved that toleration and freedom which the church and constitution of England, steering between opposite extremes, grant with evangelical discretion to every sect of Christianity, however distinguished. Indeed it may be said to his honour as a clergyman, a scholar, and a man of uncommon attainments, that he was moderate, enlightened, indulgent, and liberal. '*Nullius obscuravit gloriam, nullius obtulit commodis, nullius obstrepuit studiis; dignitates non ambivit; quantum non venatus est.*'—When he was a child, his constitution was delicate; but, as years advanced, by care, by exercise, and afterwards by foreign travel and change of scene and of climate, by a scrupulous attention to his person, and to a neatness never exceeded, and by an even, placid temper, his frame acquired a strength, an alacrity, and a springy activity, which I think accompanied him to the last, and gave a zest to his pursuits and vigour to his faculties. But on all the labours, the troubles, and the enjoyments of our nature, the night, in which no man can work, advances fast; and, however unwilling, we must all hear

— 'the due beat

Of Time's slow-sweeping pendulum, that marks

The momentary march of death on man.'

The hour was now approaching rapidly when his sun was also to set; for an unperceived decay was undermining his constitution, and many a slow hurried mortality. Yet it must be confessed that, with all his cheerfulness of temper, with every internal assurance of a well spent life, and with every assistance from philosophy and from religion, Mr. Nicholls, like many other good and blameless men, could never sustain in thought the shock of final separation from the world, without a visible reluctant emotion when he spoke of death. But, ere we make any remark, surely we may ask, who is sufficient for these thoughts? Can we answer, one of a thousand? However, if there were

were any weaknesses about him (and who is exempt?) I think one of them was that of flattering himself with an excluded prospect of long-continued health and strength beyond what is permitted to man.

*Quæ facti sperabat mente futura
Arripuit voto levis, et præsentia finxit.**

His appearance, indeed, never bespoke his age; and, in the best sense of the word, I think, he was always young.—In the spring and summer of the year 1809, Mr. Nicholls was attacked by a species of cough, the nature or the cause of which he could not ascertain. His countenance, during that period, sometimes bore marks of great indisposition, and of a tendency to what is called a breaking up of the constitution. But still he continued his accustomed occupations; he enjoyed, as usual, the company of his friends, and he promoted their happiness. But his infirmity evidently increased, yet without any alarm or apprehension of its fatal tendency. I think, indeed, that he had by no means a distinct view or expectation of his dissolution, either in the beginning or in the progress of his malady.—A very few days before that termination, which was so soon to take place, he returned home, much indisposed, to Blundeston, where he received every assistance from his faithful and afflicted domestics, and experienced every affectionate attention and relief from a physician* for whom, I know, he uniformly and constantly expressed his esteem, and in whose care and skill he placed a confidence unlimited and unvaried. But his complaint, which was bilious, increased beyond the reach of art; a dissolution of strength, without a pang which tortured or a pain which exhausted him, succeeded; and, from the sudden bursting of a blood-vessel, he breathed out his virtuous spirit by an instant and quiet expiration.—I now, my dear Sir, close my letter. Much I have omitted, and many an incident have I suppressed which your recollection will supply; as I am unwilling to lessen general interest by minute simplification, nor would I, by too eager a zeal, frustrate the labour of love. I have never, in the whole course of my life, offered praise to any man when living, or flung incense on his tomb, from the unqualified consideration of his rank, of his connexions, or of his wealth; but to genius, to learning, and to virtue, in what station soever united, I have always paid, and (however unworthy I may be to do so) I hope I always shall pay, my most deliberate homage. I feel that this tribute is due to my deceased friend; and I know that my pen has been guided by a pious and disinterested affec-

* "Dr. Girdlestone, of Yarmouth, in Norfolk."

tion. I hope also that you, or any of our friends into whose hands it may fall, will either approve or excuse this little memorial of a most valuable and accomplished man, whom I loved and esteemed when living, and whose departure I most sincerely and most deeply regret. I am, my dear Sir, your faithful friend and servant,
T. J. MATHIAS.

To the Letter is subjoined an Italian Ode, or Tuscan Canzone, addressed by Mr. Mathias to Mr. Nicholls when he was living, and composed at his villa at Blundeston, "as a mark of regard and friendship, and of the high sense entertained of his virtues, his genius, his learning, and his accomplishments."

29. *Mr. Elton's Tales of Romance: with other Poems: including Selections from Propertius; continued.*

IN our last, p. 259, we gave some favourable specimens of these Tales; and with pleasure we resume the subject.

The publick have not been backward in acknowledging the merits of Mr. Elton's translation of Hesiod. As the only complete version of this curious old poet; as the only one that is either faithful to his meaning, or that does justice to the occasional richness and brilliancy of his invention; and as a work containing a copious variety of useful and amusing information, selected with taste, industry, and skill; we suppose there can be no manner of question that future collectors will class Mr. Elton's Hesiod with the standard British translations. But it is our present purpose to examine more particularly into his merits as a writer of original poetry.

The "original of each, selected rum;" or "Illustrations given by factory a romantic *Deeds of* some tu monk, from the several thing is: rable, a and princ the holy

gin*. The moralizations are long since consigned to the tomb of all the Capulets; but the legendary lore survives. It has flowed abroad through a thousand imperceptible channels, has furnished materials for poets; found its way into children's story-books, and even blended itself with chronicles of history and popular traditions. Androcles and the Lion, and Llewellyn and his Greyhound, are vindicated to the "Gesta Romanorum," with strong presumption of the rightfulness of the claim. The former we never recollect to have seen in a poetical dress, except in a copy of Latin verses by Vincent Bourne. The latter is treated in the ballad of Beth Gélert: but the story, as there told, is clumsy, and deficient in probability. We think Mr. Eton particularly successful in his version of both these tales. There is a progressive animation of movement and liveliness of imagery in his manner of describing and narrating; with occasional pathetic touches that seize upon the feelings. From the latter tale, we shall select a stanza that will exemplify our remark. The knight rashly kills his faithful dog, who clings to his feet and expires:

*A tear stood quivering in the Master's eye,
While to the cradle tremblingly he
sped; [cry;
When from that cradle came a living
From underneath his infant rear'd its
head, [was red
And thrust its searching arms; its cheek
With healthful slumber: at the father's
sight [light."*

Silent it laugh'd, with eyes that swim in
The Duke's Feast has been a favourite story. It is found in the "Heptameron;" or, "Seven Days Novels of the Queen of Navarre;" and was thence copied into "The Palace of Pleasures beautified," a collection to which our Shakspeare was

In the Monodrame of Chiomara, the story is extremely well told; and, under the disadvantage of a monologue, the Author has contrived with great art to make us feel the emotions of the hearers as if they were themselves interlocutors in the scene.

The *Musings* constitute the most valuable part of the volume. They are composed in pure and excellent blank metre; the sentiments are manly, and often pathetic; and there are many strokes of vivid and natural description. In the poem of *Dreams*, we meet with this extremely pleasing and interesting picture:

— "the friend whom chance of war
Had sever'd from thee, sits beside thee
now
As in time past; the self-same oak above
Expands its dome of leaves; the rivulet
sends [ear;
The same cool murmur to thy tranquil
And sweet it is, to stretch thy limbs in
shade [hours
Beside the man thou lov'st; and feel the
In blithest converse with the rivulet's
haste
Glide fast away."

The "Musings on Sunday Morning" are in a loftier strain. We wish, however, that the Author had not given into the trite poetic cant of speaking with apparent slight of church-going devotion. They who attend "the house of prayer" are no less susceptible of the beauties of nature than the persons who wander among the cowslips of the meadows, and watch the waves beating against the pebbles: but it cannot admit of question that certain forms of worship, and stated periods of assembly, besides being agreeable to scriptural tradition and injunction, are, in fact, essential to the very preservation of social religion; and that, without these forms, there would be no visible Church. We have, moreover, no great opinion of the straddleness of that religious principle, which requires to be addressed through the senses; to be roused by the stimulus of romantic scenery; by the glitter of sun-beams, and the purring of rivulets. We do not dispute that the contemplation of the beauties of nature is well calculated to touch the mind with love and gratitude towards their munificent Author: we only object to its being admitted as an equivalent for substantial devotion. Religion is

a principle of faith, not of sentiment; it is grounded, not on the mere adoration of the Supreme Being as the creator of visible nature, but on the firm conviction of his moral government, and of the efficacy of his redeeming love. We avail ourselves of the occasion afforded us to express once for all our sentiments on this subject; but we do not point our observations in particular to Mr. Elton. "My dear friend," said Dr. Johnson, "you may talk as you please; but clear your mind of cant." We do not regard Mr. Elton's disdain of painted glass and chandeliers as mental cant; we can make due allowances for a poetic flight; and we cannot think the Author of the following admirable lines deficient in proper notions of a genuine religious feeling:

— "beyond the scope
Of sense, the incommunicable mind
Dwelleth; and they who, with corporeal
eye
Adoring Nature's beauteous forms, discern
Intelligence in colours and in shades;
In sunlight, and the glimmer of the moon,
Who deem their worship holy, when they
hear
A God in empty winds, or in the sound
Of waters, they have bow'd th' idolatrous
knee
Before material atoms!"—

There are some little affectations in these Poems, which should be weeded out. In "Robert King of Sicily," which of all the tales is perhaps the best told, the evenness of the metre is here and there disturb'd by lines of different measure; and in "The Knight and the Lion" we have this lame verse, in defiance of Pope:

"And next his wife and child the knight
did prize
His strong-wing'd falcon," &c.

We are not so stupid as to ascribe these defects to want of skill; they are intended as sprinklings of antiquity: but we disapprove of *sprinklings*: let a style be wholly antique, or wholly modern; uniformly equitable, or consistently irregular.

"Some philtre accurs'd lock'd my senses up,"

and

"Of the secret and unfathomable earth,"
are designed to be Miltonic; but harshness is seldom successful. In

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"The Brazen Image," Mr. Southey's many-metred arabesque blank-verse is imitated. To our ear, no blank lyric numbers are musical, that are not distributed into regular stanzas, as in Collins's "Ode to Evening." Where the versification is irregularly and capriciously varied, rhyme is necessary to mark the measure.

We are not enamoured of Propertius. The modulation of his verse is not always smooth, and he is by no means free from hardness and obscurity in his expression; his eternal mythology is like a stiff, embroidered coat, that confines the arms, and precludes all ease of natural motion. But, what is of more consequence, he has little of the sentimental passion of love, and is often gross and sensual to a disgusting degree. Mr. Elton seems to be pretty much of our opinion: then why attempt Propertius at all? The same sense of moral propriety which led him to substitute stars and blanks for passages of vulgar licentiousness, might have whispered him to replace Vulpius and Burmannus on the shelf, and trust to his own higher and better powers for the entertainment of his readers.

The selections, however, as might have been expected from the translator of Hesiod, shew the competency of the scholar, and the fluent expression of the poet. The following lines imitate very happily the condensed style of the original:

"At nullo de me teritur sub limine athen,
qui
Restat," &c.

"Love to the marble threshold clings, nor
feels [tient kneels;
The wearing stone; though threaten'd, pa-
Though wrong'd, pleads guilt; implores
the foot that spurns;
And loth returning, yet when call'd returns."

The translation of

"Omnia post obitum fingit majora vetustas," &c.

is rather paraphrastic: but it has uncommon spirit; and reminds us of the simple majesty of Gray:

"Whate'er the silent tomb has veil'd in
shade, [fame;
Shines more august through venerable
Time has the merits of the dead display'd,
And rescued from the dust a glorious
name."

The Prefatory Verses to the volume are gracefully elegant; and contain a compliment to the fair sex very remote from mawkish gallantry, and very expressive of a delicate and just esteem for the qualities of the female mind.

31. *The Genius of the Thames: a Lyrical Poem, in Two Parts.* By Thomas-Love Peacock. Hookham Junior; 8vo; pp. 147.

THIS is the first time that we have met with Mr. Peacock in our critical career; but we hope that we shall have the same pleasing task again and again.

With refined taste, and a strong glow of poetic fancy, the young Bard speaks home to the bosom of his countrymen:

“Were mine the art, with glowing hand
The flood of deathless song to pour,
That lyre should call the fairy hand,
To press, O Thames! thy willowy
shore;

And weave for thee, with spells sublime,
The magic wreath of boldest rhyme,
And consecrate to latest time

The sweetly-changeable melody:
For never yet a nobler theme
Has filled the poet's midnight dream,
Than thy serenely-winding stream,
The stream beloved of Liberty!

“Even now, methinks, in solemn guise,
By yonder willowy islet grey,
I see thee, sedge-crown'd Genius! rise,
And point the glories of thy way.

Tall reeds around thy temples play;
Thy hair the liquid crystal gems:
To thee I pour the votive lay,
O Genius of the silver Thames!”

After neatly characterizing the several rivers of Great Britain, and noticing the acknowledged superiority of the Thames; Mr. Peacock pours traays some of the principal rivers* in the four quarters of the Globe, still reverting to the pre-eminence of the Thames:

“Along thy course no pine-clad steep,
No alpine summits, proudly tower;
No woods, impenetrably deep,
O'er thy pure mirror darkly lower;
The orange-grove, the myrtle-bower,
The vine, in rich luxuriance spread;

The charms Italian meadows shower;
The sweets Arabian valleys shed;
The roaring cataract, wild and white;
The lotos-flower, of azure light;
The fields where ceaseless summer smiles;
The bloom that decks the Ægean isles;
The hills that touch the empyreal plain,
Olympian Jove's sublime domain;
To other streams all these resign:
Still none, O Thames, shall vie with
thine.

“For what avails the myrtle-bower,
Where Beauty rests at noon-tide hour;
The orange-grove, whose blooms exhale
Rich perfume on the ambient gale;
And all the charms, in bright array,
Which happier climes than thine display?
Ah! what avails, that heaven has roll'd
A silver stream o'er sands of gold,
And deck'd the plain, and rear'd the
grove,

Fit dwelling for primeval love;
If man defile the beauteous scene,
And stain with blood the smiling green;
If man's worst passions there arise,
To counteract the favouring skies;
If Rapine there, and Murder reign,
And human tigers prowl for gain,
And tyrants foul, and trembling slaves,
Pollute their shores, and curse their
waves?

“Far other charms than these possess,
O Thames! thy verdant margin bless:
Where Peace, with Freedom hand-in-
hand,

Walks forth along the sparkling strand,
And cheerful toil, and glowing health,
Proclaim a Patriot Nation's wealth.
The blood-stain'd scourge no tyrants
wield:

No groaning slaves invert the field:
But willing Labour's careful train
Crowns all thy banks with waving grain,
With beauty decks thy sylvan shades,
With livelier green invests thy glades,
And grace, and bloom, and plenty, pours
On thy sweet meads and willowy shores.

“The field, where herds unnumber'd
rove,

The laurel'd path, the beechen grove,
The oak, in lonely grandeur free,
Lord of the forest and the sea;
The spreading plain, the cultured hill,
The tranquil cot, the restless mill,
The lonely hamlet, calm and still;
The village-spire, the busy town,
The shelving bank, the rising down,
The fisher's boat, the peasant's home,
The woodland seat, the regal dome,

* In a note on one of those rivers, Mr. P. observes, “The Niger has been generally supposed to terminate in a lake in the desert, where its waters are evaporated by the heat of the sun. Mr. Jackson, in his account of the empire of Morocco, adduces authorities to shew, that the Nile and the Niger are actually the same river; a supposition which Major Rennell, in his Geographical Illustrations of Mr. Park's Travels in Africa, had previously demonstrated to be altogether inadmissible. *Non nostrum tantum componere lites.*”

In quick succession rise, to charm
The mind with virtuous feelings warm,
Till, where thy widening current glides
To mingle with the turbid tides,
Thy spacious breast displays unfurl'd
The ensigns of the assembled world."

The Port of London, the naval dominion of Great Britain, and extent of her commerce and navigation, are briefly, but pleasingly, introduced; and a tradition, that an immense Forest formerly occupied the site of the Metropolis, introduces a masterly episode of a Druid, supposed to have taken refuge in that Forest after the expulsion of the order from Mon.

The Second Part begins with the Author's return to the banks of the Thames, after an absence of some months at sea*; and an elegant description of the influence of Spring on the scenery of the River; contrasting the tranquil beauty of the valleys of the Thames with the sublimity of more open and elevated regions.—After alluding to the war on the Danube, and slightly noticing the ancient wars on the Thames, and its present universal peace, an ample view is given of its course, from its source "near the villages of Tarlton and Kemble in Gloucestershire."

"Let Fancy lead, from Trewsbury Mead,
With hazel fringed, and copsewood
deep,
Where scarcely seen, through brilliant
green,

Thy infant waters softly creep,
To where the wide-expanding Nore
Beholds thee, with tumultuous roar,
Conclude thy devious race,
And rush, with Medway's confluent wave,
To seek, where mightier billows rave,
Thy giant-sire's embrace.

Where Kemble's wood-embosom'd spire
Above the tranquil valley swells;
Where wild flowers wave, in rich attire,
Their starry cups and pendent bells;
In fields, with softest beauty bright,
Thy crystal sources rise to light;
While many an infant Naiad brings
The treasures of her subject springs:
And simply flows thy new-born stream,
Where brighter verdure streaks the
meads,
Half-veil'd from the meridian beam
By spear-grass tall and whispering
reeds."

Here the Poet introduces some comparative reflections on Time;

* We should transcribe, did our limits allow, the "Stanzas written at Sea."

and thus proceeds:

"Flow proudly, Thames! the emblem
bright

And witness of succeeding years!
Flow on, in Freedom's sacred light,
Nor stain'd with blood, nor swell'd with
tears.

Flow on, and still behold combin'd,
The peasant, warrior, prince, and sage,
With hand, and heart, and will, and mind,
Uphold their antient heritage!

"Sweet is thy course, and clear, and still,
By Ewan's old, neglected mill:
Green shores thy narrow stream confine,
Where blooms the modest eglantine,
And hawthorn-boughs o'ershadowing
To canopy thy infant bed. [spread,
Now peaceful hamlets wandering through,
And fields in beauty ever new,
Where Lechlade sees thy current strong
First waft the unlabouring bark along;
Thy copious waters hold their way
Tow'rd's Radcote's arches, old and grey,
Where triumph'd erst the rebel host,
When hapless Richard's hopes were lost,
And Oxford sought, with humbled pride,
Existence from thy guardian tide.

The wild flower waves, in lonely bloom,
On Godstow's desolated wall:
There thin shades slit through twilight
gloom,

And murmur'd accents feebly fall.
The aged hazel nurtures there
Its hollow fruit, so seeming fair,
And lightly throws its humble shade
Where Rosamonda's form is laid*.
The rose of earth, the sweetest flower
That ever graced a Monarch's breast,
In vernal beauty's loveliest hour,
Beneath that sod was laid to rest."

The fate of the beautiful but unhappy Rosamond, as might be expected, gives rise to some appropriate reflections: But we proceed:

"Now, rising o'er the level plain,
Mid academic groves enshrined,
The Gothic tower, the Grecian faue,
Ascend, in solemn state combined.
Science, beneath those classic spires,
Illumes her watch-lamp's orient fires,
And pours its everlasting rays
On Archives of primeval days.
To her capacious view unfurl'd,
The mental and material world
Their secrets deep display:
She measure's Nature's ample plan,
To hold the light of truth to man,
And guide his erring way.

* "A small chapel, and a wall, enclosing an ample space, are all now remaining of Godstow Nunnery. A hazel grows near the chapel, the fruit of which is always apparently perfect, but is invariably found to be hollow."

Long, Oxford! may the nation see
A second Athens rise in thee?
Long see thy favour'd sons explore
The darkest paths of ancient lore!
Long hear thy gifted bands prolong
The voice of rapture-breathing song!"

An apostrophe to Science, strongly expressive of the Author's feelings, is here given, from which Mr. Peacock thus recalls himself and his Readers:

"But whither roams the devious song,
While Thames, unherded, flows along,
And, sinking o'er the level mead,
 omes and spires recede,
 oar the wave divides:
 k down the current glides;
 stream, that round it curls,
 murmuring eddy whirls,
 ach as each retires,
 ed hills, and tufted spires,
 is, islets, cultured plains,
 s, palaces, and fane,
From beautiful Isley's rustic height
To Chieffden's springs of liquid light,
As holds the stream its swift career,
Arise, and pass, and disappear.

"The Norman king's embattled towers
Look proudly o'er the subject plain,
Where, deep in Windsor's regal bowers,
The sylvan Muses hold their reign.
From groves of oak, whose branches hoar
Have heard of meval tempests roar,
Beneath the moon's pale ray they pass
Along the shore's unbending grass,
And songs of gratulation raise,
To speak a Patriot Monarch's praise.
Sweetly, on yon poetic bill,
 Strains of unearthly music breathe,
Where Denham's spirit, hovering still,
 Weaves his wild harp's aerial wreath.
And sweetly, on the mead below,
The fragrant gales of summer blow:
While Freedom's pristine fire shall glow,
 That mead shall live in memory;
Where Valour, on the tented field,
Triumphant raised his patriot shield,
The voice of Truth to Kings reveal'd,
 And broke the chains of Tyranny.

"The stream expands: the meadows fly:
The stately swan sails proudly by:
Full, clear, and bright, with devious flow,
The rapid waters murmuring go.
Now open Twitnam's classic shores,
Where yet the moral Muse deploras
Her Pope's unrival'd lay:
Unmoved by wealth, unawed by state,
He held to scorn the little great,
 And taught life's better way.
Though tasteless Folly's impious hand
Has wreck'd the scenes his gipsy glauc'd,
Though low his fairy grot is laid,
And lost his willow's pendre shade;
Yet shall the ever-murmuring stream,
That leapt his soul in Fancy's dream,
Its vales with verdure cease to crown,
Nor fade our ray of his renown.

"Fair groves, and villas glittering bright
Arise on Richmond's beautiful height;
Where yet fond Echo warbles o'er
The heaven-taught songs she learn'd of
 yore.

From mortals veil'd, mid waving reeds,
The airy lyre of Thomson sighs,
And whispers to the hills and meads:
 'In yonder grave a Druid lies!'
The Seasons there, in fix'd return,
Around their Minstrel's holy urn
 Perennial chaplets twine:
Oh! never shall their changes greet,
Immortal Bard! a song more sweet,
 A soul more pure than thine!"

"O Thames! in conscious glory glide
By those fair piles that crown thy side,
Where, worn with toil, from tumult far,
The veteran hero rests from war.
Here, mark'd by many a well-fought
 field,
On high the soldier hangs his shield;
The seaman there has fur'd his sail,
Long rent by many an adverse gale.
Remember'd perils, braved and past,
The raging fight, the whelming blast,
The hidden rock, the leeward shore,
The mountain-billow's deepening roar—
Recall'd by Fancy's spell divine,
Endear their evening's calm decline,
And teach their children, listening mute,
To emulate their sires' career.

"But swiftly urge the gliding bark,
By yon stern walls and chambers dark,
Where guilt and woe, in night conceal'd,
Unthought, unwitness'd, unreveal'd,
Through lengthen'd ages scowling stood,
Mid shrieks of death, and tears of blood.
No heart may think, no tongue declare,
The fearful mysteries hidden there:
Justice averts her trembling eye,
And Mercy weeps, and hastens by.

"Long has the tempest's rage been spent
On you unshaken battlement,
Memorial proud of days sublime,
Whose splendour mocks the powers of
 Time.

There, when the distant war-storm roar'd,
While patriot thousands round her pour'd,
The British Herome grasp'd her sword,
 To trace the paths of victory;
But, in the rage of naval fight,
The Island-Genius rear'd his might,
And stamp'd, in characters of light,
 His own immortal destiny.
Ascending dark, on uplands brown,
The ivied walls of Hadleigh frown:
High on the lonely mouldering tower
Forms of departed ages lower.
But deeper, broader, louder, glide
The waves of the descending tide;
And soon, where winds unfetter'd roop,
Where Medway seeks the opening Noop,
Where breakers lash the dark-red steep,
The barks of Britain stem the deep."

Though

Though we have already borrowed largely, the concluding pathetic address must not pass unnoticed:

"Oh, Britain! oh, my native land!
To science, art, and freedom dear!
Whose sails o'er farthest seas expand,
And brave the tempest's dread career!
When comes that hour, as come it must,
That sinks thy glory in the dust,
May no degenerate Briton live,
Beneath a stranger's chain to toil,
And to a haughty conqueror give
The produce of thy sacred soil!
Oh! dwells there one, on all thy plains,
If British blood distend his veins,
Who would not burn thy fame to save,
Or perish in his country's grave?
"Ah! sure if skill and courage true
Can check destruction's headlong way,
Still shall thy power its course pursue,
Nor sink, but with the world's decay.
Long as the Cliff that girds thy Isle
The bursting surf of Ocean stems,
Shall commerce, wealth, and plenty smile
Along the silver-eddying Thames:
Still shall thy empire's fabric stand,
Admired and fear'd from land to land,
Through every circling age renew'd,
Unchanged, unshaken, unsubdued;
As rocks resist the wildest breeze,
That sweeps thy tributary seas."

32. *Woman: a Poem.* By Eaton Stannard Barrett, Esq. Student of the Middle Temple; Murray; 12mo; pp. 76.

WE shall describe this Poem in the Author's own words: "The following treats of Woman, as she stands with regard to Man, and appears in the daily walks of life. It is addressed, not to the free-thinker and the philosopher, but to the libertine, the pedant, and the clown. In short, it is a practical, instead of a theoretical essay; and, in order to be comprehended, requires of us an acquaintance, perhaps, with the common forms and relations of society, but dispenses with the perusal of Bolingbroke, Leibnitz, and Spinoza... How seldom do we mix in society without hearing the comparative merits of the sexes canvassed; without finding Woman either idolized by the courtier, or stigmatized by the profligate; without being told, either that she was born to be an empress, or that she was meant to be a slave. It is, then, to vindicate her from these opposite opinions (each equally injurious to her) that the following poem was composed."

Mr. Barrett has shewn himself an able champion of the Female Sex, in

this elegant little volume, neatly printed, to which a pretty engraving by Hopwood is prefixed. We subjoin the following specimen of the poetry:

"See the young mother on her lap admire
Her little image asking fine attire;
In twisted roses prank its amber hair,
And bless the smile she fancies past compare;
The prattle perfect to herself alone,
The father's eye, the dimple like her own;
Press the small hand that to her bosom steals,
And half its well-remember'd snow reveals.
See with what joy she plies her anxious art!
Kiss but her babe, you win her instant
Sweet dotage, not unwise. But soon succeed
More sober transport, more endearing
And chief in Woman charities prevail,
That soothe when sorrows or disease assail.
As dropping balm medicinal instils [ills;
Health when we pine, her tears alleviate
And the moist emblems of her pity flow,
As Heav'n relented with the wat'ry bow.
Let pearls embellish tresses, dew the morn,
But beauties more divine the maid adorn,
When, mourning him she lov'd, her tender tear
That else had blest his bed, imbathe his
"Ask the poor Pilgrim on this convex cast,
His grizzled locks distorted in the blast;
Ask him what accent soothes, what hand bestows
The cordial bev'rage, garment, and repose;
O! he will dart a spark of antient flame,
And clasp his tremulous hands, and Woman name.
"Peruse the Sacred Volume, Him who died
Her kiss betray'd not, nor her tongue de-
While ev'n th' Apostle left him to his doom,
She linger'd round his cross, and watch'd his tomb."

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

A CONSTANT READER wishes to know what are the necessary qualifications of a Sheriff for a County; and also the exemptions from serving that office. He is acquainted with two or three instances of gentlemen of large landed property, who have resided upwards of forty years in a County without having been Sheriff thereof.

We give LECTOR credit for good intentions: but his inclosure was not worth trouble postage from Doncaster.

Mr. FORSTER on the Modification of Clouds, in our next; with AN OCCASIONAL OBSERVER, on Obstetrical Delinquency, &c. &c. &c.

THE STATUE OF THE DYING GLADIATOR:
[Written for Sir ROGER NEWDIGATE'S Prize
at Oxford.]

SUNK on his shield — low bending o'er
the tide [side ;
Of life, fast gushing from his wounded
Sunk on his shield — while, firm, his trust-
tier hand [sand,
Supports him, drooping, on the martial
The Champion lies — his last aspiring aim
To gain, by dying well, a deathless name.
For this, his limbs, while rays of Hope
illumine [assume ;
His weak'ning frame, a feigned strength
For this, no groan his labouring bosom
swells, [tells ;
Nor start, convulsive, suffering anguish
O'er his stern cheek no treach'rous-steal-
ing tear
Rolls, the base moisture of degenerate fear:
No selfish pang, nor sullen sighs, com-
bine [design :
To shake his soul, or mock his grand
Serenely brave ! he hears Death's summ'n-
ing sound,
And sternly silent eyes the fateful wound !
Faint, and more faint, now ebbs the
vital stream, [guor beam ;
His eyes, slow clos'd, with glimmering lan-
Swift o'er his limbs a sudden tremor flies,
Each sinew fails, exhausted half he lies.
Yet — rous'd again, with bolder firmness
wrought,
He holds each attitude his Master taught* ;
And, sinking, still his unappalled soul
Burns, with fresh fires, to reach the glit-
tring goal.

Till struggling sobs retiring life betray,
In ruin firm ! exultant in decay !
So the pale lamp, beside the silent tomb,
Slow fading, dies, amid increasing gloom.
Thus, true to life, his form the Statue
gives ;

Thus, from the chissel, every feature lives.
And, duly moulded, in the marble glows,
In graceful union, all that skill bestows.
Mark ! how the muscles, undulating, grow,
And, gliding soft, into each other flow :
How heaves the vaulted chest ! in gran-
deur swells ! [dwells !
While Fancy, wond'ring, on the motion
Bids the rapt eye the perfect scene behold,
An Hero's spirit in a giant-mould.

Yes, Artist † ! thine the icy chill of
Death, [breath.
Thine the warm fervour of the living
Thou to the Champion's fame this tribute
rear'd,
The mimic form by magic life endear'd.
Fate bade the Hero die ; thy care alone
Bade the fall'n Hero to revive in stone.
Nor, while thy Gladiator's form shall stand
Th' unrival'd model of thy plastic hand :

* The Gladiators valued themselves in
preserving, at the point of death, the atti-
tudes they had before learned of the mas-
ters of defence. † Ctesilas.

While Nature's self shall glow on every
part, [Art !
The height of Genius ! and the boast of
Shall Sculpture's Sons, in ages yet un-
known,
Withhold that praise they fondly wish
their own. OXONIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 1.

IN looking over the papers of an old
friend, whose writings have, I know,
frequently appeared in your excellent
publication, I found the following lines,
which are now offered to you by an occa-
sional correspondent, Z. A.

THE HAPPY HAY-MAKERS.

I'LL tell you, good people, a story
that's true, [Drew :
For the lad was John Hewet, the lass Sally
'Twas some time ago, but I can't name
the day. [the hay :
When this pair of true lovers were tending
They were honest, religious, and steady
at work,
And she rak'd the fresh swarth, which he
toas'd with his fork ; [said,
He look'd o'er his shoulder, as smiling he
"Our banners are outask'd, Sal, and to-
morrow we wed !"

When noontide was come, and they all
sat to dine,
He was choosing what colours would make
her most fine ;
He pluck'd the hedge rose, and the daisy
he try'd, [defy'd :
But her pure red and white all their beauty
"Cease, Jack, if you love me," meek
Sarah then cry'd, [rich bride,
"For though flaunting gay colours adorn a
In her plain russet gown must thy Sally
be clad, [by her lad.
And his common short frock must be worn
"But I tremble to think of the ills that
may wait, [of their fate :
When so many are join'd who complain
We are tying a knot, not to end, save
with life— [not love his wife :—
Who knows ?—God forbid !—John may
"Who knows, when these colours grow
pale on my cheek, [seek ?
But a fresher, a fairer, my husband may
Who knows—but if sickness, if sorrow
attend,
That, the features once chang'd, I may
find a chang'd friend ?"

"Forbear, my dear girl," and he spoke
with a kiss, [cies like this :
Loving John then replied ; "have no fan-
Though comely thy person, it is but a
part, [for heart.
And I choose me a wife, not for face, but
"But as in this life some grief still must
attend,
How happy ! scarce known, could all sor-
rows now end ;

If

If still innocent both, and still strangers to
 sin, [trials begin!
 We could now reach our home, ere our
 "Who knows how our hearts will tempta-
 tion sustain? [or pain?
 Or how patience may yield to misfortune
 Well pleas'd, and content, I could now
 end my life,
 And, instead of the church, seek the grave
 with my wife!"

Whilst thus they converse, sultry vapours
 arise; [the skies;
 And obscure the bright sun, that enlightens
 The vast rolling clouds burst in thunder
 around,
 And the lightning's bright flashes now
 shine on the ground.

The homely repast was most hastily clos'd;
 And as far spread the field to the tempest
 expos'd, [they run,
 The Mowers disperse—the girls shriek as
 'Till, screen'd under hedge-rows, they its
 violence shun.

Now torrents of rain, join'd with pattering
 hail, [assail,
 And darkness like night does with terror
 'Till the strength of the storm, in one ter-
 rible blast, [past.
 Appears to be lessen'd, and all danger o'er-
 Then trembling and wet, yet how gladly
 they meet;

Each other's escape with warm friend-
 ship they greet;
 Tom shakes hands with Betty, and Richard
 with Sue; [Sally Drew?
 But, ah! where is John Hewet? and where

By the side of a haycock—a caution how
 vain!— [rain;
 He sought her a shelter from lightning and
 His coat wrapp'd around her, her head on
 his breast,
 His arms circling her waist, they both
 found their long rest!

Unsing'd was his hair, and unchang'd was
 her hue; [blue,
 On her bosom one spot of a dark, dingy
 On his cheek was the same; and one fa-
 vouring blow
 Remov'd them from trials, unconscious
 of woe.

For years of distress had perchance been
 their lot, [forgot;
 Or the virtue of youth their age might have
 Their life might with guilt have embitter'd
 its end; [their friend!
 Then Mercy which stopp'd it was surely

His prayer was thus granted, the blessing
 was sent! [pity went
 Remov'd from temptation, they most hap-
 To the port we all try with hard labour to
 gain,
 Through danger, through trouble, through
 sorrow and pain.

But trouble or sorrow this pair never
 knew, [they flew;
 Contented, together from e'en danger
 Together, the blessings of Heaven now
 prove, [of Love!
 In the mansions of Virtue, of Joy, and
 And borne to the church-yard, lamented
 and wept, [are kept,
 Beneath a green turf their pure relics
 Where pitying friends their kind grievings
 renew, [Sally Drew.
 When they speak of John Hewet and sweet

PARTING WITH MY DEAREST.

A SONG.

O! I could leave, for evermore,
 My kindred and relations;
 And, blest with him whom I adore,
 Could roam through foreign nations;
 For, what are friends to lovers true?
 Or dangers the severest?
 My heart will break to bid adieu
 In parting with my dearest!

I dare not follow where he goes,
 Yet cannot live behind him:
 May Heaven protect him from his foes,
 And guide my steps to find him!
 For I can live in toil and care,
 And dangers the severest;
 But, like the wailings of despair,
 Is parting with my dearest!

J. MAYNE.

To a Friend, who desired me to write in Praise
 of a Lady whom he had seen, but knew
 not that there are Three Sisters. 1791.

YOU task my Muse, and bid me raise
 To lovely KING the voice of praise,
 Yet say not which of that fair groupe
 Has made your stubborn spirit stoop:
 Is it that, like some cannibal,
 You boast of stomach for them all,
 And boldly would monopolize
 Three pairs of such bewitching eyes?
 Or, salamander-like, aspire
 To bask in such celestial fire!
 Teach me you silver cloud to scale,
 And bid their Sister Graces trail!
 Inspir'd by them, I then might raise
 To lovely KING the voice of Praise*.

Alas! but little do you know
 How hardly lines for others flow;
 How treacherous your Bard may prove,
 And be a rival of your love!
 Thus, when for HARRIET prepare,
 In strains sublime, to tell how fair;

* The above lines were written on the
 three daughters of Admiral Sir Richard
 King, bart. M. P. by Richard Verdon
 Sadleir, esq.—Harriet married Col. Bar-
 nett, 3d^d regiment of Guards; Louisa,
 Col. Hammond; Eliza, Capt. Rowley, of
 his Majesty's Navy.

ELIZA'S

ELIZA'S smiles arrest my pen,
 "I sigh and look, and sigh again!"
 Till dear LOUISA claims her part
 In the poor Bard's divided heart!
 Embarrass'd thus, all pow'r I lose,
 And court in vain th' indignant Muse!
 Cease, cease, she cries; nor think your lays
 Can rise to such united praise,
 While each affords a richer theme
 Than Poets feign, or Lovers dream!
 Abash'd and conscious, I retire,
 And, all unstrung, resign the lyre.

Such are the lines which, in my early
 days, [praise;
 The sportive Muse would dictate to your
 But sober Age, though not to Beauty
 blind, [the mind:
 Seeks through the form the treasures of
 Frail are the charms which chance alone
 bestows,
 And transient as the blushes of the rose;
 'Tis worth alone that gives a lasting grace,
 And spreads a genuine lustre o'er the face;
 And, if my fading eye not yet has lost
 The penetrating skill it erst could boast,
 Those lovely features speak your souls
 possess [best;"
 Of what "seems virtuous, discreetest,
 And when exterior charms to these are join'd,
 Beauty's the faithful index of the mind;
 To that blest harmony devote your care,
 And the least praise shall be to call ye fair!

* * * The following Lines, from the pen of
 Mr. SCOTT, are to be found, in his
 hand-writing, in the Album at Ulva.
 They are addressed to RONALD MACDO-
 NALD, Esq. the Laird of Staffa. Ulva
 is situated at a short distance from the
 island of Staffa.

STAFFA! sprung from high Macdonald,
 Worthy branch of old Clanronald;
 Staffa! king of all kind fellows,
 Well befall thy hills and valleys,
 Lakes and inlets, deeps and shallows,
 Cliffs of darkness, caves of wonder,
 Echoing the Atlantic's thunder,
 Mountains, which the grey mist covers,
 Where the chieftain's spirit hovers,
 Pausing, as his pinions quiver,
 Stretch'd to quit our land for ever.
 Each kind influence rest above thee,
 All thou lov'st, and all who love thee.
 Warmer heart, 'twixt this and Jaffa,
 Beats not than in breast of Staffa.

HORACE AT BRIGHTON.

Solitur acris hyems, &c. Book I. Ode IV.
 NOW fruitful Autumn lifts his sun-burnt
 head, [whiten;

The slighted Park few cambric muslins
 The dry machines re-visit Ocean's bed,
 And HORACE quits awhile the town for
 Brighton.

The Cit foregoes his box at Turnham-
 green, [phutrite,
 To pick up health and shells with Am-

Pleasure's-frail daughters trip along the
 Steyne, [dite.
 Led by the dame the Greeks called Aphro-
 Phœbus the tanner plies his fiery trade,
 The graceful nymphs ascend Judæa's
 ponies,
 Scale the West cliff, or visit the parade,
 While poor papa in town a patient
 drone is.

Loose trowsers snatch the wreath from
 pantaloons! [weather in,
 Nankeens of late were worn the sultry
 But now (so will the Prince's light dra-
 goons)

White jeans have triumph'd o'er their
 Indian brethren.

Here with choice food earth smiles, and
 ocean yawns, [ton;
 Intent alike to please the London glut-
 This, for our breakfast, proffers shrimps
 and prawns, [and mutton.

That, for our dinner, South-down lamb
 Yet here, as elsewhere, Death impartial
 reigns,

Visits alike the cot and the Pavilion—
 And for a bribe, with equal scorn disdains,
 My half-a-crown, and BARING'S half-a-
 million.

Alas! how short the span of human
 pride, [are undone,
 Time flies, and Hope's romantic schemes
 CROSWELLER'S coach, that carries four
 inside, [to London.

Waits to take back the unwilling Bard

Ye circulating Novelists, adieu,
 Long envious cords my black portman-
 teau tighten;
 Billiards, begone! avaunt, illegal loo!
 Farewell, old Ocean's bauble, glitter-
 ing Brighton!

Long shalt thou laugh thine enemies to
 scorn, [places!
 Proud as Phœnicia, queen of watering-
 Boys yet unbreech'd, and virgins yet
 uuborn, [blooming faces.
 On thy bleak downs shall tan their

Found written in the Cover of an old Book.

TIME wasteth years and months, and
 days and oures; [and strength;
 Time doth consume fame, riches, witt,
 Time kills the greenest herbs and sweetest
 flowers; [pride at length;

Time weares out youth and beauties
 Yet shall not Time upon my heart prevail,
 Nor any Time shall make my love to fail.
 A. D. 1636. THEOP. NILKENARPE.

On seeing the Meeting-yard at Castle He-
 dingham, Essex, entirely overgrown with
 long Grass.

WITHOUT fine tropes or metaphors,
 alas!

Our Meeting-yard here proves that flesh
 is grass. ED. HARWOOD.

INTER-

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, Aug. 25. Extract of a letter from Sir J. Saumarez, to J. W. Croker, Esq. dated Victory, Hano Bay, Aug. 1.

Lieut. Templer, of the Earnest gun-brig, has captured a Danish cutter privateer, of two guns and 13 men, in the Cattegat, on the 28th ult.; and the boats of the Censor, Lieut. Lucas, cut out a French privateer sloop from the harbour of Stralsund, on the 25th; she is pierced for 4 guns, with a crew of 40 men, 3 of whom only were on board. The Martial gun-brig has captured a row-boat privateer belonging to Bornholm, with 12 men; and the Swan cutter has this morning brought in another row-boat of the same description, with 11 men, one of whom was killed, and another wounded, in attempting to make their escape; and also re-captured a galiot which she had taken.

Admiralty-office, Aug. 28. Adm. Sir E. Nagle, Commander-in-chief of H.M. ships and vessels at Leith, has transmitted to J. W. Croker, Esq. a letter from Lieut. J. Nugent, commanding the Strenuous gun-brig, dated at Sea, the 10th inst. of which the following is an extract: "I take leave to acquaint you, that at ten *a. m.* this day, the Naze bearing East eight or nine leagues, a convoy of the Enemy's coasters (ten in number), consisting of schooners and sloops, were discovered steering to the Eastward between Fogstein and Hiteroe, under protection of a three-masted schooner and another armed vessel; not an instant was lost in using every possible exertion to cut them off, particularly the three-masted schooner, when unfortunately falling light winds, by the assistance of her sweeps, she escaped into Hiteroe; but we succeeded in turning the whole of the convoy, driving them on the rocks, and with the boats brought off two, notwithstanding their being protected by the troops on shore, whose discharges of musketry were unavailing; and I inclose a list of vessels captured and driven on shore.—Three Brothers sloop, of 50 tons, laden with fish, tallow, tobacco, &c.; Two Brothers sloop, of 60 tons, laden with ditto; three schooners and four sloops (names unknown), same cargoes, driven on the rocks."

Admiralty-office, Sept. 1. Sir J. Saumarez has transmitted to J. W. Croker, Esq. a letter from Capt. Robinson, of the Prometheus sloop, giving an account of his having chased on shore and destroyed near Pillau, Aug. 2, the French

schooner privateer Messilina, carrying 6 guns and 38 men, she had sailed from Dantzic the preceding day, had taken nothing, and was going to Pillau, with an intention of clearing the Bay.

Admiralty-office, Sept. 4. The following letter to Capt. Lambert of the Iphigenia, has been transmitted by Vice-adm. Bertie, Commander at the Cape of Good Hope.

Nereide, off the Mauritius, May 1.
Sir, On reconnoitering the South-east coast upon this date, I perceived at the anchorage of Jacotel a ship of about 400 tons, and as she lay within pistol-shot of the two batteries which commanded the entrance and the harbour, I did not leave the Nereide until twelve o'clock *a. m.* and after much difficulty, found and entered (at five) the narrow intricate passage; and owing to low water, the surf half filling the boats, I was in hopes of landing and falling in upon their left battery without being discovered; but the Imperial schooner L'Estafette, of four brass guns and 14 men, commanded by Ensign de Vaisseau Henry Chauvin, unfortunately lying at anchor, so completely gave the alarm, that by the time the boats grounded, both batteries and two field-pieces were playing upon the only spot we could land; and our men no sooner formed upon the beach, than they were received by a heavy fire of musketry. As every officer knew before we landed what was to be done afterwards, the whole party was instantly upon the run, and in 10 minutes in possession of the above battery. Having spiked the guns, we moved towards the guard-house, protected by two field-pieces, 40 troops of the 18th regiment of the line, 20 artillery, and a strong party of militia, the whole commanded by Lieut. Rockman, of the 18th regiment. This party, while we were taking the battery, had attacked and driven our boats, with the division left to protect them, into the centre of the harbour. Their opening fire upon us, was the signal for charging, and, to my astonishment, they instantly gave way with a speed we could not equal; their officer, who deserved to command better soldiers, was taken prisoner, with his two field-pieces. Hiterto twilight had hid our force; full day shewed to the Enemy the Nereide's small band of volunteers, consisting of 50 seamen, and the same number of marines; the strongest battery in their possession; and to gain which, it was necessary to pass the river Jacotel, at the foot of a high hill, covered with wood, and defended

fended by the Commandant of the Savannah district, Col. Etienne Colgard, two cannon, and a strong body of militia. Owing to the late heavy rains, we found the river swelled; and current so strong, that the tallest men could scarcely wade, the short were helped over, and more than half the party upon the swim, and in the thick of fire from the Enemy; but this difficulty was no sooner surmounted (though not without the loss of the greatest part of our ammunition), than three cheers warned the Enemy to prepare for the bayonet. The Jungle Hill, two guns, battery, and colours, were carried in style, and the Commandant, Col. Colgard, taken prisoner; nor do I think an officer or man of the party, except myself, had an anxious thought for the result of this unequal affair. Having spiked the guns, and one mortar, burnt and destroyed their carriages, the works, magazines, &c. and embarked the field-pieces, some naval and military stores, I was upon the point of returning to the ship, when the strong party I had driven from the first battery and field-pieces, appeared to have recovered from their panic, re-assembled (strongly reinforced by the militia and Burgeois inhabitants of the Island) upon our left; and as the Nereide's attack of Jacotel was the first ever made upon any point of the Isle of France, and knowing its principal defence consists in its militia, I determined upon running some risk of letting them know what they had to expect if their Island was ever attacked by a regular British force. Moving towards them, they at the same time advancing within musket shot, they opened their fire; and I instantly turned direct into the country in an oblique line to them, to get into their rear, and if so, not to leave to the defeated party the resource of a retreat; at first they halted and remained upon their ground, but the moment we began to move in quick time, and they understood my intention, they again beat us in fair running for more than a mile into the country. On returning to our boats, we burnt the signal-house, flag-staff, &c. a mile from the beach; and having sounded well the harbour, and done all I wished, I again embarked and returned to the Nereide. I now beg you will allow me to express how highly I approve of the gallant and regular conduct of every officer and man landed; indeed I feel myself under the greatest obligation to the Seniors, Lieutenants Burn, Langhorne, and Deacon, and Lieut. Cox, commanding the Marines, with Lieut. Desbrisay under him. I have to regret my return of

killed and wounded. The loss of the Enemy could not be ascertained, nor do I know the force opposed to us; but, from every information gained, and from the French officers themselves, they declare that 600 men can re-inforce the batteries by signal in an hour. I remained on shore four hours, in a clear morning, and the signal was flying the whole of the time. N. J. WILLOUGHBY.

The return list contains one marine killed, and seven marines and seamen wounded, including Lieut. H. C. Deacon.

[Admiral Sir J. B. Warren, Commander-in-chief at Halifax, has transmitted to J. W. Croker, Esq. a letter which he had received from Capt. E. Hawker, of his Majesty's ship *Melampus*, giving an account of his having, in company with his Majesty's sloop *Driver*, captured, on the 28th of May last, a fine French corvette brig letter of marque, burthen 400 tons, with ports for 20 heavy caronades, and a complement of 74 men, her name *La Fantome*; she had made three captures.]

Admiralty-office, Sept. 8. Extract of two Letters from Vice-adm. Drury, Commander-in-chief in the East Indies, addressed to the Hon. W. W. Pole, and dated on board the *Russell*, Madras Roads, Feb. 16.

I have received a letter from Capt. Briggs, of his Majesty's ship *Clorinde*, stating his having captured on the 28th of January last, off the Basses, the French ship privateer *L'Henri*, mounting eight 12-pounders, pierced for 14 guns, and with a complement of 57 men. Lieut. Wm. Kempthorne, commanding his Majesty's brig *Diana*, has captured the *Tephin*, a Dutch national brig of war, on the 11th of September last, having 14 guns.

Letter from Vice-adm. D'Augverne, Commander-in-chief at Guernsey, to J. W. Croker, Esq. dated on board the *Ulysses*, Grenville Bay, Jersey, Aug. 30.

Sir, I have the honour to transmit inclosed, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the Master of the hired cutter *Queen Charlotte's* report of the very gallant action he sustained yesterday afternoon with one of the Enemy's large cutters near Alderney. When the great disproportion of force opposed to our small vessel is considered, the conduct of Mr. Thomas, the Commander of the *Queen Charlotte*, and his gallant little crew, appears highly creditable to them.—The *Queen Charlotte* is armed only with 8 four-pounders and 25 men; whereas the Enemy's vessel appears to have been formerly the *Swan*, one of our revenue cutters.

ters, captured about two years ago off Portland, and is known to be armed with 16 twelve-pounders, from 80 to 100 men, and still, with that immense superiority, found it meet to give way to the distinguished gallantry of our little vessel, who, besides being shattered in her rigging and sails, I have to lament that most of her wounded are grievously so; one has died and another is given over, but the rest are doing well at Alderney, where they were landed after the action, the cutter having no surgical assistance on board.

J. D'AUGVERNE & BOUILLON, Vice-adm.
Queen Charlotte, St. Aubin's Bay, Aug. 30.

Sir, I have the honour to acquaint you, that proceeding off Cherbourg, agreeably to your order, with Mr. P. A. Mulgrave, on the 29th inst. at three *p. m.* Alderney bearing S. S. W. three or four leagues, observed a large cutter in the S. E. standing for us, with an English white ensign and pendant flying; not liking her appearance I made the necessary preparation for giving her as warm a reception as possible. At half-past three he came close to us, luffed up, and hauled down the English ensign, and hoisted French; and at the same time we gave him our broadside of round and grape, which was quickly returned by the Enemy; we continued the action within pistol-shot till five *p. m.* when the Enemy hauled his wind to the N. E. leaving us in no condition to follow him, having the boatswain killed, fourteen wounded, some of them badly; among the latter is Mr. P. A. Mulgrave. At six *p. m.* two shore-boats came off from Alderney, and I sent the wounded men by them on shore.—From the great superiority of the Enemy, being a large cutter of 16 guns, and full of men, and our crew only 25 men in all, I trust that the conduct of his Majesty's hired cutter *Queen Charlotte* will meet your approbation on this occasion. I cannot say too much in praise of my chief mate and pilot, and all my little crew, for their undaunted bravery and good conduct.

JOSEPH THOMAS, Master.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Byron, of the *Belvidera*, to J. W. Croker, Esq. dated North Yarmouth, September 6.

You will be pleased to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that being near in shore off Studtland, coast of Norway, on the 22d of July, his Majesty's ship *Nemesis* in company, I observed a deep bay in the evening, and sent Mr. M'Pherson, the Master of the *Belvidera*, to sound round it, who, perceiving three vessels at anchor, rowed near to reconnoitre them: in the night they fired at him, the strangers being

Danish gun-vessels. On the following morning the launch, with a 12-pounder carronade in its bow, barge, and two cutters of the *Belvidera*, were well manned and armed as soon as possible, under the command of Lieuts. Nisbett and Bruce, and Lieut. Campbell, of the Royal Marines; and the launch, pinnace, and yawl of the *Nemesis*, under Lieuts. Hodgkens and Smith; the seven boats rapidly advanced to attack the Enemy, which soon began to cannonade them; the boats firing their bow guns with great effect, the Danish colours were soon struck, and the two gun-schooners *Balder* and *Thor*, each carrying two long 24-pounders and six 6-pounder howitzers, and each manned with 45 men, in our possession; the gun-boat No. 5, carrying one 24-pounder and 25 men, had repeatedly fired, was chased up a fiord, and abandoned by the crew, was blown up by our boats, whose excellent fire and resolution to close threw the Enemy into confusion, and, notwithstanding the firmness of Lieuts. Dahleup and Rasmusen, their commanders, caused their fire to be ineffective; we fortunately had no loss; the Enemy had four men killed. I cannot sufficiently praise the conduct of all the Officers, Master's Mates, Midshipmen, and every seaman and marine of the *Belvidera*. Capt. Ferris has expressed to me his perfect approbation of all belonging to the *Nemesis*.

Downing-street, Sept. 18. Extract of a Dispatch from Lieut.-gen. Lord Visc. Wellington, K. B. &c. dated Celorico, August 29, 1810.

The Enemy opened their fire upon Almeida late on Saturday night, or early on Sunday morning, the 26th instant; and I am concerned to add, that they obtained possession of the place in the course of the night of the 27th. I have no intelligence, upon which I can rely, of the cause of its surrender. An explosion had been heard at our advanced posts; and I observed on Monday, that the steeple of the Church was destroyed, and many houses of the town unroofed. I had a telegraphic communication with the Governor; but unfortunately the weather did not allow of our using it on Sunday, or during a great part of Monday, and, when the weather cleared on that day, it was obvious that the Governor was in communication with the enemy. After I was certain of the fall of the place, I moved the infantry of the army again into the valley of the Mondego, keeping a division upon Guarda, and the out-posts of the cavalry at Alverca. The Enemy attacked our picquets

ring, d; in bliged o this of the led in Royal moon. a gal-party y, and corps, move- ad the p last. o this f Dra- of the ie 4th t-gen. ind of whole eption who, I ed. I ie's re- affair, credit- allied t has mport-, since In the l body lth, to ved to-

to have shewn much gallantry); and also to Lieut. Turper, of the 13th Light Dragoons, to whose activity and courage he reports himself to be indebted for several of his prisoners. I trust the whole will be considered to have merited the approbation of the Commander-in-Chief. H. FANE.

Lieutenant-general Hill.

Admiralty-office, Sept. 22. Letter from Rear-adm. Sir R. G. Keats, to J. W. Croker, esq.

Implacable, Cadiz Bay, Aug. 30.

SIR, My dispatch, No. 15, will have informed their Lordships of the sailing of an expedition from this port on the evening of the 22d; I have now the honour to transmit the copy of a Letter I have received from Capt. George Cockburne, of this ship, detailing the particulars of a descent and successful attack made on a strong corps of French troops posted at the town of Moguer. The expedition returned into Cadiz yesterday, with a few prisoners, and some volunteers for the Spanish army, having driven the enemy from Moguer and the adjoining coast with considerable loss, and about 40 killed and wounded on the part of our ally.—I have received, Sir, through his Majesty's Minister at this place, the copy of a Letter from his Excellency M. de Bardaxi, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, strongly expressive of the sentiments of satisfaction and gratitude felt by the Council of Regency at the able and distinguished co-operation afforded Gen. Lacey on the expedition by Capt. Cockburne, the officers and seamen under his command; and it becomes my duty to mark, in the strongest manner how sensibly I feel the publick service has been benefited by Capt. Cockburne's able, cheerful, and zealous services.

I am, &c. R. G. KEATS.

H. M. sloop Jasper, in Huelva River, Aug. 25.

SIR, I have the honour to inform you that, in pursuance of your orders, I sailed from Cadiz on the night of the 22d current, with the vessels and boats you were pleased to place under my command for the purpose of co-operating with the Spanish armament under the orders of Gen. Lacey. On the night of the 23d, being about four leagues to the Southward of the entrance of this river, I received intimation from the General, that he wished to land without farther loss of time on the coast then abreast of us, as it would enable him to get to Moguer (where the French army was supposed to be) considerably sooner than he could do by water; the whole fleet being accordingly directed to anchor as

close

wards them from Braganza, and they immediately retired.

Facalhas de Cima, Aug. 22.

to report to e 13th Light 4th Portu- the squadron pt. White, of morning fell Enemy's Dra- captain, two men. Capt. d in coming immediately em; and the e of two lieu- ix corporals, privates, and tain was also ng the bustle

on foot. I am happy to say, this has been performed without the loss of a man on our side. Six of the Enemy are wounded. Capt. White expresses his obligation to Major Vigoreux, of the 38th Regiment, who was a volunteer with him, and to the Alferes Pedro Raymundo di Oliviero, commanding the Portuguese troop (which he states to have done its duty extremely well and

close to the shore as they could with safety. I began about ten o'clock to disembark the troops; and the whole of them, as well as their horses, &c. being safely landed, between one and two o'clock, the General commenced his march, keeping along the beach, and being attended by eleven of our flat boats (under Lieut. Westphal, of the *Implacable*), for the purpose of transporting the army across a large branch of the river, which (after our landing) we were informed, intersected the way to Moguer, and extended a very considerable distance into the country. This precaution having, however, prevented their being delayed in the slightest degree, the army got to Moguer (a distance of 22 miles from the point of debarkation) about eleven o'clock yesterday morning, and the French army being there (according to the information) the Spaniards forgot their fatigues, and proceeded immediately to attack them. The French, not being prepared for such a visit, were soon driven from the town; but, having collected and rallied in the neighbourhood, they attempted to regain what they had lost, and in their turn made several desperate attacks on the Spanish advanced line; but, being worsted in every attempt by the valour and steadiness of the Spanish troops, they retreated at the close of day, and will, I fear, owing to their being principally cavalry, succeed in getting to Seville. Gen. Lasey will, however, I believe, follow them as long as he sees any chance of destroying them; and, on his return from pursuing them, will re-embark and return to Cadiz, or St. Lucar, as circumstances may authorise.—The loss of the Spaniards during yesterday was but trifling; that of the French has not yet been ascertained; but I saw several of them lying dead on the field, and about twelve of them were taken prisoners, who say they were about eleven hundred strong. The cheerfulness with which the Spanish troops bore the fatigue of marching 22 miles, after being without rest for three successive nights, and the steadiness and valour they displayed in the action that ensued, has excited my highest admiration, and made me more sanguine than ever in the hope, that such people in such a cause must be ultimately successful. The inhabitants of this neighbourhood also shew scarcely less enthusiasm than the army come to their deliverance, and the manner in which they have greeted our arrival amongst them sufficiently proves their attachment to their legitimate government, and their detestation of the French usurpation. I cannot, Sir, close this account of the

transactions of the Spanish army, without paying my humble but sincere tribute of admiration of Gen. Lasey, who has proved himself worthy of commanding such men, and appears by his coolness, judgment, and active bravery, to be peculiarly adapted for such services as that on which he is now employed. It is now, Sir, a pleasant duty, incumbent on me, to assure you that nothing can exceed the good conduct of the officers and men you have placed under my orders; and I must beg leave particularly to mention to you the unremitting assistance I have received from Capt. Daniell, of this sloop, and from Lieut. Westphal (1st of the *Implacable*), who by his conduct on this service has added to the many claims he already has to my particular notice and recommendation.

GEO. COCKBURN.

Letter from Sir Home Popham, of the *Venerable*, addressed to Lord Gambier.

Venerable, off the Dodman, Sept. 19.

MY LORD, *L'Alexandre*, a ketch privateer, from St. Maloes, on her first cruize, was captured yesterday by the *Venerable*, owing to our being very near her on the clearing of a fog. She is pierced for 16 guns, but had only four mounted. She had taken the *Peggy* schooner, of Bristol, off the Land's End, her crew having previously escaped in their boat to the shore, which was the reason of the privateer shifting her station farther to the Eastward. The *Zenobia* joined us during the chase.

I am, &c. HOME POPHAM.

[Sir James Saumarez has transmitted to J. W. Croker, esq. a letter he had received from Rear-adm. Dixon, with one from Lieut. Robert Streatfield, of the *Ruby*, reporting the destruction of two Danish armed vessels off Lessee, by two row-boat luggers, under the directions of Lieut. Streatfield and Lieut. Stackpoole, of the *Ganges*, without any loss on our part.]

Admiralty-office, Sept. 22.

The King having signified to my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty his royal pleasure that those Post Captains of his Majesty's Navy who, being Commissioners of the Navy, Victualling, or Transport Service, may have been passed over at any flag promotion, by Officers junior to themselves being promoted to the rank of Rear Admirals, shall be allowed to wear the undress uniform of a Rear Admiral of his Majesty's Fleet, with the deviations undermentioned, viz.—the epaulettes to be without the star of those worn by Rear-Admirals, and in all respects similar to those worn by Post Captains.—The buttons to contain the arms of the Navy-office (three anchors), or of the Victualling-office (two anchors

anchors crossed saltire-wise), or of the Transport-office (one anchor and one cannon crossed saltire-wise), as the case may be, respectively surrounded with laurel. — And also that those Post Captains who may be Commissioners of the Navy, Victualling, or Transport Service, but from their seniority have not been passed over, shall continue to wear the uniform of their rank without any deviation whatever — their Lordships hereby give notice thereof in order that the Captains above-mentioned may conform thereto.

J. BARROW.

Admiralty-office, Sept. 25. The Gazette contains the Dispatches from Adm. Drury, Commander in Chief in the East Indies relative to the capture of Amboyna.—The following is the account given of the capture by Capt. Tucker, in a letter dated Government House, Castle New Victoria, Amboyna, Feb. 20, 1810, addressed to Vice adm. Drury: —“I have to inform your Excellency, that being joined on the 9th by his Majesty's ship Cornwallis, and a Dutch sloop of war (the Mandarin), which she had taken, I proceeded immediately up the harbour of Amboyna, and anchored in Latitia Bay, from whence we were enabled to examine tolerably well the numerous batteries erected since the English restored the island in 1803, on the different heights commanding the fort and anchorage of Victoria, as well as the anchorage of Portuguese Bay.—These anchorages were also farther protected by the fort of Victoria, the sea-face of which is extremely strong, a battery close on the beach, well to the right of the fort, mounting four 12-pounders, one 8-pounder, two six pounders, and one brass 32-pounder, and a heavy battery built upon piles far out in the sea, mounting nine 12-pounders (iron), and one brass 32-pounder.—On the morning of the 16th, the plan of attack was determined upon, in consultation with Capts. Montagu and Spencer, of the Royal Navy, Capt. Major H. Court, of the Hon. East India Company's Coast Artillery, commanding the troops, and Capts. Philips and Forbes, of the Madras European Regiment.—The arrangements for the attack were, that 400 men, under the command of Capt. Court, should be landed a little to the right of Portuguese Bay, and advance immediately to the attack of the batteries on the heights commanding that anchorage, as well as the town and fort of Victoria; and that, at the same time, the ships should commence their attack on the Fort, and such batteries as they could be brought

to bear upon: about two P.M., the boats being all out, and every thing in readiness for landing the party selected for that service, the ships were got under weigh, and stood across the Bay, with the apparent intention of working out to sea; but, by keeping the sails lifting, and other manœuvres, we contrived to drift in towards the spot fixed upon for a landing, at the same time keeping the boats on the opposite side of the ship, so as not to be perceived by the Enemy.—Upon a nearer approach, the preparative signal was made to bear up and sail large; the ships bore up together with a fine breeze, and, passing within a cable's length of the landing place, slipped all the boats at the same moment, *per* signal. The troops, seamen, and marines, were instantly landed, and formed agreeably to the directions issued by Capt. Court, to whose report of their farther proceedings I beg leave to refer your Excellency.—The ships immediately commenced an attack upon the fort and surrounding batteries, which was continued without intermission for two hours and a half, by which time, having drifted very close in, exposed to an extreme heavy fire, particularly from the heights on the left of the town, with red-hot shot, and the object of the attack being accomplished by the unexampled intrepidity of the troops, seamen, and marines, in storming and gaining possession of the heights commanding Portuguese Bay, I took advantage of a spirt of wind off the land, and ordered the ships to anchor there.—During the night, 40 men were landed from the Samarang, and two field-pieces from the Dover, under the direction of Capt. Spencer, who volunteered on this occasion, and succeeded in getting the guns up the heights, over a very heavy and difficult ground. Day-light on the 17th shewed the very great advantage obtained over the enemy in the attack of the preceding day, as he had abandoned in the night the battery on the beach, as well as the water battery, both of which being very low, had much annoyed the shipping. Shortly after, some shells were thrown from the Fort at our positions on the heights, without doing any injury, while the shot from our batteries in return were seen to have considerable effect.—This decided superiority, and the ships being ready to advance again, induced me, after landing, and examining, with Capt. Court, the strength of our positions, to send in a summons, a copy of which is annexed; and, in consequence, terms were submitted by the Commandant of Amboyna for the surrender of the island, and, after some alteration, the articles

of capitulation accompanying, were agreed to.—Accordingly, at nine o'clock on the morning of the 19th, the force originally landed under Capt. Court, marched in and took possession of Fort Victoria for his Majesty (the Enemy having previously laid down their arms on the Esplanade), when the British Union was hoisted under a royal salute from the fort and shipping.—I beg leave to congratulate your Excellency on the acquisition of this important colony, defended by 130 Europeans, and upwards of 1000 Javanese and Madurese troops, exclusive of the officers and crews of three vessels sunk in the inner harbour, many of which are Europeans, amounting to 220 men, aided by the Dutch inhabitants and Burghers, who were stationed in the batteries on this very formidable line of defence.”

Capt. Court's report to Capt. Tucker, of the operations of the troops and seamen employed under the command of the former in attacking the Enemy's out-posts on the 16th February, after stating the carrying the battery of Wannetoo, says:—“With the remaining force I proceeded along the heights to turn the Enemy's position at Batter Gantong, situated about 1500 yards distant from, and nearly on the same level with, that at Wannetoo, and which commanded the town of Amboyna and Fort Victoria. This party endured with the greatest spirit and patience a most fatiguing and troublesome march, ascending and descending hills over which there was no road, and many of them so extremely steep, as to require the assistance of the bushes for the men to get up and down by. Their toils, however, were rewarded by our reaching, a little after sun-set, an eminence which effectually commanded the Enemy, and by the satisfaction we experienced on finding that we had pursued the only mode of attack against this post (so strong by the nature of the ground) which admitted a probability of success, otherwise than by a great sacrifice of lives.—The Enemy, who was collected in some numbers, retired immediately we were perceived on the heights above them, and we entered the battery without opposition, where we found four iron 12-pounders, and one iron 9-pounder.—The consequences of our successes in obtaining possession of Wannetoo and Batter Gantong, were observed by the desertion, on the part, of the Enemy, of two batteries which had annoyed the ships, and which became exposed to our commanding fire. One of them, called the Wogoo Battery, is situated on the shore. The other is erected upon piles,

some distance in the sea; they were both well calculated for defence against a naval attack, and were covered by a very thick parapet.—During the night, two 12-pounders and one 9-pounder were relieved of the spikes, in the Batter Gantong battery, which on the following day were brought to fire on the fort. The enemy returned our fire (which continued until your summons for the surrender of the town) with shells, but without effect.—Our loss, in obtaining our advantages, was trifling, in comparison with the importance of their consequences, and considering the obstacles the troops had to surmount.”

The Island was summoned by Capt. Tucker on the 17th February. The answer of the Governor, L'Heukelugt, imputes his situation to the treacherous conduct of the Amboynese inhabitants, and requests a capitulation.—The articles of capitulation follow, by which the garrison are to be conveyed to the island of Java, at the expence of the British Government. — The total return of mounted ordnance on the fortification of Fort Victoria, and on the batteries on the heights to the right and left thereof, is 215, and of dismounted iron guns, 18.

H. M. S. Dover, Amboyna, March 1.

SIR, I have the pleasure to acquaint your Excellency, that, since my letter of the 20th ult. the valuable islands of Saporoua, Harouka, and Nassou - Laut, as well as those of Bouro and Manippa, have surrendered to his Majesty's forces under my command. E TUCKER.

[Here follows a return of the armed vessels captured, consisting of seven brigs and cutters, from 8 to 16 guns; 42 Government supply vessels of various descriptions, and three neutrals: total 52.]

Another letter, from Capt. Tucker, dated Amboyna, Feb. 10, 1810, states the destruction of the Dutch fort at Bulo Combo, on the Celebes, by a detachment of troops, seamen, and marines, landed from that ship, under the command of Capt. Forbes, of the Madras European regiment. We had one man killed and seven wounded in this service, including Capt. Forbes in the latter.

*H. M. S. Dover,
Amboyna Roads, Feb. 28.*

SIR, I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that the Enemy's ships and vessels, as undermentioned, have fallen into our hands since the surrender of this island, richly laden, from Souronbaya, with supplies of every kind, for the Government of Amboyna, Banda, and Ternatte.—Ship Patman Damvers, of 360 tons;

töns; ship Patholgair, of 450 tons; Brig Charlotte, of 50 tons; Ketch Salo Sala, of 80 tons. E. TUCKER, Capt.

[This Gazette likewise contains a Letter from Mr. G. Collier, of the Surveillante, addressed to Vice-adm. Sotheby, dated Quiberon Bay, Sept. 5, mentioning the cutting out of a French brig from under the batteries of St. Guildas and St. Jacques, by Lieut. Arbuthnot and Mr. Illingworth, the master's mate, at the head of two boats crews, without loss.—Also, on the 7th, of the destruction of a battery, guard-house, and watch-tower, the labour of some months, at the entrance of Coack River, by Mr. Illingworth, at the head of two boats crews, of the Surveillante.—A Letter from Capt. Wolfe, of the Aigle, announces the capture, on the 12th inst. after a chase of 13 hours, of the Phoenix French privateer, of Bourdeaux, pierced for 20 guns, but carrying only 18; and 129 men, commanded by Mons. Jacques Perrond.]

Admiralty-office, Sept. 29. Letter from Adm. Sir C. Cotton, Bart. Commander in Chief in the Mediterranean, to J. W. Croker, Esq. dated on-board H. M. S. San Josef, off Toulon, July 24.

SIR, A continuance of strong gales from the N. W. since the 15th instant, obliged me to take shelter under the Levant Island with the fleet, from which, however, we were driven as far to the Eastward as Villa Franca. I have been, at length, enabled to gain the rendezvous of Cape Sicie; and, having had communication with Capt. Blackwood, the senior officer in-shore, have received from him an account of his proceedings with the detached squadron under his orders, upon a division of the Enemy's fleet, consisting of six sail of the line (one a three-decker with the Commander in Chief's flag), and four frigates, coming out of Toulon on the 20th inst. for the purpose of enabling a frigate and convoy to get from Bandol, and no less to endeavour to cut off the Euryalus and Sheerwater; and, in justice to the Captains of his Majesty's ships Warspite, Ajax, Conqueror, Euryalus, and Sheerwater, I cannot desist from transmitting to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the enclosed copy of Capt. Blackwood's letter on the subject; and I doubt not their Lordships will view with no small degree of satisfaction the gallantry and steadiness of those ships, and, under the existing circumstances, the determined measure that officer adopted by bringing-to in order of battle, with his Majesty's squadron, against so superior a force, and engaging the headmost

ships of the Enemy's line, which had the effect of completely frustrating their intentions, as regarded the Euryalus and Sheerwater, though the latter was under their guns, and received three broadsides from one of the line-of-battle ships, besides a frigate, but without being struck by either. The Enemy's ships remain in the same state as usual in the outer road of Toulon; five or six sail daily stand out off the harbour's mouth, to exercise. C. COTTON.

Warspite, off Toulon, July 20.

SIR, In a former letter, I did myself the honour to acquaint you of the Enemy having twice come out in great force, and failing in an attempt to detach a store-ship to the Eastward, and liberate a frigate in Bandol, where we had forced her to take refuge. This morning they again came out with six sail of the line; one of them of three decks, bearing the Commander in Chief's flag, and four frigates; and as the weather was light and variable I found it impossible to prevent the junction of the frigate in Bandol; I therefore endeavoured to collect the squadron, and place ourselves without the Enemy in as good a posture of defence as I could; but, owing to the situation of the Euryalus and Sheerwater, who were obliged to cross their headmost ships, and the wind rather failing them, whilst the Enemy preserved it so entirely as to render the capture of the Sheerwater certain, if not that of the Euryalus; it became a matter imperatively necessary that I should risk an action, though at the door of the Enemy, and with a force so superior; a step which, without such an object, I should not have considered myself authorized in taking, particularly as you had been unavoidably blown off and out of sight by the late heavy gales. I therefore brought-to, with the Conqueror and Ajax astern of me, in such a position as evinced my determination to protect the frigate and brig; and I am happy to inform you, that the result has proved as creditable to the British flag as I could have wished or expected; for, although the enemy appeared equally as decided to endeavour to cut them off as we were to defend them, the moment they came within reach of our fire they halted up in succession their headmost ships, giving us their broadsides, and then tacked, in which we followed their example, by also tacking; a movement for which I am entirely indebted to Capt. Otway's promptness and good judgment, who being the sternmost ship in our line, and perceiving the Enemy began to retreat, became the more anxious to endeavour

deavour to disable them; when, after a few more shots passing, and we had some time previous to this movement secured the retreat of the Euryalus and Sheerwater, and the wind rather failing us, we wore and stood a little away to the Southward, which the Enemy most politely permitted us to do unhurt and unmolested, at a time too when they had it fully in their power to bring us to a decisive action, under circumstances as highly advantageous to them as they were the reverse to us; their conduct, therefore, puts in a flattering and clear point of view the respect in which they hold the British Navy; and from the determined conduct of the squadron you did me the honour to place under my command, I am fully persuaded, had the ambition of the Enemy permitted him to make a bolder attack, the result would have been still more honourable to his Majesty's arms.—And I trust it cannot escape your notice that, although the disparity of force was conspicuously encouraging to the Enemy, yet from the moment that the situation of the Euryalus and Sheerwater became doubtful, and for a long time after, we never declined an action, but on the contrary lay to receive them for more than an hour and an half. I have now, Sir, to perform a task most grateful to my feelings, which is that of reporting to you that, in proportion as difficulties and dangers presented themselves, the patient, active, and undaunted conduct of the squadron was such as to merit my warmest approbation; and I feel most particularly sensible of the exertions of Capts. Otway and Fellowes, in preserving such compact order, which evidently deterred the Enemy from making a further attack. The Hon. Capt. Dundas, of the Euryalus, and Capt. Sibley, in the Sheerwater, situated as they were, did every thing I could either wish or expect; the latter I dispatched by signal to apprise you of our situation.—To the officers and crew of this ship I shall ever feel much indebted for their steady and active conduct, but particularly to Lieut. Calloway, from whose judgment, zeal, and activity, as well as that of Mr. Bower, the master, I derived a most essential aid.—Capts. Otway and Fellowes have also reported to me, that the same coolness and activity manifested itself in all ranks in their respective ships: and that they feel equally sensible of the assistance they received from their first lieutenants, Messrs. Lowry and Fitzmaurice.

I am, &c. H. BLACKWOOD, Capt.
GENT. MAG. October, 1810.

Letter from Capt. Malcolm, of H. M. S. the Rhin, addressed to Adm. Stopford, and transmitted by Lord Gambier.

SIR, I have the honour to inform you that, at four P. M. after a chase of two hours and an half, I captured off the Lizard, the French schooner *San Joseph*, of St. Malo; of about one hundred tons, pierced for 16 guns, but only mounting 14, and 68 men, commanded by Joseph Wittevronghel, a Dane; she sailed last evening at six o'clock, and had taken nothing; she is only one year old, copper bottomed and fastened, a most beautiful vessel, and sails remarkably well. His Majesty's sloops *Little Belt* and *Wolverine* were in company; the latter, I find, had been in chase of her from 11 A. M. C. MALCOLM.

**** We are obliged to postpone till next month the Gazette which in the proper order should be here inserted, to make room for the interesting particulars contained in the following*

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Downing-street, Oct. 14. The following Dispatch was this day received at the Earl of Liverpool's office from Lord Wellington, dated Coimbra, Sept. 30.

My Lord, While the Enemy was advancing from Celorico and Francoso upon Viseu, the different divisions of Militia and Ordenanza were employed upon their flanks and rear; and Col. Trant, with his division, attacked the escort of the military chest and reserve artillery, near Tojal, on the 20th inst. He took two officers and 100 prisoners, but the Enemy collected a force from the front and rear; which obliged him to retire again towards the Douro. I understand that the Enemy's communication with Almeida is completely cut off; and he possesses only the ground on which his army stands. My Dispatches of the 20th inst. will have informed you of the measures which I had adopted, and which were in progress to collect the army in this neighbourhood, and, if possible, to prevent the Enemy from obtaining possession of this town. On the 21st the Enemy's advanced guard pushed on to St. Cambadao, at the junction of the Rivers Criz and Dao; and Brig.-gen. Paek retired across the former, and joined Brig.-gen. Crawford at Mortagoa, having destroyed the bridges over those two rivers. The Enemy's advanced guard crossed the Criz, having repaired the bridge, on the 23d, and the whole of the 6th corps was collected on the other side of the river; and I therefore withdrew the cavalry through the Sierra de Busaco, with the exception of three squadrons,

squadrons, as the ground was unfavourable for the operations of that arm. On the 25th, the whole of the 6th and of the 2d corps crossed the Cris, in the neighbourhood of St. Cambadao; and Brig.-gen. Crawford's division, and Brig.-gen. Pack's brigade retired to the position which I had fixed upon for the army on the top of Sierra de Busaco. These troops were followed in this movement by the whole of the corps of Ney and Regnier (the 6th and 2d), but it was conducted by Brig.-gen. Crawford with great regularity, and the troops took their position without sustaining any loss of importance. The 4th Portuguese Caçadores, which had retired on the right of the other troops, and the picquets of the 3d division of infantry, which were posted at St. Antonio de Cantaro, under Major Smith, of the 45th, were engaged with the advance of Regnier's corps in the afternoon; and the former shewed that steadiness and gallantry which others of the Portuguese troops have since manifested. The Sierra de Busaco is a high ridge which extends from the Mondego in a Northerly direction about eight miles. At the highest point of the ridge, about two miles from its termination, is the Convent and Garden of Busaco. The Sierra of Busaco is

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on the ridge of the Mondego, and as it was evident, that he intended to force our position, Lieut.-gen. Hill crossed the river by a short movement to his left, on the morning of the 26th, leaving Col. le Cor with his brigade on the Sierra de Murcella, to cover the right of the army; and Major-gen. Fane with his division of Portuguese cavalry and the 13th Light Dragoons in front of the Alva, to observe and check the movements of the Enemy's cavalry on the Mondego. With this exception, the whole army was collected upon the Sierra de Busaco, with the British cavalry observing the plain in the rear of

its left, and the road leading from Montagoa to Oporto, through the mountainous tract which connects the Sierra de Busaco with the Sierra de Caramula. The 8th corps joined the Enemy in our front on the 26th, but he did not make any serious attack on that day. The light troops on both sides were engaged throughout the line. At six in the morning of the 27th, the Enemy made two desperate attacks upon our position, the one on the right, the other on the left of the highest point of the Sierra. The attack upon the right was made by two divisions of the 2d corps, on that part of the Sierra occupied by the 3d division of infantry. One division of French infantry arrived at the top of the ridge, when it was attacked in the most gallant manner by the 88th regiment, under the command of the Hon. Lieut.-col. Wallace, and the 45th regiment, under the command of the Hon. Lieut.-col. Meade, and by the 8th Portuguese regiment, under the command of Lieut.-col. Douglas, directed by Major-gen. Picton. These three corps advanced with the bayonet, and drove the Enemy's division from the advantageous ground which they had obtained. The other division of the 2d corps attacked farther on the right, by the road leading by St. Antonio de Cantaro, also in front of Major-gen. Picton's division. This division was repulsed before it could reach the top of the ridge, by the 74th regiment, French, and the brigade of Portuguese infantry, under the command of Col. Champelmond, directed by Col. Mackinnon. Major-gen. Leith also moved to his left, to the support of Major-gen. Picton, and aided in the defeat of the Enemy on this post, by the 3d battalion royals, the 1st battalion, and the 2d battalion, 38th regiment. In these attacks, Major-generals Leith and Picton, Colonels Mackinnon and Champelmond, of the Portuguese service, who was wounded, Lieut.-col. Wallace, the Hon. Lieut.-col. Meade, Lieut.-col. Sutton of the 9th Portuguese regiment, Major Smith of the 45th regiment, who was unfortunately killed, Lieut.-col. Douglas, and Major Birmingham of the 8th Portuguese regiment, distinguished themselves. Major-gen. Picton reports of the 9th and 21st Portuguese regiments, commanded by Lieut.-col. Sutton and by Lieut.-col. de Arouje Bacellar, and of the Portuguese artillery, commanded by Lieut.-col. Arenschild. I have also to mention in a particular manner the conduct of Capt. Dansey of the 88th regiment. Major-gen. Leith reports the good conduct of the Royals, 1st bat-

talion

tation 9th, and 2d battalion 98th regiment; and I beg to assure your Lordship, that I never witnessed a more gallant attack than that made by the 38th, 45th, and 8th Portuguese regiment, on the Enemy's division which had reached the ridge of the Sierra. On the left, the Enemy attacked, with three divisions of infantry of the 6th corps, that part of the Sierra occupied by the left division, commanded by Brig.-gen. Crawford, and by the brigade of Portuguese infantry, commanded by Brig.-gen. Pack. One division of infantry only made any progress towards the top of the hill; and they were immediately charged with the bayonet by Brig.-gen. Crawford with the 48th, 59d, and 95th regiments, and the 3d Portuguese Caçadores, and driven down with immense loss. Brig.-gen. Cleman's brigade of Portuguese infantry, which was in reserve, was moved up to support the right of Brig.-gen. Crawford's division; and a battalion of the 19th Portuguese regiment, under the command of Lieut.-col. Macbean, made a gallant and successful charge upon a body of another division of the Enemy, which was endeavouring to penetrate in that quarter. In this attack Brig.-gen. Crawford, Lieut.-colonels Beckwith, of the 95th, and Barclay, of the 52d, and the Commanding Officers of the regiments engaged, distinguished themselves. Besides these attacks, the light troops of the two armies were engaged throughout the 27th, and the 4th Portuguese Caçadores, and the 1st and 16th regiments, directed by Brig.-gen. Pack, and commanded by Lieut.-col. de Rego Benito, Lieut.-col. Hill, and Major Armstrong, shewed great steadiness and gallantry. The loss sustained by the Enemy in his attack on the 27th, has been enormous. I understand that the General of Division Merle and Gen. Maucun are wounded, and Gen. Simon was taken prisoner by the 52d regiment, and three Colonels, 33 Officers, and 250 men. The Enemy left 2000 killed upon the field of battle; and I understand, from the prisoners and deserters, that the loss in wounded is immense. The Enemy did not renew his attack excepting by the fire of his light troops on the 28th, but he moved a large body of infantry and cavalry from the left of his centre to the rear, from whence I saw his cavalry in march on the road which leads from Mortagoa over the mountains towards Oporto. Having thought it probable that he would endeavour to turn our left by that road, I had directed Col. Trant, with his division of militia, to march to Sardo, with the intention that he should occupy these mountains; but unfortunately he was sent round by

Oporto by the General Officer commanding in the North, in consequence of a small detachment of the Enemy being in possession of St. Pedro de Sul; and, notwithstanding the efforts which he made to arrive in time, he did not reach Sardo till the 28th at night, after the Enemy was in possession of the ground. As it was probable, that in the course of the night of the 28th, the Enemy would throw his whole army upon that road, by which he could avoid the Sierra de Busaco, and reach Coimbra by the high road to Oporto, and thus the army would have been exposed to be cut off from that town, or to a general action on less favourable ground; and as I had reinforcements in my rear, I was induced to withdraw from the Sierra de Busaco. The Enemy did break up in the mountains at 11 at night of the 28th, and he made the march expected. His advanced guard was at Avelans, in the road from Oporto to Coimbra, yesterday; and the whole army was seen in march through the mountains; that under my command, however, was already in the low country, between the Sierra de Busaco and the sea; and the whole of it, with the exception of the advanced guard, is this day on the left of the Mondego. Although, from the unfortunate circumstance of the delay of Col. Trant's arrival at Sardo, I am apprehensive that I shall not succeed in effecting the object which I had in view in passing the Mondego, and in occupying the Sierra de Busaco, I do not regret my having done so. This movement has afforded me a favourable opportunity of shewing the Enemy, the description of troops of which this army is composed; it has brought the Portuguese levies into action with the Enemy for the first time in an advantageous situation; and they have proved that the trouble which has been taken with them, has not been thrown away, and that they are worthy of contending in the same ranks with British troops in this interesting cause, which they afford the best hopes of saving. Throughout the contest upon the Sierra, and in all the previous marches, and in those which we have since made, the whole army has conducted themselves in the most regular manner. Accordingly, all the operations have been carried with ease, the soldiers have suffered no privations, have undergone no unnecessary fatigue, there has been no loss of stores, and the army is in the highest spirits. I have received, throughout the service, the greatest assistance from the General and Staff Officers. Lieut.-gen. Sir Brent Spencer has given me the assistance which his experience enables him to afford me; and I am

am particularly indebted to the Adjutant and Quarter-master-general, and the officers of their departments, and to Lieut.-col. Bathurst, and the officers of my personal Staff, to Brig.-gen. Howarth and the artillery, and particularly to Lieut.-col. Fletcher, Capt. Chapman, and the officers of the royal engineers. I must likewise mention Mr. Kennedy, and the officers of the Commissariat, which department has been carried on most successfully. I should not do justice to the service, or to my own feelings, if I did not take this opportunity of drawing your Lordship's attention to the merits of Marshal Beresford. To him exclusively, under the Portuguese Government, is due the merit of having raised, formed, disciplined, and equipped the Portuguese army, which has now shown itself capable of engaging and defeating the Enemy. I have besides received from him, upon all occasions, all the assistance which his experience and abilities, and knowledge of this country, have qualified him to afford me. The Enemy has made no movement in Estremadura, or in the Northern provinces, since I addressed your Lordship last. My last accounts from Cadix are of the 9th inst. I inclose a return of the killed and wounded of the allied armies in the course of the 25th, 26th, 27th, and 28th inst. I send this Dispatch by my Aid-de-camp, Capt. Burgh, to whom I beg to refer your Lordship for any further details, and to recommend him to your Lordship's notice.—I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

Return of the number of killed, wounded, and missing, of the army under Lieut.-gen. Lord Wellington, K. B. in the advance of the French army towards the position of Busaco, Sept. 25 & 26.

Gen. Staff, 1 Capt. wounded—14th Lt. Drag. 1 horse killed; 1 serjt. 2 rank and file, 4 horses wounded; 3 rank and file, 7 horses missing—16th Lt. Drag. 3 horses, killed; 1 cornet, 4 horses, wounded; 4 rank and file, 3 horses, missing—1st Hussars K. G. L. 2 horses killed; 1 serjt. 3 rank and file, 4 horses,

Smith, Captain Urquhart, and Lieut. Ouseley—74th ft. Ensign Williams—1st batt. 88th ft. Lieut. H. Johnson.

Wounded.—1st batt. 52d ft. Lieut.-col. Barclay, slightly—70th ft. Lieut.-col. C. Campbell, Assist.-adjt.-gen. ditto—43d ft. Capt. Lord F. Somerset, Aid-de-c. to Lord Wellington, ditto—1st foot guards, Capt. Marquis of Tweeddale, Dep.-assist.-quart.-mast.-gen. ditto—1st batt. 40th ft. Capt. G. Preston, Aid-de-c. to Sir B. Spencer, ditto—1st batt. 7th ft. Lieut. Marr ditto—1st batt. 9th ft. Lieut. Lindsay, severely—2d batt. 24th ft. Capt. Meachan, slightly—2d batt. 38th foot Lieut. Miller, ditto—1st batt. 45th ft. Major Gwyn, severely, Lieuts. Harris and Tyler, ditto; and Lieut. Anderson, slightly—1st batt. 50th ft. Major Napier, severely—1st batt. 52d ft. Capt. G. Napier, slightly; Lieut. C. Wood, ditto—5th batt. 60th ft. Lieut.-col. Williams and Capt. Andrews, ditto; Lieuts. Jorie and Eberstein, severely; Lieut. Frankeine, slightly—74th ft. Lieut. Cargell, severely—1st batt. 79th ft. Capt. Douglas, severely—2d batt. 83d ft. Lieut. Colthurst, slightly—1st batt. 88th foot, Major Silver, severely (since dead), Maj. McGregor and Capt. McDermott, severely Capt. Daisey and Bury, slightly; Lieuts. Fitzpatrick and Nickle, and Ensign Leonard, ditto—1st batt. of the line K. G. L. Lieut. Durning, slightly—2d ditto, ditto, Maj. Wurmb, slightly—Detachment 2d Light ditto, Lieut. Stolte, severely.

Missing.—1st batt. 79th foot, Capt. A. Cameron.

Return of the number of killed, wounded, and missing, of the army under Lieut.-gen. Lord Wellington, in the action with the French army, under Marshal Massena, in the position of Busaco, on Sept. 27.

Gen. Staff, 2 lieut.-colonels, 3 capt. wounded—B. H. Artil. 2 rank and file wounded—B. F. Artil. 1 rank and file, killed; 1 serjt. 4 rank and file, wounded—G. F. Artil. 3 rank and file wounded—3d batt. 1st foot, 2 rank and file wounded—2d batt. 5th ft. 1 rank and file killed; 1 serjt. 6 rank and file, wounded—1st batt. 7th ft. 1 rank and file killed; 1 lieut. 22 rank and file, wounded—1st batt. 9th ft. 5 rank and file killed; 1 lieut. 1 serjt. 17 rank and file, wounded—2d batt. 24th ft. 1 capt. wounded—2d batt. 38th ft. 1 serjt. 4 rank and file, killed; 1 lieut. 17 rank and file, wounded—2d batt. 42d ft. 2 serjts. 1 drum. 3 rank and file, wounded—1st batt. 43d ft. 1 serjt. 7 rank and file, wounded—1st batt. 45th ft. 1 major, 1 capt. 1 lieut. 1 serjt. 21 rank and file killed; 1 maj. 3 lieuts. 3 serjts. 106 rank and file, wounded; 12 rank and file, missing—1st batt. 50th ft. 1 maj.

sum, in the position of Busaco, on Sept. 27.

Killed.—1st Batt. 45th Foot, Major

1 maj. wounded—1st batt. 52d ft. 3 rank and file, killed; 1 capt. 1 lieut. 10 rank and file, wounded—5th batt. 60th ft. 3 rank and file, killed; 1 lieut.-col. 1 capt. 3 lieuts. 16 rank and file, wounded; 5 rank and file, missing—74th ft. 1 ensign, 6 rank and file, killed; 1 lieut. 1 serjt. 20 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file, missing—1st batt. 79th ft. 7 rank and file killed; 1 capt. 41 rank and file, wounded; 1 capt. 6 rank and file, missing—2d batt. 83d ft. 1 lieut. 1 drum. 3 rank and file, wounded—1st batt. 88th ft. 1 lieut. 1 serjt. 29 rank and file, killed; 2 majors, 3 capt. 2 lieuts. 1 ensign, 2 serjts. 92 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file, missing—1st batt. 95th ft. 8 rank and file killed; 4 serjts. 1 drum. 27 rank and file, wounded—1st batt. of the Line K. G. L. 3 rank and file, killed; 1 lieut. 1 serjt. 4 rank and file wounded.—Detachment 1st Lt. do. 1 serjt. killed; 1 serjt. 10 rank and file, wounded; 1 serjt. 2 rank and file, missing.—2d Do. do. 1 rank and file, killed; 1 lieut. 1 serjt. 5 rank and file wounded—2d batt. of the line; do. 1 serjt. 2 rank and file, killed; 1 maj. 6 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing—5th ditto, ditto, 1 rank and file killed; 1 serjt. 8 rank and file, wounded—7th ditto, 1 serjt. 8 rank and file, wounded—Total, 1 major, 1 capt. 2 lieuts. 1 ensign, 5 serjts. 27 rank and file, killed: 3 lieut.-cols. 5 majors, 10 capt. 16 lieuts. 1 ensign, 21 serjts. 3 drum. 484 rank and file, wounded; 1 capt. 1 serjt. 29 rank and file, missing.—N. B. The officer and men returned missing are supposed to be prisoners of war.

Return of the killed, wounded, missing, and prisoners of war, of the Portuguese army, on Sept. 27.

Killed, 4 capt. 2 subalt. 1 serjt. 1 drum. 82 rank and file.—*Wounded*, 1 col. 1 major, 3 capt. 18 subalt. 9 serjts. 478 rank and file.—*Prisoners and Missing*, 2 serjts. 18 rank and file.—Total, killed 90, wounded 512, prisoners and missing 20.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

Killed, 1st regt. Capt. William Mackintosh—8th regt. Capt. Antonio Coutinho de Souza—16th regt. Capt. Charles Fox.—21st regt. Capt. Salisbury, Ensign Agostinho de Souza e Castro—4th Caçadores, Ensign Luiz das Neves Franco.

Wounded, Major Prior, Acting Aid-de-camp to Marshal Beresford—1st regt. Ensigns Joseph de Paula and Bernardino de Serra—8th regt. Capt. Francisco Euzebio, Lieut. Vicente Maria Ayres, Ensigns Jo Sep. Jo Major 1 Beferra Cunha 1 regt. Li 21st reg maud, Lieut. Jose M. Eze—3d telho, Christof nardino Joaquin quim F renço Portuguese.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

SPAIN.

The first sitting of the Cortes was opened at Cadiz on the 28th ult. Don Ramon Dou, the Catalonian Deputy, was chosen President, and Don E. Perez de Castro, the Deputy for Valladolid, one of the secretaries. The first question agitated was on the means of raising an army of observation composed of 120,000 men, and procuring sixty millions for its maintenance during training. On the second day, Cupruany proposed, that it shall not be lawful for any Deputies or Members of the Cortes to accept any pension, employ, or distinction, from the Executive Government; which was carried in the affirmative. The third and fourth days were occupied in discussing the right of the colonies to send deputies to represent them in the Cortes.

Joseph Buonaparte, it is said, after the late attempt upon his life, deemed it prudent to quit Madrid for Saragossa.

The Patriots in Catalonia have obtained an important advantage. Under date of Tarragona, Sept. 9. it is said, Gen. O'Donnell quitted that city, and, with the troops under his orders, had succeeded in making 1400 Frenchmen prisoners, besides 40 officers, among whom were two Generals. This achievement took place in the neighbourhood of Palamos; and the whole of the baggage, ammunition, and stores of the Enemy, commanded by Gen. Schwarts, has been secured by the Patriots: They have likewise obtained 18 pieces of artillery, each of them 36 pounders. It was added, that Gen. O'Donnell was severely wounded in the foot by a musket ball, and it was feared that amputation would be necessary. That officer had arrived at Tarragona in the Cambrian frigate, attended by another ship of war, with Gen. Doyle, which was accompanied by 74 smaller vessels, conveying the captives and spoils. Gen. Macdonald,

Macedonald, the French Commander-in-chief, had retired to Serrera with 6000 men, from whence he could not proceed without risking a battle with the Spaniards, and they were well prepared for the encounter. It was supposed, that the next object of the Patriots would be to relieve Tortosa, which was invested by 15,000 men, under Gen. Suchet.

PORTUGAL.

Admiral Berkeley has been appointed Lord High Admiral of Portugal, by the Prince Regent.

size, by mixture with chalk, may be made. The stucco-plasterers of this country have benefited by the discovery; and they find, that this kind of size is particularly useful for cielings and for white-washing, being more durable in tenacity and whiteness, and not putrifying like animal size, or exhaling any unwholesome odour.

A manufactory for sugar from beet-root has been established at Augsburg; and a cloth-manufacturer at Chesney, department of Seine and Marne, we are told in the Foreign papers, has sown some Mocha coffee, from which he obtained this year 75 lbs of beans.—We have little doubt that the one will make sufficient sugar to sweeten all the coffee which the other shall grow.

Sept. 10. About seven this morning, the wind N. N. E. the weather perfectly calm, two shocks of an earthquake were felt at Brest and its environs. The duration was about three seconds. The effect was such as would be produced in a house by the successive falling of two large metallic bodies upon the floor, accompanied by the noise of a waggon loaded with iron bars. In a few minutes after, a distant and hollow sound was heard, and then a similar noise at a greater distance. Another shock, of shorter duration, took place in the night between the 13th and 14th.—Earthquakes have become more frequent within these six or eight months than formerly. There is scarcely a country on the Continent of Europe that has not, in some degree, experienced a shock; but it would appear that the most formidable have been felt in Hungary, at the base of the Carpathian Mountains, and at the foot of the Alps in the valley of Fignerol. From these two points, as from two fiery furnaces, issued the sparks which kindled the subterranean fires to an immense circumference, and occasioned the shocks which have been felt at Cremona, Friburg, Inspruck, Olsantz, and other places in that quarter, and at Angers, Nantz, Rochelle, and Brest in the other.

ITALY.

The national domains in the Roman States have been disposed of by Buonaparte, and the receipts appropriated in payment of the public debt.

“*Naples, Sept. 24.* The recent eruption will make the year 1810 an epoch in the annals of Vesuvius, on account of the manner in which it began, and the disasters it has produced. It is considered as a very extraordinary circumstance that this eruption was not preceded by the usual indications; every convulsion of Vesuvius being previously announced by the drying up of the wells of Naples. This phenomenon did not take

Busaco, on the 27th Sept. see the London Gazette Extraordinary, p. 369.]

Oporto, Oct. 9. Intelligence has just arrived here, that Col. Trant, with his division of militia, entered Coimbra on Sunday the 7th, at five in the evening, surprised the Enemy, and took 5000 prisoners. About 20 Portuguese were killed and wounded.

HOLLAND.

Letters from Holland of the 25th state, that the Dutch will be placed in the situation of the Papal territories, subject to the laws of France, but not identified with the Empire.

The demands of the public creditors in Holland are, under a Decree of Napoleon, to be discharged, by the creation of 24 millions of paper currency, under the name of “Bills of the Syndicat of Holland;” each bill to consist of 500 francs, and to be taken in payment for arrears of contributions, and for national domains.

FRANCE.

A French chemist has recently discovered, that from the starch of potatoes quite fresh, and washed but once, a fine

take place on this occasion; and, to the great surprise of the inhabitants, Vesuvius began to emit flames on the night of the 10th of September. On the morning of the 11th, the flames became more intense, and the lava began to flow from the East and South-East sides of the mountain. Towards evening the conflagration increased, and about twilight two grand streams of fire were seen to flow down the ridge of the volcano: night produced no change in this state of things. On the morning of the 12th, a hollow sound was heard, and has always been increasing; the fire and smoke have equally augmented in intensity, and towards evening the horizon was obscured. The breeze, usual in these parts, having blown from the South-East, dissipated the accumulated clouds. The mountain continued to vomit lava and a dense smoke, which even at a distance was strongly sulphureous; the hollow noise in the sides of the mountain continued to increase. Curious to witness as near as possible one of the most astonishing phenomena of nature, and forgetting the misfortune of Pliny, I set out from Naples, and at eight in the evening I reached Portici. From thence to the summit of the mountain, the road is long and difficult. About half way there is a hermitage, which has long served for refuge and shelter to the traveller; a good hermit has there fixed his residence, and takes care to furnish for a moderate sum, refreshments, which to the fatigued traveller are worth their weight in gold. The environs of this hermitage produce the famous wine called *Lachryna Christi*. From the hermitage to the foot of the cave, there is a long quarter of a league of road, tolerably good; but in order to reach from thence the *crater*, it is necessary to climb a mountain of cinders, where at every step you sink up to the mid-leg. It took my companions, myself, and our guides, two hours to make this ascent; and it was already midnight when we reached the crater. The fire of the Volcano served us for a torch; the noise had totally ceased for two hours; the flame had also considerably decreased: these circumstances augmented our security, and supplied us with the necessary confidence in traversing such dangerous ground. We approached as near as the heat would permit, and we set fire to the sticks of our guides in the lava, which slowly ran through the hollows of the crater. The surface of this inflamed matter nearly resembles metal in a state of fusion; but as it flows, it carries a kind of scum, which hardens as it cools, and then

forms masses of scoria, which dash against each other, and roll all on fire, with noise, to the foot of the mountain. Strong fumes of sulphuric acid gas arise in abundance from these scoria, and by their caustic and penetrating qualities, render respiration difficult. We seemed to be pretty secure in this situation, and were far from thinking of retiring, when a frightful explosion, which launched into the air fragments of burning rocks to the distance of more than 100 toises, reminded us of the danger to which we were exposed. None of us hesitated a moment in embracing a retreat, and in five minutes we cleared in our descent a space of ground which we had taken two hours to climb.—We had not reached the hermitage before a noise more frightful than ever was heard; and the Volcano, in all its fury, began to launch a mass equal to some thousand cart-loads of stones, and fragments of burning rocks, with a projectile force which it would be difficult to calculate. As the projection was vertical, almost the whole of this burning mass fell back again into the mouth of the Volcano, which vomited it forth anew to receive it again, with the exception of some fragments which flew off, to fall at a distance, and alarm the inquisitive spectator, who avoided them, as on public fêtes we avoid the handle of the rockets, in our fire-works. The 13th commenced with nearly the same appearances as those of the preceding day. The Volcano was tranquil, and the lava ran slowly in the channels which it had formed during the night; but at four in the afternoon, a frightful and continued noise, accompanied with frequent explosions, announced a new eruption; the shocks of the Volcano were so violent, that at Fort de L'Œuf, built upon a rock, where I then was, at the distance of near four leagues, I felt oscillations similar to those produced by an earthquake. At 5 o'clock the eruption commenced, and continued during greater part of the night. This time the burning matter flowed down all the sides of the mountain, with a force hitherto unprecedented; all Vesuvius was on fire, and the lava has caused the greatest losses; houses and whole estates have been overwhelmed, and at this day families in tears and reduced to despair search in vain for the inheritance of their ancestors, buried under the destroying lava. At 10 at night, the hermitage was no longer accessible; a river of fire had obstructed the road. The districts situated on the South-East quarter of the mountain had still more to suffer, Mount Vesuvius was no longer any thing

thing but one vast flame, and the seaman at a great distance might contemplate, at his leisure, this terrific illumination of nature," &c.

The scarcity of oil at Venice in 1807, occasioned by the destruction of olive-trees during the war, led to the introduction in that State of the Chinese *radish*; which, we understand, has of late been very successfully cultivated there. The oil is said to be superior to that already known, not merely for the table, but for producing light and many medical purposes, particularly in pulmonary and rheumatic affections, and also in pleurisies and convulsive coughs. The practicability of a similar cultivation here, is well worth the attention of the naturalist.

His Sicilian Majesty has instituted a Third Class of the Order of Ferdinand and Merit, and has caused it to be intimated to Sir J. Stuart, with a request, that he will particularize all the individuals of the British army who may distinguish themselves against the enemy. A similar communication was made to the Admiral commanding the British Naval Forces upon the station.

Intelligence has been received of Lucien Buonaparte's arrival at Malta. He left Rome about the beginning of August with his wife, children, and several relations, embarked at Civita Vecchia, on board an American vessel, and had a quick passage from thence to Sardinia, where he remained eight or nine days off Cagliari, without being permitted to land; and being found there by the *Pomone* frigate, Capt. Barrie, was conveyed to Malta, where he now is. Gen. Oakes the Governor, on Lucien's landing, ordered him and his family to be lodged in Fort Ricosoli, with a view of afterwards accommodating them at the Government Palace in the country. The General had notified to Lucien his determination of treating him and his family with every attention; but that until instructions were received from England, he must consider him as a prisoner of war. The reasons assigned by Lucien Buonaparte for thus claiming British protection are, that his brother, Napoleon, who is desirous that all his relations should form matrimonial alliances with the Old Royal Families of Europe, sent him peremptory orders to divorce his present wife, as he had selected another for him of a rank more suited to the dignity of the Imperial Family, and to take upon himself the government and title of King of Rome—and threatening him with imprisonment in case of disobedience. His daughter, who is about 15 years of age, was also to be adopted by Napoleon, and married to

Ferdinand VII. of Spain. We remember that the young lady was some time at Paris; and the enigmatical expression in Ferdinand's letter on the discovery of Baron Kolli's plot, of his being worthy the adoption of the Emperor, &c. is easily explained by reference to this event. Lucien, however, not choosing to repudiate his wife, and bastardize his children, and thinking perhaps that lofty fortunes were not the most secure, determined upon withdrawing from the lawless and unprincipled tyranny of his own brother. He embarked at Leghorn, with his wife, and seven children. It is said that he amassed immense wealth during his embassy to Spain, and that he received a *douceur* of 280,000*l.* for negotiating the peace with Portugal. The portable property which he has brought, however, does not, it is said, exceed 100,000*l.* The tyranny and wickedness of Buonaparte's disposition are sufficiently exemplified by the conduct which his nearest relatives pursue. Poor Louis found the Crown, or rather yoke, which his brother placed upon his head, an insupportable burden, and preferred abdicating and retiring into private life; and Lucien, to whom the despot owes his life, thinks it safer to trust every thing that is dear to him to the generosity of the British character, than by stopping to encounter the rage (and perhaps the Bastilles) of his brother.

Lucien Buonaparte is, we hear, to be allowed to continue his voyage to America, and that orders have been sent from the Admiralty to afford him the necessary convoy thither.

GERMANY.

The Emperor of Austria is at present occupied with the reduction of his military establishment; a measure rendered necessary by the embarrassed state of his finances. The Officers receive two-thirds of their pay in paper; not however at its nominal but at its current value.

The court of Vienna has imposed a duty of 10 per cent. on income derived from capital, for the liquidation of the public debt and the reduction of the paper money.

A dreadful fire broke out in the town of Buda, in Hungary, on the 5th ult. Upwards of 400 houses were burned, and 80 persons lost their lives by this horrible accident. The loss which the public treasury has sustained by destruction of magazines is computed at five millions of florins.

A Bavarian engineer has discovered a method of constructing wooden-bridges, which, in point of strength and solidity, promise a duration of several centuries. They are likewise remarkable for the elegance of their form, and the width of their

their arches. One has been thrown over the River Roth consisting of a single arch, two hundred feet wide. Another has been made for a large city, two hundred and eighty-six feet wide. The arches may be so constructed, as to admit of ships of war or merchant-vessels passing through them; an aperture being made in the centre, which can be opened and shut at pleasure. The bridges may, if necessary to stop the progress of an enemy, be taken to pieces in two days.

The King of Prussia, according to private letters, oppressed by the humiliating state of dependence to which he was reduced, had actually proposed to Napoleon to resign his Crown; but to which measure, it is said, the French Ruler was not prepared to accede.

Berlin, Sept. 1 It is observed, that suicide was never so frequent in this town as at present. Some time ago a Jew bill-broker, frightened by the bad state of his affairs, killed himself. Previous to this, two of his brothers had destroyed themselves. These unhappy men chose this species of death which the Jews commonly hold in the greatest horror: one drowned himself, another threw himself out of a three pair of stairs window, and the third shot himself with a pistol.

Berlin, Sept. 8. The remains of our late Queen were, according to her own request, interred in the garden of the *chateau* of Charlottenburg, where a splendid mausoleum is constructing.

Klagenfurt, Sept. 4. According to accounts from Illyrian Karnten a terrible rain-spout descended on the nights of the 27th and 28th of August, at Hermajor and its vicinity, threatening destruction to the whole village. The water flowed into the market-place and its neighbourhood so high, as to penetrate the windows of the first floors. More than 50 persons were hurried away by the torrent; many of whom were alive, and called piteously for assistance, which no one could afford. All the bridges, and twelve houses, were washed away, and a great quantity of cattle perished in the fields.

SWEDEN.

Bernadotte was expected at Orebro on the 20th of this month. One of the conditions of his succession was that before he arrived on Swedish ground, he should adopt the tenets of the Swedish Church (Lutheran). The Clergy applied for leave to send a deputation to be present at this subscription; but were refused. The story of his carrying with him to Sweden an aid of eight millions of dollars, having answered the purpose

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of its fabrication, has been contradicted.

The present King, it is supposed, will resign the throne to Bernadotte on his arrival; alleging his age and increasing infirmities as the motives of his abdication.

A Gentleman has recently arrived in town, who was in company with the late King of Sweden when he attempted to effect his escape to the British fleet. Gustavus met with this Gentleman on the beach at Pillau, and, after some conversation, inquired if he were an Englishman? which question being answered in the affirmative, Gustavus, after paying some compliments to the British Nation, said, "I will trust you without further inquiry; I am Gustavus Adolphus, procure me a boat, and I will proceed with you to your ships." The Gentleman lost not a moment: he obtained a boat with four oars, the King leaped into it, and they were pushing off, when the guard suddenly appeared, and declared, pointing their firelocks, that the crew were dead men if they moved an oar. The King instantly relanded; and the commanding officer, with a trembling hand, presented to his Majesty the orders under which he acted. The King at first assumed a lofty tone, but was soon softened by the modest deportment of the officer, who added, "You may return to Germany, or you may pass onward to Russia; but our instructions are, that you shall not go to Sweden, or enter on-board the English fleet."

POLAND.

Buonaparte's intentions of creating Poland into a Kingdom, once more, are thus announced in an article from Warsaw, of the 6th ult. The hint is too palpable to be mistaken. "A glorious and splendid destiny awaits our happy country. His Majesty the Emperor Napoleon, our great protector, whose genius and talents have given safety and tranquillity to many Kingdoms of Europe, will, we are assured, soon deign to make known his beneficent intentions in our favour." Berthier is mentioned as likely to be the new Monarch.

RUSSIA.

The finances of Russia are in the most deplorable state, and unfit her for the struggle to which the ambition of France will shortly call her. The Government paper is at present at a discount of nearly *three hundred per cent.*; and the resources of the Empire are so exhausted, that they are expected to sink still lower.

An official report of the Russian army on the Danube states, that on the 6th of Sept. the Russians attacked the Turkish

ish army in the neighbourhood of Ruds-chuck. The action lasted from ten in the morning till seven at night; when the Turks are stated to have been totally defeated, with the loss of 5000 men killed, among whom were some officers of high rank. The remainder of the Turkish army to the amount of 5000, it is added, being surrounded, surrendered at discretion; and their whole camp, arms, baggage, artillery, and 178 stand of colours, fell into the hands of the Russians. If this defeat be to the extent here stated, it must prove a severe blow against the Turks; but we trust its effects will not be irretrievable, as considerable reinforcements are on their march. The Grand Seignior, undismayed by the event, has actually set out to place himself at the head of his army. On the 13th he had reached Adrianople, with a guard of 18,000 men.

TURKEY.

Jusseuf Pacha, who at present, by his valour and military skill, sustains the tottering fortunes of the Ottoman Empire, is 75 years of age, but tall and dignified in his appearance. His affability has endeared him to the hearts of his soldiers. Unlike the followers of Mahomet, he is no polygamist, and has but one wife.

ASIA.

Calcutta, April 8. This evening two successive shocks of an earthquake were distinctly felt, in Calcutta and its vicinity. The time was between twenty and twenty-five minutes past seven, and the duration of each succession was estimated at from six to thirty seconds. The vibrations appeared, at first, to pass in a line from North-east to South-west; and then to return in an opposite direction.

Reports from various stations in the lower parts of Bengal, as far up as Moorshedabad, mention the occurrence of a similar phenomenon, nearly at the same hour. By a letter from Ramnugur, the vibration is stated to have been felt there at half past seven, and to have continued for an unusually long time. At Guttaul, the shock was distinctly repeated thrice.

AFRICA.

The Barbary Powers, who prefer present to future and uncertain advantages, and cannot be made to understand how their interests are forwarded by the observance of the Continental system, have fallen under the displeasure of the French Ruler; and such of their ships as shall arrive in French ports, are ordered with their cargoes to be sequestered.

AMERICA.

Gen. Christophe has ordered, that from the 30th July the city of Cape Francois shall be called the city of Cape Henry.

By a Letter from New South Wales of the 24th of February, it appears, that the natives of Tahite (one of the Society Isles), had risen in open rebellion against Pomarre, their King; whom, after having defeated in several engagements, they had driven to Pare. To supply their deficiency of powder, the rebels seized the Venus from Port Jackson, killed the first mate, and made the crew prisoners. The latter were, however, subsequently ransomed by Capt. Campbell, of the Harrington, which vessel had re-captured the Venus. The distracted state of the Island, with the little probability of Pomarre ever recovering his authority, induced the Missionaries (Messrs. Davis, Tessier, and Wardner), with the brethren and their families, to return to Port Jackson, where they landed on the 17th February.

The Sydney Gazette contains a most distressing account of a flood at Hawkesbury, which laid the whole of that extensive and flourishing settlement under water, and swept away, with indiscriminating fury, inhabitants, cattle, grain, and produce of every description.

COUNTRY NEWS.

August 20. Messrs. Archibald Murray, (son of John Murray, esq. of Grishernich), William M'Leod (son of Lieut. William M'Leod, late of Glendaie), and Kenneth Ferguson (son of Mr. Normand Ferguson, of Skiniden), were unfortunately drowned in the offing of *Lochbracadale*, in coming round the point of Ullinish, on their return from Minginish in Mr. Murray's barge. It is supposed that the barge was upset by a sudden squall blowing off those high lands.

August 31. A fire broke out in the out-houses of J. Ward, Esq. of *Rawdon-Hall*, Essex, which destroyed the barn, stabling, and a long range of out-buildings, two stacks of wheat, the produce of a field of 30 acres, and a considerable quantity in the barn, which the men had that evening finished carting. Two saddle-horses perished in the flames. The accident is supposed to have originated in the carelessness of a boy who went into the stable with a candle and lantern to saddle a horse.

September 2. Mr. Jackson, of *Dewsbury*, druggist, paid a visit to a friend in *Kothwell* gaol, where he thoughtlessly indulged too freely over the bottle, and on his setting out to return home, in a
state

state of intoxication, had to pass near a Methodist Meeting-house. The people being engaged in their religious service, he judged it a fine frolick to ride in, and go near the pulpit and disturb the congregation; for which act he was taken into custody, and carried back to the prison, where he was kept in confinement during the night. Having appointed to meet Mrs. Jackson (who was on her return from the funeral of a sister) at Wakekeld that evening, to go home with her to Dewsbury, he scrawled a note to her, which was unfortunately not delivered till next morning. Sorrow for the loss of her sister, and alarm at the non-appearance of her husband, preyed upon her mind during the whole of the night, nor was her anxiety alleviated by the receipt of his letter. In this state of mind, she proceeded in a chaise for Dewsbury the next morning, where she arrived in a wretched situation, and was soon seized with the pains of premature labour. For several hours she was alone in the house, where she delivered herself; and in this terrible state, was she found in the evening, almost in a state of exhaustion, by her wretched husband. All means tried to save her proved ineffectual; she languished till the 6th, and then expired. The melancholy event deprived her husband of his senses; and derangement was soon accompanied by a violent fever, which put a period to his existence on the 13th.

September 5. John Ashton, a farmer's son, was shot this night, on the estate of P. Harmase, Esq. at Stoke, Herts, by a keeper. The deceased was robbing a fish-pond, in company with another man; and he resisted being secured, when the contents of a fowling-piece were lodged in his body.

September 14. A young man of the name of Thornton, at Moulton Seals End, Lincolnshire, lately scaled the steeple of the Parish Church, which is not less than 110 feet high, by means of the small projections of stone attached to the exterior of the spire. Not content with having succeeded in gaining the stone which caps the summit, he aspired to substitute his cloth apron for the vane! Whilst climbing up the staff, at the extremity of which the vane is fixed, it broke with his weight. His destruction appeared inevitable; but, fortunately, his body caught the stump of the staff, and he was thus arrested in his descent, and shortly after descended to the ground in safety by the adventurous route which he traced in his ascent.

September 22. A dreadful thunder-storm took place at Sheffield this day, which did much mischief in the neigh-

bourhood; and, near Norton Hammer, a respectable farmer was thrown from his horse, and killed on the spot.

September 22. The Margate coach was overturned on Saturday at Chatham. The accident was occasioned by clearing a carriage. There were ten outside passengers, amongst whom was the Steward of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who was dreadfully wounded in the groin by the iron of the coach; he was left at Chatham without hopes of recovery; the other outside passengers were not materially hurt.

Sept. 22. The inhabitants of Luton, in Bedfordshire, were surprised with an astonishing phenomenon this evening. The common Pond, situated in rather an elevated part of the town, which, as there had been no rain in their neighbourhood for some weeks, was getting rather shallow of water, suddenly filled, and emitted from its bottom all the filth and sediment, and continued flowing over and discharging a great quantity of water for some hours; then and since continuing quiet as usual. The townspeople are struck with considerable alarm at this circumstance, and apprehend intelligence of some earthquake on the continent; because this pond had a similar emission at the precise instant the dreadful earthquake happened at Lisbon in 1755.

September 26. A magnificent dinner was given this day at Draycot-house, by Lady Tilney Long, in honour of her daughter's coming of age. Amongst the company present, were some of the first rank and consequence. A fine ox was roasted whole, and distributed among the populace, with profusion of strong beer. In the evening, the pleasure-grounds were lighted with variegated lamps; a neat transparency ornamented the centre of the house, and a grand display of fire-works concluded the entertainments of the day. It is computed that upwards of 5000 persons were present. The festivities continued the whole of the week.

September 27. Lieut. Clarke, of the Crane sloop of war, in a fit of intoxication, fell over a cliff near the Cove of Cork, and was killed. He was interred in a private manner, no report of his untimely death having been made to the Coroner.

Oct. 3. Mr. Bartholomew Johnson, of Scarborough, Yorkshire, a highly respected musical character, completed one hundred years of his life, since the date of his baptism (3d Oct. 1710), as proved by the Parish Register of Wykeham (near Scarborough), where he was born. This event, so highly interesting to all

töns; ship Patholgair, of 450 tons; brig Charlotte, of 50 tons; Ketch Salo Sala, of 80 tons. E. TUCKER, Capt.

[This Gazette likewise contains a Letter from Mr. G. Collier, of the Surveillante, addressed to Vice-adm. Sotheby, dated Quiberon Bay, Sept. 5, mentioning the cutting out of a French brig from under the batteries of St. Guildas and St. Jacques, by Lieut. Arbuthnot and Mr. Illingworth, the master's mate, at the head of two boats crews, without loss.—Also, on the 7th, of the destruction of a battery, guard-house, and watch-tower, the labour of some months, at the entrance of Coack River, by Mr. Illingworth, at the head of two boats crews, of the Surveillante.—A Letter from Capt. Wolfe, of the Aigle, announces the capture, on the 12th inst. after a chase of 13 hours, of the Phoenix French privateer, of Bourdeaux, pierced for 20 guns, but carrying only 18; and 129 men, commanded by Mons. Jacques Ferrond.]

Admiralty-office, Sept. 29. Letter from Adm. Sir C. Cotton, Bart. Commander in Chief in the Mediterranean, to J. W. Croker, Esq. dated on-board H. M. S. San Josef, off Toulon, July 24.

SIR, A continuance of strong gales from the N. W. since the 15th instant, obliged me to take shelter under the Levant Island with the fleet, from which, however, we were driven as far to the Eastward as Villa Franca. I have been, at length, enabled to gain the rendezvous of Cape Sicie; and, having had communication with Capt. Blackwood, the senior officer in-shore, have received from him an account of his proceedings with the detached squadron under his orders, upon a division of the Enemy's fleet, consisting of six sail of the line (one a three-decker with the Commander in Chief's flag), and four frigates, coming out of Toulon on the 20th inst. for the purpose of enabling a frigate and convoy to get from Bandol, and no less to endeavour to cut off the Euryalus and Sheerwater; and, in justice to the Captains of his Majesty's ships Warspite, Ajax, Conqueror, Euryalus, and Sheerwater, I cannot desist from transmitting to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the enclosed copy of Capt. Blackwood's letter on the subject; and I doubt not their Lordships will view with no small degree of satisfaction the gallantry and steadiness of those ships, and, under the existing circumstances, the determined measure that officer adopted by bringing-to in order of battle, with his Majesty's squadron, against so superior a force, and engaging the headmost

ships of the Enemy's line, which had the effect of completely frustrating their intentions, as regarded the Euryalus and Sheerwater, though the latter was under their guns, and received three broadsides from one of the line-of-battle ships, besides a frigate, but without being struck by either. The Enemy's ships remain in the same state as usual in the outer road of Toulon; five or six sail daily stand out off the harbour's mouth, to exercise.

C. COTTON.

Warspite, off Toulon, July 20.

SIR, In a former letter, I did myself the honour to acquaint you of the Enemy having twice come out in great force, and failing in an attempt to detach a store-ship to the Eastward, and liberate a frigate in Bandol, where we had forced her to take refuge. This morning they again came out with six sail of the line; one of them of three decks, bearing the Commander in Chief's flag, and four frigates; and as the weather was light and variable I found it impossible to prevent the junction of the frigate in Bandol; I therefore endeavoured to collect the squadron, and place ourselves without the Enemy in as good a posture of defence as I could; but, owing to the situation of the Euryalus and Sheerwater, who were obliged to cross their headmost ships, and the wind rather failing them, whilst the Enemy preserved it so entirely as to render the capture of the Sheerwater certain, if not that of the Euryalus; it became a matter imperatively necessary that I should risk an action, though at the door of the Enemy, and with a force so superior; a step which, without such an object, I should not have considered myself authorized in taking, particularly as you had been unavoidably blown off and out of sight by the late heavy gales. I therefore brought-to, with the Conqueror and Ajax astern of me, in such a position as evinced my determination to protect the frigate and brig; and I am happy to inform you, that the result has proved as creditable to the British flag as I could have wished or expected; for, although the enemy appeared equally as decided to endeavour to cut them off as we were to defend them, the moment they came within reach of our fire they halted up in succession their headmost ships, giving us their broadsides, and then tacked, in which we followed their example, by also tacking; a movement for which I am entirely indebted to Capt. Otway's promptness and good judgment, who being the sternmost ship in our line, and perceiving the Enemy began to retreat, became the more anxious to en-

deavour

deavour to disable them; when, after a few more shots passing, and we had some time previous to this movement secured the retreat of the Euryalus and Sheerwater, and the wind rather failing us, we wore and stood a little away to the Southward, which the Enemy most politely permitted us to do unhurt and unmolested, at a time too when they had it fully in their power to bring us to a decisive action, under circumstances as highly advantageous to them as they were the reverse to us; their conduct, therefore, puts in a flattering and clear point of view the respect in which they hold the British Navy; and from the determined conduct of the squadron you did me the honour to place under my command, I am fully persuaded, had the ambition of the Enemy permitted him to make a bolder attack, the result would have been still more honourable to his Majesty's arms.—And I trust it cannot escape your notice that, although the disparity of force was conspicuously encouraging to the Enemy, yet from the moment that the situation of the Euryalus and Sheerwater became doubtful, and for a long time after, we never declined an action, but on the contrary lay to receive them for more than an hour and an half. I have now, Sir, to perform a task most grateful to my feelings, which is that of reporting to you that, in proportion as difficulties and dangers presented themselves, the patient, active, and undaunted conduct of the squadron was such as to merit my warmest approbation; and I feel most particularly sensible of the exertions of Capts. Otway and Fellowes, in preserving such compact order, which evidently deterred the Enemy from making a further attack. The Hon. Capt. Dundas, of the Euryalus, and Capt. Sibley, in the Sheerwater, situated as they were, did every thing I could either wish or expect; the latter I dispatched by signal to apprise you of our situation.—To the officers and crew of this ship I shall ever feel much indebted for their steady and active conduct, but particularly to Lieut. Calloway, from whose judgment, zeal, and activity, as well as that of Mr. Bower, the master, I derived a most essential aid.—Capts. Otway and Fellowes have also reported to me, that the same coolness and activity manifested itself in all ranks in their respective ships: and that they feel equally sensible of the assistance they received from their first lieutenants, Messrs. Lowry and Fitzmaurice.

I am, &c. H. BLACKWOOD, Capt.
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Letter from Capt. Malcolm, of H. M. S. the Rhin, addressed to Adm. Stopford, and transmitted by Lord Gambier.

SIR, I have the honour to inform you that, at four P. M. after a chase of two hours and an half, I captured off the Lizard, the French schooner *San Joseph*, of St. Malo; of about one hundred tons, pierced for 16 guns, but only mounting 14, and 68 men, commanded by Joseph Wittevronghel, a Dane; she sailed last evening at six o'clock, and had taken nothing; she is only one year old, copper bottomed and fastened, a most beautiful vessel, and sails remarkably well. His Majesty's sloops *Little Belt* and *Wolverine* were in company; the latter, I find, had been in chase of her from 11 A. M.

C. MALCOLM.

*** We are obliged to postpone till next month the Gazette which in the r proper order should be here inserted, to make room for the interesting particulars contained in the following*

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Downing-street, Oct. 14. The following Dispatch was this day received at the Earl of Liverpool's office from Lord Wellington, dated Coimbra, Sept. 30.

My Lord, While the Enemy was advancing from Celorico and Francoso upon Viseu, the different divisions of Militia and Ordenanza were employed upon their flanks and rear; and Col. Trant, with his division, attacked the escort of the military chest and reserve artillery, near Tojal, on the 20th inst. He took two officers and 100 prisoners, but the Enemy collected a force from the front and rear, which obliged him to retire again towards the Douro. I understand that the Enemy's communication with Almeida is completely cut off; and he possesses only the ground on which his army stands. My Dispatches of the 20th inst. will have informed you of the measures which I had adopted, and which were in progress to collect the army in this neighbourhood, and, if possible, to prevent the Enemy from obtaining possession of this town. On the 21st the Enemy's advanced guard pushed on to St. Cambadao, at the junction of the Rivers Criz and Dao; and Brig.-gen. Pack retired across the former, and joined Brig.-gen. Crawford at Mortagoa, having destroyed the bridges over those two rivers. The Enemy's advanced guard crossed the Criz, having repaired the bridge, on the 23d, and the whole of the 6th corps was collected on the other side of the river; and I therefore withdrew the cavalry through the Sierra de Busaco, with the exception of three squadrons,

21. At Dunnikeir-house, Scotland, the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of James Townsend Oswald, esq. of Dunnikeir.

22. Rev. John Dampier, of Bruton, to Mary-Charlotte, only dau. of the Hon. and Rev. Chas. Digby, canon of Wells.

Rev. Tho. Gore, bro. of Sir Ralph G. bart. to Elizabeth-Margaret, dau. of the late Rob. Corbet, esq. of co. Wexford.

25. Wm. Johnson, esq. of Stamford, to Charlotte, dau. of Matthew Consett, esq. of Guildford-street.

Richard Bowsher, esq. attorney-at-law, of Bath, to Mrs. Dunbar, of Camberwell.

Lately, Rev. John Talbot, nephew to the Earl of Glandore, to Jane, fourth dau. of Col. Lloyd, of Limerick.

Wm. Abbott, esq. 68th reg. to Susannah, dau. of E. Hutchinson, esq. and niece to Lord Frankfort.

Rev. Robert Napier Raikes, to Caroline, 2d dau. of Rev. John Probyn, of the Wilderness, Gloucestershire.

Rev. Edmund Witts, B. A. to Miss Taylor Simpson, of Pillyhill-house, Frome.

Rev. Chas. Maitland, to Anne, youngest dau. of Tho. Knott, esq. of Stockland.

Mr. Henry Miles, grazier, of Stoke Golding, co. Leic. to Miss Brown, dau. of the late Rev. Wm. B. of that place.

Francis Dineley, esq. of Pershore, to the only daughter of Joseph Williams, esq. of Laughern-house.

Edward Taylor, esq. of Chalford, to Agnes, dau. of the late Rev. Nathanael Thornbury, rector of Avening.

At Manchester, James Clough, M.D. to Hannah, dau. of the late S. Grimshaw, esq.

Tho. Abraham, esq. to Louisa, sister of Alderman Edw. Carter, of Portsmouth.

At Swansea, Wm. Edw. Powell, esq. of Nanteos, Cardiganshire, the present high-sheriff of that county, to Laura Edwyna, eldest dau. of Col. James Phelps, of Cottrell-house, Glamorganshire, and Coston-house, co. Leic.

Rev. Wm. Hardwick, rector of Outwell, Norfolk, to Miss Rawnsley, dau. of Tho. R. esq. of Bourn, Lincolushire.

At Weymouth, K. Evans, esq. to Anne, eldest dau. of T. Thornton, esq. and niece of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Mr. R. Alexander, to Miss A. Dillwyn, dau. of Wm. D. esq. of Walthamsrow.

Rev. T. Willis, M. A. rector of South-Perrott and Mosterton, Dorset, to Miss Flora-Anne Barnard, of Crewkerne.

Samuel Hurrell, esq. of Brandon-hall, Suffolk, to Mary, dau. of the late Charles Slater, esq. of Westminster.

Rev. John Horseman, rector of Heydon, &c. Essex, to Emma, youngest dau. of Mr. Jones, surgeon, of Whitchurch, Salop.

William Williams, esq. of Durham, to Miss Lambton Surtees, dau. of the late Crosier S. esq. of Redworth-house.

Oct. 1. Rev. John Taddy, of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Catharine, third dau. of Samuel Latham, esq. of Dover.

James Mason, esq. of Hay-hall near Birmingham, to Anna-Maria, dau. of John Pidcock, esq. of the Platts, Stourbridge.

Mr. Boyer, Dissenting minister of Hathern, co. Leic. to Mary, dau. of the late Wm. Cartwright, esq. of Quorndon.

3. Sir George Warrender, bart. to the Hon. Anne Boscawen, dau. of the late Visc. Falmouth.

9. Joseph Brecknell, esq. to the Right hon. Lady Catharine Colyear, dau. of the Earl of Portmore.

10. Capt. Adye, of the Briseis, to Miss Douglas, dau. of Admiral Billy D.

11. At Linton, Devon, Hon. George Lysaght, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Samuel Knight, esq. of Milton, co. Cambridge; and at the same time and place, John Tho. Baumgartner, esq. of Godmanchester, to Philippa, his youngest dau.

13. Rev. James Worsley, of Billingham-house, Isle of Wight, to Sophia, second dau. of Sir John Parnon, banker.

14. The Hon. Miss Ffrench, and the Hon. Miss Rose Ffrench, daughters of Lord Ffrench: the elder to Edward J. Beytagh, esq. of Cappagh, co. Galway; and the younger to Francis Blake Foster, esq. of Ashfield, co. Galway.

18. John Winter, jun. esq. of Swithin's-lane, Lombard-street, to Miss Gordon, dau. of Chas. G. esq. of Gower-street, and of Berkhamstead.

30. Rev. Rich. Yates, Chaplain of His Majesty's Royal Hospital, Chelsea, to the only daughter of Patrick Telfer, esq. of Gower-street, Bedford-square.

MEMOIR OF THE LATE ABRAHAM GOLDSMID.

To the account which we have given in vol. LXXVIII. 373, 457, of the death of BENJAMIN GOLDSMID, it is with sentiments of peculiar regret and sorrow, that we now add the violent termination of the life of his brother ABRAHAM, who shot himself with a pistol through the head at his house at Morden in Surrey, about 8 o'clock in the morning of 28th Sept. He was seen at half past 7 to pass over the bridge leading to a part of the thubbery called the Wil-

derness, in the grounds at the back part of the house; and was there discovered shortly afterwards mortally wounded, but not dead. The medical gentlemen from the neighbouring villages were summoned as soon as the fact was ascertained; but their skill was unavailing—the design was too effectually executed for human aid to be of any use; and he died at 10 o'clock in the midst of his afflicted family. He was in the 53d year of his age.

As soon as intelligence of this distressing event reached the City, which was about the period of the opening of the Stock Exchange, the Funds suddenly felt the effects: Consols fell in a few minutes from $66\frac{1}{2}$ to $65\frac{1}{4}$; and Omnium declined from about $6\frac{1}{2}$ to about $10\frac{1}{4}$ discount, and remained steady at that price for some time*.

The cause of this rash act, which has deprived his numerous family of an inestimable parent, and the country of one of its most honourable and benevolent citizens, it is not difficult to assign:—Mr. Goldsmid was a joint contractor for the late loan of fourteen millions with the house of Sir Francis Baring; and, taking the largest probable range, that he had dealt amongst his friends one half the sum allotted to him, the loss sustained by the remainder, at 65% per 1000 (which was the price on Thursday the 27th), was more than any individual fortune could be expected to sustain. His losses by the loan are stated to have amounted to nearly 200,000*l.*: the average dealing of his house was estimated at 100,000*l.* per day. Ever since the decline of Omnium from par, Mr. Goldsmid's spirits were progressively drooping; but, when it reached 5 and 6 per cent discount †, without the probability of recovering, the unfortunate gentleman appeared evidently restless in his disposition, and disordered in his mind; and was driven, in a moment of mental delirium, to terminate a life, which till then had never been chequered by misfortune.—His transactions with the East India Company also increased his embarrassment. The aid granted to them by Parliament was advanced in Exchequer bills, which were put into Mr. Goldsmid's hands to negotiate. Of the 500,000*l.* thus advanced, the Company had received 150,000*l.*; and the Directors had announced to Mr. G. that they should want the remainder on the 1st of October. For that sum they held Omnium as a security.

On the following day, an inquest, comprising twenty-three persons (among whom were some of the most respectable and intelligent persons of the vicinage) was assembled. The coachman of the deceased deposed, that, having followed his master

* The effect which the deaths of Sir Francis Baring and Mr. A. Goldsmid (who were justly considered as the pillars of the City) have had upon the Funds of the Country, will best bespeak the support they gave them while they lived.

† The late great and extraordinary depression in the Funds is said to have been caused by a contest between two great parties on the Stock Exchange; at the head of one of which were Mr. A. Goldsmid and Sir Francis Baring, who were the party attacked;—the assailants have succeeded.

into a part of his grounds called the Wilderness, to receive orders as to the time of carrying him to town, he found him lying on the ground, the blood flowing copiously from a wound under his chin, and the fatal pistol still in his hand. Several witnesses deposed, that, since the death of his brother, he had been subject to an occasional depression of spirits, in the highest degree alarming to his family—so great, in fact, as to have induced, on two or three occasions, the appointment of persons to attend him, with a view to his safety from self-violence. The accident he lately encountered in Lombard-street, in being beaten down by an over-driven ox, appears likewise to have contributed to the derangement of his nervous system, and rendered him more susceptible to the mortification and embarrassments to which the late depreciation of Omnium exposed him. On Thursday, the day preceding his death, while on Change, he betrayed more than usual impatience and irritability; and spoke very incoherently as to the revenge he proposed to himself in the punishment of the two parties opposed to him in the money-market. In the evening he received some friends at his house, and even joined in a party at cards; but, at intervals, his mind seemed totally absorbed in thought on other subjects. Some of the Jury had been witnesses of unequivocal proofs of his mental derangement. The evidence produced was conclusive; and a verdict was immediately returned of "Died by his own hand, but not in his senses at the time."

His remains were interred on Monday, Oct. 1, in the Jews burial-ground, at Mile-end, at half-past five in the morning; the hearse which conveyed the body passed over London-bridge, followed by the carriage of the deceased, and thirteen mourning coaches, in which were the high-priest, the elders of the synagogue, and a great part of the family, but not his brothers, who were too much affected to attend. On their arrival at the ground, a number of poor persons had collected to witness the interment of a man, who had proved, not only their particular benefactor, but had studied to render himself useful through life to all classes of mankind. The high-priest and elders paid every distinction in their power to the remains of their departed friend; but, in conformity to the Mosaic law, they withheld from him the customary funeral rites, and he was buried without the pale of the consecrated ground. When the corpse was deposited in the grave, one of the mourners (Mr. Eliason, the brother-in-law of the deceased) fainted, and fell on the ground. There was not a person present whose unfeigned regret did not bear testimony to the many virtues of the deceased.

The remarkable coincidence of the late Messrs. B. and A. Goldsmid meeting violent deaths by their own infliction, cannot but be viewed with emotions of surprise; and that regret and sorrow for their melancholy fate must be deeply felt by their numerous and respectable friends, will be readily conceived, when their extensive benevolence, and their private and public characters, are duly appreciated.

These gentlemen at an early period of life were partners, and first carried on business in Goodman's-fields. The promptitude and honour evinced in their transactions soon gained them considerable credit; and, in 1792, induced them to enlarge their scale of business: for which purpose they took a house in Capel-court, opposite the Bank, where they had a set of offices fitted up in the most commodious style, and soon after became successful bidders for the national loan. This, it is considered, was the first step that was the means of exalting them to the eminence they soon afterwards attained; for, however respectable their firm might be considered on Change, it is certain that, previous to their public business with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, they were not imagined to be men of extraordinary large fortune; but, having been very successful in negotiating for several public loans, they were capable of building mansions vying in splendour with palaces, and entertaining Noblemen, and even Princes, in a style of magnificence scarcely equalled by the most distinguished personages in the kingdom.

Mr. BENJAMIN Goldsmid was naturally of a melancholy cast and phlegmatic temperament. He has often mentioned, that, when quite a youth, if he found himself any way low-spirited or indisposed, he used to have recourse to phlebotomy, and this so very frequently, that there can be little doubt that it laid the foundation of the many disorders he afterwards endured. A superficial observer would have imagined him a healthy man, for he had a florid complexion, and appeared cheerful and jocular in company; but his friends well knew the reverse to be the case, and that, notwithstanding the great exercise he took, he was tormented with a sick stomach, plethora, and was greatly afflicted with the stone. His body likewise grew too corpulent for his limbs, which occasioned an inward inclination of the knees.—As to wealth, perhaps no man in existence might be more justly esteemed a favourite of Fortune. In one year he gained two *Sweepstakes*, as they are called, by choosing the thousand in which the first and last ticket in the Lottery happened to be drawn, and also 1000*l.* Stock, and several prizes in subsequent Lotteries. And in 1794,

when almost every mercantile house felt the most baneful effects from the unprecedented number of bankruptcies that took place at that period, notwithstanding the large discounts made by the firm, their loss only amounted to 50*l.*! The fact is, that no merchant or banker in London could appreciate, *primò facie*, the responsibility of the names on a bill of exchange with more just discrimination than Mr. B. Goldsmid.—No man took more delight in the domestic felicity of his family. He delighted in seeing all around him cheerful and happy. Before he arrived at the acme of his fortune he devoted annually 1000*l.* for charitable purposes; and many, very many, felt the loss of a kind benefactor at his death; the melancholy cause of which has been already detailed in vol. LXXVIII. p. 457.

Mr. ABRAHAM Goldsmid possessed all the good qualities of the late Benjamin Goldsmid. More fraternal love never existed between two brothers, than between these two worthy men. They were constantly solicitous for each other's welfare, and never happy when long apart; they possessed the same flow of benevolence, and the same affable demeanour and attention to business.—An ingenious foreign writer has exalted our Nation for courage and humanity, by asserting, that "the English are more afraid of shedding the blood of one-another than their own." This was the case with the Goldsmids, who were terrified at the least portion of blood being spilt by any of their domesticks; and Mr. Abraham Goldsmid would have run a mile for a surgeon, had one of his meanest servants had occasion for one, and always paid for medicines and professional advice for all his domesticks. Alas! that a man so feelingly alive to the sufferings of his fellow-creatures, so eminently successful, so happy in his friends, and of such public and private worth, should, on the first reverse of fortune, fall by his own hand!

A man more truly amiable in all the relations of life never existed. His general philanthropy, his ready munificence, his friendly demeanour, his mild and unassuming manners, have been long known and esteemed, both by the circle of his private friends, and by the publick at large; of whose notice, the magnitude of his money concerns, and the multiplicity of his commercial engagements, attracted as large a portion as ever fell to the lot of any individual unconnected with the administration of the State. He was the promoter of all charitable institutions. There are not many men who have ever performed more kind acts in social life, or more liberal ones in what may be esteemed his public one, than Mr. Abraham Goldsmid; no one, indeed, of any class or description,
ever

ever became tolerably well known to him, without improving their fortunes, in some degree, by the connexion; so that the list of those whom gratitude, or the sense of kindness received in one way or other, had bound, or ought to have bound, to him, was almost endless.

Mr. Goldsmid, it is said, had determined, if possible, to perform all his contracts at the Stock Exchange; hoping still to have a competency left to retire with into private life from the wreck of his fortune: and to this end he had already commenced retrenchments, by discharging all the workmen and out-door labourers employed on his extensive premises at Morden.

An investigation has been made into the affairs of the deceased and his partner Mr. Moxon, by desire of Government; from which it appears, that the house of A. Goldsmid and Co. kept but 800,000*l.* of the loan originally to themselves, (600,000*l.* of the English, and 200,000*l.* of the Irish.) Their purchases of Omnium since, in order to sustain it, have alone occasioned the difficulties, which, in a moment of agitation, led to the rash act so generally deplored. The amount of the purchased Omnium has not been stated; but it is positively said by the respectable characters (Messrs. Bainbridge, Barnett, and Kensington) who have looked into the affairs of the house, that there would be a considerable surplus for the family of the deceased, after fulfilling all the engagements of the firm, provided that the holders of the Omnium (as security for the monies advanced) do not improvidently bring it to the market in a hurry. If it shall be prudently reserved to wait the public demand for it, it will be well.

The account between the Treasury and Mr. Goldsmid was completely balanced; but it is said that Mr. Goldsmid had disposed of Exchequer Bills to the amount of 400,000*l.* for some of the subordinate boards of Government, which remain due to them. After the most minute investigation, and proof of the funds of the deceased, Government has resolved to abstain from issuing any extent, or commencing any process for this sum; so that no interruption will thereby be given to the winding-up of the concern. The firm has hitherto continued to discharge, without hesitation, all demands upon it.

Vol. LXXVI. p. 948. The Poem of "How d' y' do and Good-bye" was written by the Hon. R. W. Spencer.

Vol. LXXXI. p. 290. a. The late Henry Munsell, esq. as a patron of the fine arts, and an encourager of deserving merit in whatever shape it presented itself, stood unrivalled. Of his benevolent and extensive charities, our public institutions
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bear ample testimony; and in private life he possessed in a most eminent degree every social tie and endearing quality that human nature is capable of. The remains of this much-esteemed gentleman were interred in the family vault in Sephton church, attended to the grave by a numerous assemblage of the neighbouring gentry, tenantry, and servants, amidst a concourse of spectators, who were gathered together to witness this tribute of respect to the memory of departed worth. The procession extended nearly half a mile. There were forty-six carriages, only three of which were empty. The Earl of Derby was among the company. Lord Stanley, and many other gentlemen, were prevented by the Lancaster assizes from attending on the occasion.

P. 291. b. The late Mr. *The Haslewood*, of Bridgnorth, solicitor, died at the advanced age of 82 years and upwards, after having undergone an operation for the stone, which he submitted to on the 23d of July last, when Mr. Nailor, surgeon, of Gloucester, extracted a large rough stone and a smaller one. He was the eldest of five brothers and a sister, now living in the same town; the youngest near 70 years of age. They were the whole of the family born of the same parents; and, what is singular, three of them partook of the very general article of life, chess; yet himself and his two next brothers, though every inducement had been held out to them when young, could never conquer their aversion thereto. He was agent to the Tracey family, and registrar of the peculiar of Bridgnorth; in which town he had practised from the period he first set out in the world. He was twice married; by his first wife he had several children, of which three only survive; viz. the Rev. George Hugh Haslewood, perpetual curate of Morvill and Quatford, co. Salop; the Rev. John Daniel Haslewood, chaplain to the Bishop of Down, and minister of Bedford chapel, London; and William Haslewood, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, the professional friend and executor of the late Lord Nelson.

Ibid. The late *Robert Gregory*, esq. of Coole, near Gort, Ireland, was 81 years of age; and formerly chairman of the East India Direction, and many times representative in Parliament for the city of Rochester. He was appointed by Mr. Fox's bill one of the supreme commissioners for the management of the affairs of the East India Company.

P. 292. a. The late Hon. *Charles Henry Coote*, who died Sept. 5, was born May 22, 1781. He was the eldest son of Charles Henry Lord Castle Coote of Ireland (so created 1800) by Elizabeth-Anne, eldest daughter of the Rev. Henry Tilson, of Eagle-hill, co. Kildare: his lordship's second

cond son died 1799; and his third son, Eyre, a boy about seventeen, is now heir-apparent to the title and estate. By the decease of Lieut.-Colonel Coote, a vacancy takes place in the Queen's county militia; the officers of which are as follow—*Colonel*, Lord Castle Coote, governor of Queen's county, &c.; *1st major*, Matthew Cassan, esq. of Sheffield; *2nd*, G. French, esq. The death of Mrs. Tilson, mother of the present Lady Castle Coote, and widow of the above-named Rev. H. T. is recorded in our Obituary, vol. LXXVI. part 1. p. 389. Lieut.-Colonel Coote was a young man of an open, generous disposition, wholly unaffected, and quite exempt from the vanity, frivolity, and forwardness, which distinguishes too many young men of the present day. He was possessed of that silent and disguised reserve, which is the never-failing characteristic of the truly great, and the general concomitant of real worth, sound talent, and good education—advantages rarely discovered in those volatile and insignificant beings who can place no bounds to the freedom of their manners, and the flippancy of their tongues. Of Colonel Coote it may justly be said, that both in public and in private life he conducted himself so as to gain the esteem of the enlightened; and, had he lived, would have been one of the brightest ornaments of the Peerage.

P. 292. b. Mrs. Morris Robinson was the widow of Mr. Morris Robinson of Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn, attorney, father of the present Lord Rokeby and of Matthew Robinson Montagu, esq. of Upper Berkeley-street. Her husband, who was one of the six clerks in Chancery, was third brother of the late and singular Lord Rokeby, who died 1800, and son of Matthew Robinson, esq. of West Layton, co. York. This Matthew Robinson had by his wife, Miss Drake, seven sons and two daughters. 1. Matthew, the late Lord Rokeby; 2. Thomas, a barrister-at-law; 3. Morris, attorney, as above-stated, who, by Jane, eldest daughter of John Greenland, gent. had Morris, the present lord, and Matthew, who changed his name to Montagu; 4. Robert, died unmarried; 5. William, rector of Denton, Kent, who by his wife, Miss Richardson, had Mary, married to Sir Egerton Brydges, K. J.; 6. John, died unmarried; 7. Charles Robinson, esq. the late Recorder of Canterbury, and M. P. for that city in two parliaments, who married Mary Greenland, sister of Mrs. Morris Robinson, the subject of this article. One of the two daughters above-named married Edward Montagu, esq.; and her estates, together with her husband's name, are now possessed by Matthew Robinson Montague. Mrs. Robinson died Sept. 7, in Weymouth-street,

where she had resided many years with her daughter. It is remarkable of this family, that all of them have been authors for more than a century. The present Lord Rokeby, the author of "Mortimer," has published a volume of poems, and other effusions; Mr. Montagu also has presented his literary labours to the world.—The barony of Rokeby, of Armagh, Ireland, was granted by his present Majesty in 1777.

DEATHS.

1810, **O**F a fever, at Haslar Hospital, Feb. ... in his 38th year, Edward Boys, M. D. one of the physicians of that establishment; and fourth son of the late William Boys, esq. of Sandwich.

Feb. 4. At Calcutta, Sir Alexander Seton, bart. of the East India Company's civil service.

At Lieut.-Col. M'Colloch's, commanding at Balasore, Lieut. Hugh Dalrymple, of the 8th reg. of Madras Native cavalry.

April 23. At Madras, most sincerely regretted by all who knew him, in his 27th year, Captain Isaac Paske, of the 2d battalion Madras artillery, second son of Geo. Paske, esq. of Needham-market, Suffolk. His illness was occasioned by his indefatigable exertions in shipping stores for the use of the Expedition to the French Islands, to which Expedition he had been appointed, solely from his merits, commissary of stores. In him the service has lost a most valuable officer; and a numerous circle of friends will long cherish his memory with the affection it so well deserves.

March 21. At Hyderabad, East Indies, aged 32, Captain Richard Miller, 22d light dragoons.

May ... On his return to Ceylon, on-board his Majesty's ship *Illustrious*, aged 24, John Bever Nares, eldest son of J. Nares, esq. magistrate of Bow-street Police-office.

June 9. At Caversham, Oxon. aged 73, Mr. William Taylor.

June 21. At sea, on-board his Majesty's ship *Dromedary*, Colonel Wm. Paterson, lieut.-colonel of the 102d regiment, F.R.S. member of the Asiatic Society, and many years lieutenant-governor of New South Wales; from which colony he was returning to England in the command of the 102d regiment.

June 27. At Sandwich, Kent, in her 43d year, Jane, wife of Mr. Thomas Tams, and daughter of the late William Boys, esq.

July ... At St. Domingo, after three-days illness of the yellow fever, aged 19, John Dupuis Page, son of Mr. P. of St. Paul's cathedral.

July 25. On board the *Orocodile* frigate, at Sierra Leone, in the 35th year of his age, Thomas Ludlow, esq. lately appointed

pointed by his Majesty a Commissioner for special purposes on that Coast; and eldest surviving son of the late Rev. Wm. Ludlam, of Leicester. The premature death of this excellent young man is not only a subject of sincere lamentation to his numerous friends, but is in some degree a national loss. Inheriting no small portion of his father's natural talent for scientific pursuits, and cultivated by a sound classical education, his first views in life were turned to the liberal profession of a printer; and in that capacity we gladly bear testimony to the excellence of his conduct during a regular apprenticeship. Gentle and unassuming in his manners, and industrious in his habits of business, his conduct gave general satisfaction both to his equals and his superiors. Soon after the expiration of his apprenticeship, an opportunity occurred, which was thought favourable both to his health and his future fortune, of entering into the service of the Sierra Leone Company; and in that Infant Colony he was for a considerable time one of the council, and at length became governor. On the Colony being taken into the hands of the Administration, a new governor was appointed by the Crown; but Mr. Ludlam obtained an especial commission, with power to visit such parts of the coast of Africa as might be thought useful to the interests of Great Britain and the general cause of Humanity; a commission for which, by his mild conciliatory manners, and by the experience acquired during a long residence at Sierra Leone, he was most eminently qualified. But his bodily strength was not equal to the task he had undertaken; and he fell a victim to disease, originally arising from a weak constitution; but with the pleasing consolation, both to himself and his surviving friends, that his life, though not a long one, was wholly passed in endeavours to be useful to all mankind.

Aug. 1. In Barbadoes, J. A. Olton, esq.

Aug. 7. On the Jamaica station, deeply regretted by an extensive circle of friends, Captain Wm. Charlton, commanding his Majesty's ship *Garland*.

Aug. ... In the Baltic, during a violent squall, Lieut. Jenks and Mr. Henry Wittenoom, together with two boats' crews, with the exception of three men. The circumstances which occasioned their deaths are truly distressful, and evince, in a striking manner, the barbarous inhumanity which characterizes the troops of our Continental Enemies. — Two boats of the *Hero*, Capt. Newman, were ordered to cruise against the Danish privateers and row-boats, on the 13th of August. One, commanded by Lieut. Jenks, upset in a violent squall, but by the great exertions of Mr. Henry Wittenoom, the officer in the other; Lieut. Jenks, and seven of his

men, were saved, and nine drowned. In this deplorable state, with a boat too deeply laden in consequence of this increase, they resolved to attempt to save their lives by running their boat ashore at Rostock, in which they succeeded, though nearly exhausted, and landed in safety. At that awful period, the night coming on, and the storm increasing, they were (horrible to relate, and scarcely will it be believed in civilized Europe!) again forced to sea by the Mecklenburgh soldiers, and abandoned to the fury of the elements; which their boat being unable to contend with, it was struck by a wave, which filled her, and she instantly went to the bottom, three only of her crew being washed ashore by clinging to some spars; and the two officers and 15 men were drowned! The surviving three declare every appeal was made to the officers' humanity to let them stay till the gale abated, and they offered to surrender themselves prisoners of war; but all to no purpose, for they actually drove them to their fate with the point of the bayonet! Captain N. (upon bearing this) instantly sent in a flag of truce, with a letter to the Duke of Mecklenburgh, to demand justice on the heads of those unfeeling brutes, and to request that, if their bodies were found, they might be decently interred. Mr. Wittenoom was just entering into his 21st year, and was on the eve of promotion, for bravely capturing, with an inferior force, a few days before, a Danish privateer and her prize.

Aug. 8. At the castle of Philipstal, of a dropsy in the chest, aged 84, his Serene Highness Prince William of Hesse Philipstal.

Aug. 30. At Vienna, the celebrated Count Philip de Cobentzel. He has left the bulk of his property, amounting to near four millions of florins, to his nephew, Count Corong, on condition of his taking the name of Cobentzel.

Lately, At the Crown inn, Basingstoke, on her way to Devonshire, aged 65, Mrs. Fitzgerald Campbell, of Portman-square.

At Stanford-le-Hope, in Essex, aged 46, Mr. George Evans. He was on-board the unfortunate Grosvenor East-Indiaman, when she was wrecked on the coast of Caffraria, on the 4th of August 1792; and was one of the few who, after experiencing, during a journey of 117 days across the deserts of that inhospitable country, unparalleled hardships, arrived at their native country. He is supposed to have survived that catastrophe the longest of any of those dreadful sufferers. He was the first man who humanely volunteered to go back as guide to the detachment sent by the Governor of the Cape to endeavour to discover any other of the unfortunate sufferers who might continue wandering about in that desolate country.

At

At Walkham Green, the Rev. Mr. Prevost, minister of the French Conformist chapel, Dead-street, Soho.

Suddenly, while in the act of stooping for a pipe, which had dropped from his mouth in his shop, Mr. Howe, a respectable tradesman in Mary-le-Bone-street.

At Bristol Hot-wells, Thomas Marriott, esq. of Melton Mowbray.

The wife of the Rev. Charles Marshall, vicar of Brixworth, Northamptonshire.

At the Catholic chapel, Coventry, aged 75, Mr. Romana.

Rev. Christopher Kendal, of Childer Thornton, near East Ham, Essex.

At Salisbury, Mr. L. Williams, second son of Rev. Lloyd W. of Whitechurch, Wants.

John Watson, esq. of Bilton-park, near Knaresborough.

At Hull, Mr. Thornton, formerly common-room man of Christ-church, Oxford.

At Tinknell, near Bewdley, Mrs. Braster, relict of James B. esq.

At Kilderry, Scotland, aged 45, Mary Anne, second dau. of Major-Gen. Harris. Her premature death was occasioned by the bursting of a blood-vessel in consequence of over-exercise with a skipping-rope.

Mr. Samuel Jeffery, ironmonger, of Sherborne.

At Exmouth, Capt. Pasmore, many years in the mercantile India service.

By a fall from his horse at Blandford races, Mr. Cox, of Beaminster.

At Ditcheling, Mr. W. Attree, many years a solicitor of great practice at Brighton.

At Dursley, Mr. Seaborn, formerly a respectable farmer, of Okeley.

At his daughter's house in Aford, whither he went for medical relief, Mr. Thomas Cartwright, of Uleby, an opulent grazier.

In Bear-street, Leicester-square, where the family had resided for near a century, aged 53, Mr. Jacob Furnell, currier. As a tradesman, none surpassed him in integrity. With a frame of body extremely feeble, and subject to frequent attacks of the palsy, he possessed strong powers of mind: his literary attainments were considerable; he had read much, and his memory was retentive. Above all, he was a man of sincere and unaffected piety.

At Paradise-row, Lambeth, John Parry, esq. formerly barrister-at-law.

At Durham, aged 80, Mrs. Metcalfe.

At Gateshead, aged 81, Mr. Alexander Wilson.

At Newcastle, aged 80, Henry Haddock, painter; and at the same place, aged 97, Mr. George Henderson.

At Keswick, aged 79, Mr. Joseph Crofts.

At Carlisle, aged 90, Mrs. Jane West. At Scarborough, Thomas Hague, esq. of Wakefield.

At Hutton Busell, near Scarborough, Mr. Thomas Smart, surgeon.

At Portobello, near New Malton, aged 88, Mr. Robert Bailby. He visited the Spa at Scarborough seventy-three successive seasons.

At Liverpool, Mr. Charles Nicholson, musician. His performance on the German flute was the delight and astonishment of all who heard it.

At Liverpool, aged 90, Mr. R. Johnson, watch-maker.

At Prescott, Mrs. Houghton, relict of the late J. H. esq.

At Halton, Cheshire, aged 40, Mr. Thomas Heaton, surgeon.

At Stafford, aged 70, George Bindby, sandman; who is supposed to have left considerable property.

At Warwick, aged 87, Mrs. Mait.

At Eardiston, near Oswestry, aged 79, Mr. Pugh.

At Blakemere, Herefordshire, aged 77, Mr. T. Elliot. The goodness of his heart, and his generous and upright conduct through life, will render his loss greatly lamented.

At Leominster, aged 90, Mr. Benjamin Taylor, shopkeeper.

At Daventry, Andrew Miers, esq.

At Maidwell, aged 85, Mr. Edmund Bland.

At Playford-house, Theltham, Suffolk, aged 71, Mr. Jonathan Mallows.

At Ipswich, aged 76, Mr. Robert Brown.

At Bury, aged 72, Mr. Daniel Harley.

At Stowmarket, aged 68, Mr. Freeman, sen.

Aged 67, the wife of Mr. Valentine Beldam, of Bishop Stortford. The warmth of this lady's friendship endeared her to an extensive circle of acquaintance; and her tender and active sympathy often rendered her a benefactress to the poor, and a sojice to the afflicted. Her social disposition and great cheerfulness of mind, united with perfect propriety of manners, made her a fit companion equally for the old and the young.

At Paglesham, aged 80, Mr. James Emberson.

At East Hoathly, Sussex, aged 75, Mr. John Burgess, many years master of the King's Head Inn. He formerly kept a school at Hellingly Church; and many of his pupils are living testimonies of his skill and assiduity in that profession.

At Salisbury, Miss Moore, an elderly lady, a member of the Society of Friends. She was returning home from their meeting-house, when she was taken ill within a few yards of her own residence; but the attack was so severe that she was carried into

into the nearest house, where she expired in a few minutes.

At Newbury, the wife of Henry Sainsbury, esq.

At Bath, Jonathan Kendall, esq; and, aged 78, John Amyatt, M. D.

At St. Issey, Cornwall, aged 84, Mr. John Yeates, a man of strong intellect, and, though blind from his infancy, a wonderful mechanical genius.

At Bod Fôr, aged 70, John Lewis, esq. of that place, and of the Hermitage, Beaumaris, senior member of that corporation, and a magistrate for the county. By his death, the branch of Llanvihangel from Llowarch ap Bran, Lord of Cwmwd Menaf, is extinct in the male line; in the female, the representation is in John Hampton, esq. of Henllys, his sister's son.

At Milford, Thomas Gibbon Shawe, esq.

In the parsonage-house at Nolton, Pembrokeshire, aged 68, Rev. Moses Grant, M. A. rector of that place, vicar of Roch, and prebendary of St. David's: a man of most unaffected piety, and true Christian benevolence.

At Greenwich, Lieut. Roderick Macleod, of his Majesty's ship *Minotaur*. He was raised to his rank from a private station, as the reward of his merit.

On his passage from the island of Madeira, whither he had been for the recovery of his health, Mr. John Clarendon Smith, a young landscape painter and engraver, of considerable talent and first-rate promise.

At Dijon, aged 103, François Tourneron, a mason, surnamed *the Rustic*. He had served in the wars in Flanders, at the commencement of the last century; and used to relate the particulars of the taking of Bergen-op-Zoom, with all the circumstances. He was thrice married, and had children by each of his wives. He was honest and laborious, and did not desist from working till age deprived him of strength. From that time he lived on alms, which he went about himself to solicit till within a few days of his death. Among those who accompanied this Centenarian to the grave, another old man, it is said, was noticed, who is in his 105th year.

Sept. 7. Frances, daughter of Sir James Graham, bart. of Netherby.

Sept. 10. In Granby-street, Nottingham, aged 78, Mr. John Harvey, schoolmaster and land-surveyor.

Sept. 11. At Brompton, Mr. Hipp, a native of Germany, and for many years brown-bread maker to her Majesty.

In Greek-street, Soho, aged 91, Mrs. Mowbray, widow of the late Wm. M. esq.

At Hastings-barracks, Capt. and Adj. Edward Trelawny, Bedford militia, in which regiment he had served twenty-eight years.

At sea, on his passage from Antigua to Liverpool, aged 44, Capt. John Eunson, of the *Brutus*, of Hull.

At the South Parade, Bath, aged 84, Samuel Scott, esq.

Sept. 12. At Sydenham, aged 76, Josiah Dorusford, esq. in the commission of the peace for Kent; and many years a well-known and useful member of the Court of Common Council in London.

At Stockwell, aged 69, Robert Tyler, esq.

At Malvern, Worcestershire, in his 11th year, the Hon. Edward Emelius Fitzgerald de Roos.

John King, esq. late major in the Fermanagh militia, and formerly a member in the Irish Parliament.

At Cottingham, aged 90, Mrs. Mary Smith.

Sept. 13. In Devonshire-square, Charles Steer, esq.

In Walnut-tree-walk, Lambeth, aged 90, Mrs. Elizabeth Houghland, widow of the late Joseph H. esq.

In Trinity-street, Dublin, Mr. Campbell, who for the last 33 years had been Editor of "The Dublin Evening Post."

At Langollen, North Wales, on his way to Madeira, whither he had been ordered for his health, of a rapid decline, aged 16, Mr. Henry Tuite, eldest son of Hugh T. esq. of Sonna, co. Westmeath.

Sept. 14. At Henry Solly's, esq. Clapton, aged 7, Sarah, third dau. of William Lister, M. D. of Lincoln's-inn-fields.

At his mother's, Strand on the Green, Middlesex, Mr. James S. Newton.

At Pinkney's-green, Maidenhead Thicket, Thomas Hussey, esq.

Sept. 15. At St. Alban's, where he had long been in general esteem as a skilful apothecary, after a long and very painful illness, aged 69, Mr. John Langford, (brother of the Rev. William Langford, Canon of Windsor) senior alderman of that Borough, to which he was elected in September 1770, and had twice served the office of Mayor. His mother is still remembered by many persons as the respectable and obliging landlady of the White Hart Inn there.

At Marshgate, Richmond, Mrs. Malliet, relict of John M. esq.

Mr. J. Price, apparitor to the Archbishop of York. As he was returning home to Bishopthorpe from York on an ass, just after passing the Crown at Guisebridge, he perceived the danger he was in from the Trafalgar York and Leeds coach driving quickly behind him, and consequently endeavoured to urge his ass to take the causeway on the right of the bridge. Unfortunately they both came down, and Mr. Price fell with his body across the bridge, when the wheel of the coach went over him, and occasioned his death in a few minutes.

In Park-row, Greenwich, aged 79, Peter Poussett, esq.

Mrs. Pinfold, relict of Mr. P, clock and watch-maker, of Banbury.

Sept. 16. At Finchley, Mrs. Middleton, of Hamet-street.

Very suddenly, aged 69, Mr. Thomas Camm, of Brigg.

Aged 72, John Rockliffe, esq. of Asenby, Yorkshire.

Sept. 17. Anne, the wife of Mr. Ambrose Martin, of Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury.

In Prince's-buildings, Bath, aged 75, Dr. Robert Halifax, physician in ordinary to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and brother of the late Bp. of Gloucester.

In Stanhope-street, aged 69, Mrs. Elizabeth Goode, widow.

At Clapham, Samuel Hadley, esq. merchant, of Swithin's-lane, London; a gentleman in whom soundness of understanding and the strictest probity were eminently united.

In Caroline-street, Bedford-square, the wife of Mr. Wm. Wilson, upholsterer, in the Strand.

At Dorchester, aged 73, John Templeman, esq. senior alderman of that borough. He was steward to the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Hon. C. A. Cooper, &c.; clerk to the magistrates of the Dorchester division, to the Commissioners of Taxes, and the Trustees of the Eastern, Western, and Warcham turnpikes.

At Beverley, aged 58, the wife of the Rev. Bethell Robinson, one of the officiating curates in the collegiate church of St. John.

Sept. 18. At Turnham-green, Mr. W. Jaques, of Bishopsgate-street.

In Duchess-street, the infant daughter of Thomas Hope, esq.

In London, Mr. Wm. Gilpin, formerly of Cateaton-strset, but late of Horton, near Bradford, Yorkshire.

At Nottingham, at an advanced age, Mrs. Churchill, relict of the late Smith Churchill, esq.

Aged 79, Mr. W. Ward, formerly a silk-throwster, of Derby.

Sept. 19. Aged 18, Miss Coddington, daughter of Samuel C. esq. mayor of Stamford. This young lady survived but a few months an amiable and highly valued acquaintance of her own age, who was in two days snatched from the endearing intercourse of congenial tempers, and the communion of young hopes, by a malignant fever.—Miss Coddington was the particular friend and companion of Miss Smith, whose premature death lately excited unusual emotion in Stamford. Both were in the very bloom of youth and attraction; and both, within the short space of ten months, have been translated to "another and a better world."

At Burton Pidsen, Yorkshire, aged 65, David Tavender. He has left landed property worth about £.400. to a person not

related to him; and has bequeathed to three young women five guineas each, and to another his bed and bedding, on account of their being proficient in dancing, of which he was very fond; and to his son his fiddle!

Sept. 20. Aged 74, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Wm. Smith, Coppice-row, Clerkenwell.

At Lee, aged 73, Mrs. Susannah Walker.

At Fulham, Robert Campbell, esq. of Asknich and Lochguir-house in Argyleshire, and sheriff of that county.

At Perth, Dr. John Moffat.

Thomas Roe, esq. of Durrow, co. Kilkenny.

Aged 82, Mr. Thomas Giles, of Abingdon.

Sept. 21. Joseph Windham, esq. of Earsham-house, Norfolk, F. R. and A. S. S.

At Hastings, Fountain North, esq. of Rougham, in Norfolk.

In Clonmell, the Rev. Tho. May.

On Sion-hill, Bath, Mrs. Mary Hobhouse.

At Clifton, Daniel Wright, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, son of the late Rev. Tho. W. of Bristol.

At Hull, after a short illness, Mrs. Mantle, relict of the Rev. W. Mantle, and daughter of the late Mr. John Huntington, of Hull.

Sept. 22. At Tovill-place, Maidstone, the wife of Stephen Dowell, esq.

At Clapham, Mrs. Adams, relict of Mr. George A. mathematical-instrument-maker, late of Fleet-street.

At Salisbury, aged 22, Robert, son of Mr. Blake, of Essex-street.

Mr. Joseph-Thomas Dyer, apothecary, of St. Paul's-church-yard.

In South Audley-street, Miss Charlotte Anguish, dau. of the late Tho. A. esq. accountant-general of the Court of Chancery; and sister of the Duchess Dowager of Leeds.

At Aberdeen, aged 80, Mrs. Margaret Campbell, relict of Mr. W. C. She was in ordinary health, and continued to give directions about the funeral of her husband, till the hour of his chesting; when she was taken ill, carried to her chamber, and expired at four o'clock in the afternoon of the day of his interment. This was the hour of the day at which he died, and which she prognosticated would also be her last. They had been married 64 years.

At Myrtle-hill, Mr. David Lewis, well known as a parliamentary candidate for the city of Bristol; a man of unsullied integrity and great perseverance, and who acted from the best intentions.

In Thornbaugh-street, in his 54th year, Mr. Rich. Fennell, carpenter and builder.

Sept. 23. At Norwich, aged 61, John Herring, esq. one of the aldermen of the Great Northern Ward in that city. He served

served the office of sheriff in 1786, was elected alderman March 20, 1798, and mayor in the following year. At the same time that he pursued his own concerns with an ardour and activity of which few men are capable, he kept in view, and steadily pursued, such plans as he had conceived would tend to the prosperity or ornament of that city. Amongst these was the scheme for the employment of the Workhouse Children in spinning wool, by which many hundred pounds have been earned by them; and it is to his unwearied perseverance that the City of Norwich is indebted for procuring the Act for paving, lighting, and watching it. It was during his mayoralty that our troops returned from the unfortunate Expedition to Holland; when, on account of his humane attention to their accommodation, he received the thanks of Government. His benevolence was ever of the most active kind, and his temper was cheerful and forgiving. As a husband, a father, and a friend, he deserved, and received, the affections and esteem due to those endearing characters; and his loss will be felt and lamented by all who knew him.

Sir Thomas Judkin Fitzgerald, bart. of Lisbeen, co. Tipperary, and high sheriff of that county at the awful period of the rebellion.—“On the character of Sir Thomas, it is needless to expatiate; such as it was, he was the architect of it himself; and he imprinted its characters long since on the bleeding backs of his countrymen; with what justice and discrimination may be appreciated by stating, that it required a special act of indemnity of the Irish parliament to save him from ample pecuniary retribution.” *Cork Southern Reporter.*

Sept. 25. At Exmouth, Devon, Mary wife of Wm. Robbins, esq. late of Aberford, Yorkshire.

At Abrantes, in Portugal, Brig.-gen. James-Catlin Craufurd. At the age of sixteen he entered into the army, and immediately joined his regiment in Upper Canada; and from that time to the hour of his death, devoting himself entirely to his profession, he rarely, and but for the shortest periods, and on the most justifiable occasions, solicited leave to be absent from the stations in which his duty had fixed him. In the course of his service he had followed the regiments to which he had been successively appointed, to America, to Corsica, on-board the fleet in the Mediterranean, to the Cape of Good Hope, where he was aid-de-camp to the Earl of Macartney, then Governor there; to the North of Germany, and, lastly, to Spain and Portugal. When his regiment, the 91st, of which he had long been Lieut.-colonel, went to Portugal to serve in the army under the orders of Sir Arthur Wellesley, then Viscount Wellington, the Duke of

York, then Commander in Chief, was graciously pleased to recommend to his Majesty to raise him from the rank of Colonel to that of Brigadier-general; and in that situation, of which he proved himself not unworthy, he was present at the battle of Vimeira; proceeding thence into Spain, his brigade formed part of that division, which, under the orders of Lieut.-gen. Sir John Hope, successfully accomplished its arduous march to join Lieut.-gen. Sir John Moore: he shared in the fatigue and dangers of the retreat, and in the glory of the battle of Corunna; and twice received the thanks of Parliament. On his return to England he was placed on the Staff in the Eastern District; and on his application to be employed on foreign service, was sent by the present Commander in Chief, a second time, to Portugal. His brigade being attached to the division under Gen. Hill, he was constantly employed on the most active and anxious service; and, although his health had suffered repeatedly and greatly from fatigue, and from the disorders incident to the climate of Estremadura, which has proved so fatal to many of our troops, he could not be induced to quit his brigade during the continuance of the campaign, and on the eve of a battle. To this military feeling, to this strong sense of duty, to this soldier-like determination, he fell a sacrifice; and so closed his short but honourable career, not having yet completed his 35th year: thus are blasted the well-grounded hopes and expectations of his family and of his friends! He had given in difficult situations the fairest promise of talents as an officer; he was beloved by all those with whom he served; his zeal was ardent and continued, his humanity conspicuous. The whole tenour of his private life was most meritorious; his character discreet, sincere, and manly; his heart grateful and affectionate; an excellent husband to a most deserving wife, an anxious father, an attentive son, a faithful friend. In all these relations his loss is deeply felt; and it may without exaggeration be said, that in his premature death his Country too has something to regret.

After eating a hearty dinner, aged 79, Mr. Montagu Giles, of York. Mr. Giles had many good qualities as a man, and was esteemed one of the best valuers of wood in that county, in which profession he was much employed by the buyers of wood and timber trees; for he could measure them by his arms, and scan them with his eye, to the greatest nicety. He was universally known, and much respected for his honesty and integrity.

At East-place, Lambeth, aged 76, Henry Whitehead, esq.

In London, aged 46, John Ellison, esq. of Thorne, Yorkshire, banker, brother of

Col. E. M. P. for Lincoln. He left Doncaster in good health on the Sunday previous to his death.

Sept. 26. At Croydon, Mrs. Colson.

In Stratton-street, the infant daughter of Lieut.-col. Eubury.

At Millbank, Westminster, Richard Hughes, esq. many years treasurer of Covent Garden theatre.

The wife of Wm. Culverden, esq. and sister to the late Viscountess Palmerston.

Aged 77, Mr. John Winwood, many years an eminent iron-master in Bristol.

At sea, William Milligan, esq. late of Charleston, South Carolina.

Sept. 27. In Queen's-square, John Wilboms, esq. King's serjeant, and formerly fellow of Wadham college, Oxford. He was senior counsel on the Oxford circuit.

In the action, this day, on the Sierra de Busaco, in Portugal, aged 83, Capt. James Salisbury, whose enterprising spirit obtained him a company in the 21st Portuguese regiment. He was the youngest son of the late Mr. S. of Hinton.

Sept. 28. At Walthamstow, W. Ward, esq. of Trinity college, Oxford.

At Chelsea, Mr. Thomas Anthony Davis, of Castle-street, Cavendish-square.

At Brighton, James Stanley, esq. of Portland-place, one of the masters of the High Court of Chancery, and steward of the Marshalsea Court.

Aged 27, the wife of Mr. Richard Young, draper, of Alford, Lincolnshire.

Advanced in years, Mrs. Harrison, widow, of Grimsby.

At Milton, Cambridgeshire, aged 80, Capt. Edward Noble Bell, lately of the Royal South Lincoln militia, in which regiment he served 35 years.

In Devonshire-street, Queen-square, aged 75, Mrs. Milne, widow.

Sept. 29. Isaac Hobhouse, esq. of Westbury college, near Bristol, elder brother of Benj. H. esq. M. P. His loss will be sincerely felt by his relations and numerous friends, and by all the individuals and charitable institutions that derived advantage from the benevolence of his disposition.

At Earl Brook-house, near Bradford, Yorkshire, after a few days' illness, Edmund Peckover, esq.

At Dover, John Kusp, esq. captain

absolute integrity, open, candid, and liberal; and in friendship, which no man knew better how to feel, he was most active, zealous, and disinterested. The only alleviation his family and friends are now capable of, is the reflection that his character was strengthened and adorned by genuine and habitual piety. The consolations derived from this never-failing source cheered and supported him during a severe but short illness, which, in the midst of apparent health and strength, removed him to receive the reward of a life, whose exemplary tenour will be long remembered.

Aged 79, Mr. Thos. Kays, cooper, of Hell.

At Plympton, Devon, of a decline, Sarah 5th dau. of the late Lieut.-col. Bird, 54th reg. of Goytass, Monmouthshire. She had only a few days completed her 80th year; and is the fourth daughter, in the bloom of youth, who has been cut off by that fatal disease within two years and nine months.

Mrs. Orrill, wife of Mr. Edward O. of Huckleley, and only daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Pollard, of that place.

Lately, At Edinburgh, Paul Minchen, esq. of Holywell house, Hants, rear-admiral of the white.

Aged 75, Joseph Reddy, upwards of 50 years grave-digger of St. Margaret's parish, Westminster; in which situation he succeeded his father, and remained till within a few days of his death. He was buried in the ground of the Broadway Chapel. Having been an adept in ringing, the bells of St. Margaret's rang a muffled peal on the occasion.

At Southampton, suddenly, Dama Catharine Heywood, dau. of Sir J. Harrington, bart.

At Cañs, Lieut. W. Innes.

Edward Rogers, esq. of Dowerwell, Gloucestershire.

John Roberts, esq. of Lillybora, near Bisley, Gloucestershire.

At Colchester, aged 70, Mary relict of Thomas Bayles, esq.

At Lyns, Mrs. Middleton, aged 88 years; during 80 of which she had resided in the house in which she died.

The Hon. T. Bellarys, brother of Vice-Falconberg.

At Bothall rectory, Northumberland, Amelia wife of Rev. Edward Ozer.

At Charlton, near Chertsey, Mrs. Lane, relict of W. Lane, esq.

At Shrewsbury, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Goodinge, rector of Couder, Salop.

Aged 76, W. Spence, M. D.

At his living, Kingsby, Lincolnshire, Rev. Samuel Perrott Parber, fellow of Merton college, Oxford.

At Shepton Mallet, Rev. Dr. Josiah Meary, Catholic Minister.

The wife of W. Kay, esq. of Deringham, in

In Bolton-street, where he had resided 50 years, aged 80, Mr. John Oliver.

Elizabeth wife of Edward Boys, esq. of Salmstone, near Margate.

At Swansea, aged 21, Mr. C. S. Brunson, son of C. B. esq. of Gray's-inn.

The wife of Rev. R. Williams, of Fronfraith.

John Bishton, esq. of Kilsall, Salop.

At Manchester, aged 63, Mr. Thomas Pittard, late of Marylebone-street, and formerly of Sherborne, Dorset.

At Over Compton, near Sherborne, aged 84, Mr. Henry Dyke; who had been in the employ of the family of Goodden as bailiff nearly 60 years. Out of regard to the memory of a man who had been uniformly most industrious, faithful, and just, and whose integrity was inflexible, Mr. Goodden, with some relatives and clergymen, accompanied by all his tenantry, preceded the corpse to the grave.

At Perkins, near Penrice castle, Glamorganshire, aged 110, Joan Austin; who enjoyed the perfect use of her faculties to the last, and could card and spin till within a month of her death.

John Bennett, esq. an alderman of Chester.

The wife of Rev. Mr. Taylor, head master of the College-school, Hereford.

At Liskeard, Abel Lawrence, M. D.

Mrs. Chesshyre, mother of S. C. esq. of Liverpool.

R. Gole, esq. of New Windsor.

At Naples, the Right Rev. Doctor Luke Concanon, of the order of St. Dominick, Bishop of New York. He had resided at Rome more than 40 years, as one of the six Doctors at the Casanate college, and General Agent of the Irish Catholic Bishops and Clergy. On his arrival at Naples, with a passport from the present Roman government, to proceed to his Bishoprick, he was declared a prisoner of war, and died after three days' illness.

In Swansea, aged 67, Wm. Jeffreys, esq. in the commission of the peace for the counties of Glamorgan and Brecon, a deputy-lieutenant for the former county, and the oldest alderman in the corporation of Swansea. He had thrice served the office of Portreeve in that town.

In Jersey, John Alley, esq. an eminent surgeon.

At Stockton upon Tees, aged 43, Mr. F. A. Hollmers, of Jewry street, Aldgate.

At Bromley, aged 38, Francis Bristoll, esq.

In Portugal, with the British army, aged 20, Hon. Capt T. H. Stewart, third son of the Earl of Londonderry, and second brother to Lord Castlereagh.

At the Cove of Cork, drowned whilst bathing Mr. Tribe, assistant surgeon to the 6th reg. of foot.

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Mr. John Pittman, of the Theatres Royal Dublin and Cork.

At Brighton, aged 27, Broderick Hartwell, esq. of the War-office, son of Sir Francis H. bart.

In the Isle of Wight, Rev. John Wight Wickes, M. A. chaplain to the Duke of Cumberland, rector of Wardley-cum-Beltou, co. Rutland, and of Burslem, co. Stafford.

At Golden-bridge, co. Dublin, aged 93, Wm. Smith, esq.

Wm. Daniell, esq. of Hall Weston, Hunts.

At Plymouth Citadel, aged 68, Capt. Bailey, many years adjutant, and latterly paymaster, of the North Devon militia. He carried the colours of the late Marquis Cornwallis's regiment, the 38d, at the battle of Minden, Aug. 1, 1759, being then only 17 years old.

Aged 20, Wm. Davison, of Belchford—another victim to the fatal custom of drinking cold liquids whilst labouring under violent perspiration.

William Locke, esq. of Norbury-park, Surrey. He was one of the most zealous protectors of the arts, and (out of the profession) perhaps their most enlightened judge. He distinguished himself in early life by his choice collection of pictures, models, and fine works in sculpture; and still more by his liberality and taste. He, of all the lovers of Art, was considered by its professors as their arbiter, their advocate, and common friend. The compassionate benefactor of the humblest, the revered associate or patron of the most celebrated artists of his time; of Sir Joshua Reynolds, Messrs. Barry, Hoppner, and Cipriani; of Wilson, Barrett, and Sandby: of many now living; Mr. West, the President of the Academy; Mr. Fuzeli, who benefits it by the instruction of its youth; and others of its members, who will bear of Mr. Locke's death with unfeigned sorrow, and an admiration inseparably connected with his remembrance: for so much acuteness and sensibility, such various knowledge, such solid, yet unpretending judgment, with taste so pure, elevated, and enlarged; a man in short, so gifted and accomplished, so just and admirably good, they can seldom hope to know. He will be more generally regretted by the higher circles of society, for that extensive information, and those simple manners, which made him so fine an example of an English gentleman, and for attainments of the scholar, which procured him in earlier life a public testimony from Johnson; but especially and most deeply will he be lamented for those many charities and virtues, that have given to Norbury (the spot where he resided) a sacredness, a peculiar sentiment of blessing and respect. He died

died at the age of 77, and is survived by Mrs. Locke and a family, whom he lived to see in that happiness and respectability of connexion, which their character and station claimed. His son, Mr. William Locke, who succeeds him in his estate, and who is the known inheritor of his worth, was educated at the Rev. William Gilpin's, at Cheam, Surrey, where he was at the same time with those gentlemen whose names are mentioned in our vols. LXXIX. and LXXX.

At the Intake, near Sheffield, aged 88, Margaret Ward. She has left 105 children, grandchildren, great grandchildren, and great great grandchildren!

At Bath, at an advanced age, the Rev. Dr. De Chair, LL. D. rector of Little Risington, Gloucestershire, and vicar of Horley and Hornton, Oxon, and one of His Majesty's chaplains in ordinary.

Aged 81, Mr. M. Jackson, grocer, of Oakham.

At the Crescent, Manchester, the wife of the Rev. W. Wood, late of Dudley.

Aged 67, Mrs. Watkins, relict of Mr. T. W. bookseller, of Hereford.

In London, aged 63, Thomas Bierley, esq. many years partner with Messrs. Wedgwood.

At Ellesmere, Salop, E. Byrne, esq.

Aged 77, C. Jolliff, esq. an alderman of Poole, Dorset.

Near Richmond, Yorkshire, aged 55, Mr. Thomas Field. He was a kind and liberal parent, and an indulgent and excellent master: his death is much regretted by an extensive circle of gentlemen of the turf; by all of whom he was highly respected. Mr. Field was born at Melbourn, near Pocklington, in that county, and brought up in the late Mr. Wentworth's stables: he was many years one of the leading jockeys in the North; and his riding the following races over the York course, besides several others, must ever be remembered by sportsmen. These were—Mr. Pierse's Rosamond, against St. George, Ruby, Cayenne, and Overton, in 1794; Mr. Garforth's Brilliant, against Bennington and Beningbrough, in 1795; Sir H. T. Vane's Hambletonian, against Benningbrough, Trimbush, and Brilliant, in 1797; Hambletonian, against Dion and Timothy, in 1800; and the next day Cockfighter, (against Constantia, &c.) who bolted at Middlethorp corner, and lost about 300 yards; after which, it was allowed that Mr. Field displayed great judgment and coolness, in bringing up his horse to his antagonist's, almost, as it were, inch by inch, which won him the race, though with much difficulty, but to the great satisfaction of the sporting gentlemen present. Mr. Field, during his life, had been employed as rider or trainer (amongst many other highly respectable characters)

to the following gentlemen; viz. the late Sir L. Dundas, bart.; Sir W. Vavasour, bart.; Sir T. Gascoigne, bart.; Sir John Webb, bart.; Messrs. Wentworth, Cornforth, Wetherell, &c.; also to the present Lord Dundas; Sir H. T. Vane, bart.; Sir John Lawton, bart.; Messrs. Baker, Garforth, Brandling, Sharto, W. Fletcher, W. Walker, and for the last twenty years was allowed to be one of the most skilful and best trainer of race horses in England.

At Margate, Rev. William Chapman, M. A. rector of Kimble Parva, Bucks, and vicar of St. John's, Margate. He published a Sermon in 1799 for the benefit of the General Sea-bathing Infirmary established there. (See vol. LXLX. p. 965.)

John Chorley, esq. of Liverpool.

At Bromley, aged 88, Francis Bristol, esq.

Jos. Feltham, esq. of Hinton St. George, many years steward to Earl Poulett.

Rev. John Jones, curate of Foye, Herefordshire.

At Carthage, South America, Walter Scott, esq. banker in Ayr.

Rev. R. Dyneley, of Hakon East, near Skipton.

Aged 66, Wm. Freeman, esq. of Coventry.

Aged 51, Tho. Lloyd, esq. of Coedmore, near Cardigan.

John Grant, esq. of Manningford Bruce, Wilts.

At Wheatley house, Derbyshire, Richard Potter, esq. of Manchester.

At Trincomale, Ceylon, John George Kerbey, esq. chief civil magistrate of that colony.

At Martock, Rev. Henry Rawlins, rector of Staplegrave, Somerset.

At Calcutta, Patrick Moir, esq.

Thomas Dacres, esq. of Stratford.

Rev. D. Webber, of Taunton.

At Lancaster, aged 78, Miles Housman, esq. searcher.

At Smithy brook, near Wigan, aged 55, John Hodson, esq.

At Birmingham, Mr. John Anthony Frey, an eminent merchant.

At Plymouth-dock, aged 74, Francis Squire, esq. one of the antiens of the Society of New Inn, London.

At Plymouth, L. Arthur, esq.

At Bank-house, Scotland, Lady Ogilvy.

At Pictou, Nova Scotia, Hector Macneil, esq. late of Kingerloch.

Oct. 1. At Kentish Town, Thomas Greenwood, esq.

In Belmont, Bath, aged 79, Andrew Girardot, esq.

Suddenly, in Gloucester, in his 60th year, Sir Edwin Jeynes, knight, second partner in the banking-houses of Turner, Jeynes, Morris, & Co. at Cheltenham and Gloucester. He had dined with the Corporation, of which he was an old member, and left

left the room with the Duke of Norfolk at 8 in the evening. The Duke quitted the town for Cirencester, and Sir Edwin immediately returned home in perfect health. He sat down by his daughter, who was playing on the piano-forte, and, falling out of his chair, expired without a groan.

Aged 83, Mrs. Ayscough, formerly a milliner of some eminence in Leicester.

The wife of Wm. Hotham, esq. of Chalfont, near Beaconsfield.

Aged 68, Mr. William Stroud, an eminent and respectable horse-dealer, of South Newington, Oxfordshire.

Aged 77, Mrs. Iveson, relict of the late Launcelot I. esq. of Black Bank house, near Leeds, Yorkshire.

Oct. 2. Aged upwards of 80, Mrs. Woodgate, sen. the mother of Mr. Woodgate, solicitor, in Golden-square. The female servant who had the care of her, left her sitting in the two pair of stairs front room about eight o'clock in the evening, whilst she went down into the kitchen; and as she was returning, she heard her mistress shriek. She hastened up stairs, and on entering the room, the clothes of the unfortunate lady were in one blaze, and a part of the room on fire. The deceased lingered three hours only. It is conjectured that Mrs. W. must have been stooping, and that the candle set fire to her dress, as it was found in the same place where the servant had left it.

Aged 23, Mr. Stephen Sparrow, grocer, of Piccadilly. He was seized with an apoplectic fit behind his counter about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, from which, by medical assistance, he was soon recovered; but a relapse at night proved fatal.

At Emsworth, Hants, aged 68, Dr. Joseph Heywood, many years master of a respectable seminary at Greenwich.

At Edinburgh, John Hutton, esq. merchant, and late one of the magistrates of that city; whose worth and integrity rendered him deservedly dear to his family and friends.

In Upper Berkeley-street, aged 73, the Rev. Ralph Carr, of Cockerton, co. Durham, and grandfather of Sir Charles Coote, bart.

In Upper Berkeley-street, the wife of George Deering, esq.

Aged 72, Mr. John Read, for the last forty-two years overlooker of the weighers in the customs at the port of Hull.

Oct. 3. At Billericay, Essex, Mr. John Burles, of Chatham. He had just recovered a considerable estate which he had been kept out of more than 20 years; and such was his ecstasy on recovering possession, and his first rents, that he was seized suddenly with a fever which terminated his existence in a few hours.

At Aberdeen, after a fever of short du-

ration, and which assumed an alarming appearance only in its last stage, aged 42, Mr. James Beattie, professor of civil and natural history in Marischal college and university. He was nephew of the celebrated Dr. Beattie. As a man of science, his attainments were of the highest stamp. He possessed that enlargement and expansion of mind, without which scientific pursuits never can be prosecuted with success; that ardour which stimulates and facilitates every exertion; and that persevering industry which subdues every obstacle. His general knowledge was copious and comprehensive, and applied with sound judgment and accurate discrimination to every subject which he had occasion to discuss. He commanded a great store of erudition, and was intimately acquainted with the Greek and Latin classics, whose writings he not only perused with critical skill, but had many of their most brilliant passages recorded in memory.

At his brother's in Scotland-yard, Whitehall, of the Walcheren fever caught at Flushing, aged 28, Lieut. John Skene, of the 42d Highland regiment.

Aged 71, Mr. Nicholas Dring, of Hedon, one of the aldermen of that corporation.

At York, Mrs. Cholmeley, relict of the late Francis C. of Brandsby, esq.

Oct. 4. At Worcester, Robert Croker, esq. one of the commissioners of the Hawkers' and Pedlars' office.

At Kimcote, near Lutterworth, the wife of the Rev. Mr. Wootton.

In Bristol, at an advanced age, Mrs. Guest, mother of Mr. G. solicitor.

Oct. 5. At Dulwich, aged 64, the wife of Edward Brown, esq.

In Warren-street, Fitzroy-square, Mr. Orton, one of the gentlemen of his Majesty's bread pantry.

In the middle stage of life, the wife of Thomas Jesson, gent. of Severn-hall, in the parish of Astley Abbots, co. Salop, beloved and lamented by a tender husband, a small offspring, and a happy circle of friends. The relative duties of wife and parent she religiously fulfilled, the certain source of all her earthly happiness, which she inherited perhaps in a superior degree to most of her sex. She fell a martyr to a watery disease in the chest, after a few months illness, which at length suddenly terminated her existence. She was one of the surviving daughters of the late Edward Haslewood, alderman of Bridgnorth, and bailiff of that town in 1786, by Elizabeth Baker, his wife.

Oct. 6. In Shropshire, whither he had retired for some months to experience the benefit imputed to his native air, Mr. John Thomas, apothecary and midwife, of Cheyne Walk, Chelsea. He died in the middle

middle age of life, by an internal accelerated decay; like an early leaf in autumn. To the liberal-minded gentlemen of the profession who survived him (and there are a variety of active practitioners in Chelsea), to the intelligent apothecary and the skilful *accoucheur*, it can give no offence to assert, that Mr. J. T. was eminently successful in business. Prompt to comply with the importunities of every sudden call, however unexpected or unseasonable, and trammelled by great practice in every branch of duty, his industry was indefatigable, and his character deservedly high; whilst his good temper, his patient manners, and his courteous address, seldom failed to secure for a permanency the kind custom of those families by whom he changed at any time to be employed. This is but a faint sketch, indeed, of the merits of the deceased as a public man; the portrait is susceptible of many bright tints still, but the hand of fidelity and friendship is checked: if the whole truth were displayed in full glare, to misjudging eyes the painting might appear overcharged. The tributes of grateful convalescents, however, the medal of THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY, the testimony of numerous recorded cases, and the regrets of several poor families till now gratuitously relieved,—these, perhaps, may yet be allowed to add some splendid and unequivocal embellishments. The pen that thus hastily describes the loss sustained by a large portion of the respectable inhabitants of Chelsea is guided by *one* who has known the deceased well for nearly thirty years, and who, in all that lapse of time, never heard from his lips one harsh word of reproof, of obloquy, or of anger;—by *one*, to whom his hospitable doors always were opened with a smile of affection;—by *one*, who is indebted to him for many flattering and many substantial favours;—by *one*, in short, who loved and esteemed him as a brother of adoption whilst he lived, and who reveres and will cherish his honoured memory now he is no more. A truly valuable member of society has paid the awful debt of general nature; he was not free from its infirmities, he abounded in its imperfect virtues! He has left a widow, a son, and a daughter. Six children preceded him; and to the death of the two last has been, in some measure, attributed the depression of spirit conspicuous throughout Mr. T.'s lingering illness.

Suddenly, while at dinner, at Home-wood-lodge, Kent, the seat of Maj.-gen. Chas. Morgan, sincerely regretted by her family and friends, the Hon. Anne Henley Ongley, third daughter of the late Right hon. Robert Henley, lord Ongley.

At Manchester, aged 63, Anne, the wife of Mr. Clarke, bookseller.

Oct. 8. At Bridgnorth, Capt. William Baker Yate; whose mother was of the family of the Bakers of Bromley, near that place, and aunt to Peter William Baker, esq. of Ranstone in Dorsetshire, now M. P. for Fortrose.

At Maidenhead-bridge, Berks, of a diseased action in the heart, universally respected and lamented, Sir Isaac Pockock, knt. formerly of Biggin, near Oundle. In the years 1796-7, he served the office of high sheriff for the county of Northampton.

Oct. 9. At Weymouth, John Arbutnot, esq. governor of North Yarmouth, and in the commission of the peace for the county of Dorset.

Oct. 10. In Leadenball-street, Mr. Launcelot Sharpe, upwards of 40 years an example of persevering industry and integrity, as an eminent grocer at the corner of Mark-lane.

At Islington, of a rapid consumption, Matilda, youngest daughter of the late Nathan Basevi, esq.

At Bridgnorth, after an illness of about three weeks, from the bursting of a blood-vessel, which brought on a rapid decline, Mary, the wife of Henry Jones of that town, gent. and eldest daughter of John Jasper, of Stableford, near that place, gent. She was descended from the antient family of the Foxalls of Stableford, and the Tedstills of Tedstill in the parish of Chetton, co. Salop; her mother being of the latter family and name, and once the possessor of the family estate at Tedstill, which fell to her father on the decease of his uncle the Rev. Humphry Tedstill, clerk, of the Isle of Wight.

Oct. 11. At Richmond, Surrey, aged 91, the Rev. John Smith, rector of Ashwiken with Lesgiat, Norfolk, and of Hinderclay, Suffolk.

In a fit of apoplexy, aged 73, Nathanael Kent, esq. of Fulham, Middlesex, an eminent land agent.

At Llanvughan, Cardigaushire, John Thomas, esq. admiral of the white.

At Brighton, aged 73, Charles Fox, esq. many years a magistrate of the county of Northampton, and one of the verdurers of Rockingham forest.

Oct. 12. In Upper Grosvenor-street, Sir Benj. Sullivan, knt.

At Kimcote, co. Leic. aged 64, Rev. John Wootton, formerly master of the grammar school at Tuxford, Notts, and curate of Kimcote.

At Cottage-lodge, commonly called *the Lodge*, near Penzance, deeply lamented by all her family, and regretted by her numerous friends, aged 79, Mrs. Tremeneere, relict of Wm. Tremeneere, late of that town, gentleman, and one of the daughters of the Rev. Walter Borlase,

LL.D.

M.D. of Castle Horneck, co. Cornwall. In all the relations of life she was truly, amiable, respectable, and respected. She bore a long and painful illness with fortitude, patience, and resignation, and died as became a Christian.

At Tunbridge Wells, Charles John Frederick Jansen, lieutenant in the 2d light battalion of the King's German legion; married to Marianne, youngest daughter of Richard Cumberland, esq. in whose house he died, and who attended him to the grave.

In his 78th year, Roger Pocklington, esq. lately an eminent banker at Newark. His remains were interred in the family vault at Winthorpe, near that town. The impression on numerous friends that his *grey hairs were brought with sorrow to the grave*, gave a solemnity to the funeral obsequies exceeding that which is commonly felt. An universal sympathy was excited by a recollection that, had this venerable and estimable man closed his career two years sooner, he would have avoided the change of circumstances which, to a mind that had for so long a season dwelt in the sunshine of competency and prosperity, must have been an affliction of no ordinary cast. Living with abundant means of dispensing from his store comfort to those around him, until the longest estimate of human life had passed over his head,—he, by misplaced confidence, found himself, in the 76th year of his age, hurled from affluence into necessitous obscurity, his elegant residence, and the luxuries which from habit had become necessaries, parted amongst a multitude, and himself a bankrupt in means and hopes! In his carriage to the world, however, he bore this amazing change like a confident and good man; resolved yet to be of service to his fellow-creatures, he, by an example of resignation, did the good, of which more active means were now denied him. But the cankerworm of affliction had its seat in the heart, and he died a martyr to his ingenuous unsuspecting disposition, which had deluded him with the belief that all men were as honest as himself. For the present generation, his grave will need no monument; and for those to come, it will be difficult to make good men, and impossible to make bad ones, comprehend his merits.

Oct. 13. In Lincoln's-inn fields, aged 81, Alexander Popham, esq. one of the masters of the High Court of Chancery from 1786 till 1802, when he resigned.

In Grove-street, Hackney, aged 82, John Hankinson, esq. many years an eminent warehouseman in Lothbury. His affability of manners, his strict integrity, and unaffected piety, have secured to his memory the respect and esteem of his numerous connexions and friends.

Much lamented, Thomas Plummer, esq. of York, solicitor.

Oct. 15. In Sloane-street, aged 70, Richard Twiss, esq.

At her father's, in Great Ormond-street, of an inflammation on the lungs, Charlotte-Harriet, 2d dau. of Sir Digby Mackworth, bart. She had just entered her 15th year, and was in person, heart, and mind, all that a fond parent could wish her to be.

At Jersey, Daniel Budd, esq. late consul at Alicant, whence he was driven, with his whole family, at the breaking out of the war.

At Kingswood-lodge, near Windsor, Gideon Bickerdike, esq. formerly an eminent merchant in Manchester.

Oct. 16. In Hart-street, Bloomsbury-square, aged 76, John Manley, esq. of the Temple, London, and of Holbrooke-lodge, near Horsham.

At her son-in-law's, Thomas Bagnall, esq. Theobold's-park, Herts, aged 77, Mrs. Taylor.

Aged 73, Rev. Marmaduke Mathews, vicar of St. Mary's, in Warwick, and of Wellingborough, co. Northampton, domestic chaplain to the earl of Warwick, and in the commission of the peace for Warwickshire. He was of Christ's College, Cambridge, M. A. 1772.

In St. Martin's, Stamford Baron, aged 51, Rev. Joseph Plumptre, rector of Newton in the Isle of Ely, and of Stretton, co. Rutland. He was of Queen's College, Cambridge, B. A. 1779, M. A. 1782.

At Bridgnorth, Mr. Pensam Clarke, in the 57th year of his age, much lamented, having left behind him the character of a truly honest man. He was a native of that town, where he had for years conducted the business of an auctioneer and cheese-factor. He was clever in his concerns, being extremely quick at figures, and in calculation, which rendered his accounts always correct. From his wonderful retentive memory, he stood high with the gentlemen of the turf in the genealogy of horses, and no man was better acquainted with the racing calendar. He had attended the races on the Morfe, generally in the situation of deputy clerk of the course, for many years, and indeed ever since his settling as a family-man at Bridgnorth. He was hasty over his glass, and frequently impetuous when contradicted; yet he possessed many excellent qualities—good nature was a predominant one; and if any thing improperly arose from the over-night's-cup, he was ever ready to acknowledge it. Some years ago, a trifling quarrel happened between him and his youngest brother (then clerk to an attorney, and who died at his house about eighteen months past, little animosities having long before ceased), and the brother,

brother, highly enraged, declared he would *twelve-line* him. He was soon as good as his word, and produced the following ludicrous lines, which should be read with much caution, and allowance for the petulance and ill humour in which they were penned. They are here introduced, to shew to what an extent of violence a little misunderstanding will carry an angry mind.

'Within the hollow of a human frame,
Exists a dangerous reptile,—tongue by name;

Continued motion is its pleasing fort,
And is most dreaded when it feeds on port;
It's dire indeed when wet with humble ale,
And oft at virtuous honours heard to rail;
It's up to all, it's deep in deepest plots,
A judge in blood, and knows how honny trots;

It's vers'd in tricks, and kens too much to
A thorough cook, and roasts men to a turn;
It's lov'd through fear, and known by
most i' th' town,

By going, going, going, then knocks down.'

Oct. 17. At Bear Port, Sussex, of a dropsy in the chest, Anne the wife of Sir James Bland Burges, bart. She was the third daughter of Lieut.-col. Lewis Charles Montolieu, baron of St. Hypolite.

Oct. 18. Aged 64, Samuel Pounsett, esq. of Stockwell.

In Great Pultuey-street, aged 48, Rev. Sir Charles Jacob, bart. He succeeded to the baronetcy in 1804, and died unmarried.

At the house of his son-in-law, W. S. Bourne, esq. Holywell, Hants, Oldfield Bowles, esq. His remains were conveyed on the 26th, attended by the troop of cavalry, of which he was Captain, to his seat at North Aston, Oxon.

At Shardeloes, Bucks, after a few hours illness, W. D. T. Drake, esq. M. P. for Agmondesham. He was first elected M. P. in 1795, and sat during four Parliaments.

Oct. 19. In Soho-square, aged 62, Jonas Dryander, esq. librarian to Sir Joseph Banks, and to the Royal Society, and a Vice-president of the Linnean Society. His eminent attainments in that branch of science which he chiefly cultivated, had long placed him in the first rank among the Naturalists of Europe; and his Catalogue of the Banksian Library, which is before the publick, will be a lasting monument of erudition, perseverance, and sound judgment, which has rarely been equalled, and can scarcely be surpassed.

Lately, Rev. Richard Reus, rector of Clist St. George, Devon, and vicar of Bickleigh, near Plymouth. His character as a parish-priest was most exemplary: active for the interest of all his parishioners; instructing the young; admonishing the old; and promoting both their heavenly and earthly interests. He considered his parish as his family; readily entering into all their wants, and relieving their distress to the utmost of his power. Indeed, he exerted himself for the good of others, to the detriment of his own health. The loss of this worthy man, of whose numerous good qualities the above is an imperfect sketch, will be long lamented.

At Topsham, P. W. Webber, esq.
Richard Ingham, esq. of Castle, near Todmorden, Yorkshire.

At Worcester, R. Coker, esq.

At Lavenham, Suffolk, P. Burton, esq.

Rev. Wm. Nelson, rector of St. Bridget's, Chester, and curate of Christleton.

Rev. J. Hodgson, M. A. rector of Barwick-in-Elmot, near Leeds, and in the commission of the peace for Yorkshire.

Rev. Wm. Roskilly, M. A. vicar of Kempsford, co. Gloucester.

Of an exhausted constitution, and a broken heart, Mr. Johnston, the Mechanist, of Drury-lane Theatre. He had been reduced to the greatest extremity of distress before he apprized the performers at the Lyceum of his condition. They all zealously subscribed for his support, as soon as they heard of his situation; but their assistance came too late for any hope of his recovery. He was a very ingenious artist, and a very worthy man. He was thrown out of employment, as were many others, in consequence of the destruction of Drury-lane Theatre; and had been confined for debt several months.

At Dorchester, aged 23, Josiah Ritchie, esq. late of Greenwich.

Aged 80, Mrs. Smith, relict of Rev. Joshua Smith, late rector of Holt, Norfolk.

At North Kilworth, co. Leic. on his return from Lutterworth market, Mr. W. Hopkins, grazier, of Marston Trussel, near Market Harborough.

The wife of John Bell, esq. of Thirsk. Suddenly, at Saucethorpe, Mrs. Rhodes. In Cornhill, Mr. H. Millson, formerly of Bristol.

*** The Notice from Devonshire by H. W. (intended for the Obituary of this Month) was too late; but shall be inserted in our next.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Sept. 25, to Oct. 23, 1810.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	- 811	Males	- 859	2 and 5	217
Females	- 745	Females	762	5 and 10	71
1556		1621		10 and 20	60
Whereof have died under 2 years old		588		20 and 30	88
Peck Loaf 5s. 2d.; 5s.				30 and 40	150
Salt £1. per bushel; 4d. per pound.				40 and 50	145
				50 and 60	107
				60 and 70	98
				70 and 80	75
				80 and 90	20
				90 and 100	9

AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL PROPERTY, DOCK STOCK, FIRE-OFFICE SHARES, &c. in October 1810 (to the 25th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 23, New Bridge-street, London ;—Staffordshire and Worcestershire, 74*l.* 19*s.* Dividing 40*l.* nett per Annum. —Swansea, 165*l.* the last Dividend 8*l.* per Share.—Thames and Medway, 52*l.* 10*s.* Premium.—Monmouthshire, 3*l.* per Share, Half-Yearly, 135*l.*—Grand Junction, 297*l.* to 295*l.*—Kennett and Avon, 42*l.* 40*s.*—Wilts and Berks, 58*l.*—Huddersfield, 39*l.*—Rochdale, 55*l.* Ellesmere, 73*l.*—Lancaster, 28*l.*—Worcester and Birmingham Old Shares, 38*l.*—West India Dock Stock, 166*l.*—London Dock, 125*l.* 122*l.* 125*l.* 10*s.*—Commercial Dock, 67*l.* Premium.—Globe Assurance, 126*l.* per Share.—Imperial Assurance, 76*l.*—East London Water Works, 215*l.*—West Middlesex ditto, 140*l.*—Kent Water Works, 51*l.* Premium. Vauxhall Bridge, 8*l.* Discount.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending October 20, 1810.

INLAND COUNTIES.										MARITIME COUNTIES.											
Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans		Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans			
<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		
Middlesex	96	8	53	0	44	1	32	11	55	9	Essex	95	4	53	0	45	2	32	6	51	1
Surrey	104	8	52	6	49	0	35	6	56	0	Kent	94	6	58	0	42	0	31	6	46	6
Hertford	86	8	51	0	42	6	29	4	49	6	Sussex	107	4	00	0	47	0	31	6	00	0
Bedford	93	10	51	7	42	0	29	8	53	7	Suffolk	89	2	43	7	42	8	32	6	42	8
Huntingd.	89	6	00	0	43	10	25	6	48	4	Cambridg.	92	2	00	0	38	4	22	9	45	2
Northam.	95	0	55	6	43	0	24	0	47	6	Norfolk	86	3	43	0	40	3	25	6	41	6
Rutland	92	0	50	0	48	6	27	0	48	0	Lincoln	91	7	44	8	40	8	28	10	49	6
Leicester	94	1	51	9	42	6	26	0	51	2	York	87	2	54	9	46	11	24	7	57	9
Nottingham	96	4	49	3	49	0	29	10	56	8	Durham	88	6	00	0	00	0	27	11	00	0
Derby	93	3	00	0	54	0	31	4	54	6	Northum.	82	1	53	0	40	0	29	5	00	0
Stafford	99	9	00	0	47	1	31	11	62	0	Camberl.	88	3	55	8	48	2	29	11	00	0
Salop	109	3	72	5	52	4	34	4	00	0	Westmor.	91	7	62	0	49	7	31	6	00	0
Hereford	111	11	64	0	52	6	33	9	51	5	Lancaster	97	5	00	0	49	9	30	6	65	6
Worcester	113	2	54	0	47	1	38	4	53	3	Chester	94	7	00	0	57	3	30	10	00	0
Warwick	112	3	00	0	49	11	34	11	59	3	Flint	111	5	00	0	55	9	30	6	00	0
Wilts	109	8	00	0	48	2	52	6	66	4	Denbigh	101	2	00	0	56	0	32	0	00	0
Berks	103	6	61	0	44	7	33	1	53	7	Anglesea	000	0	00	0	46	0	23	6	00	0
Oxford	108	2	00	0	43	1	32	3	54	6	Carnarv.	86	4	00	0	47	0	24	0	00	0
Bucks	102	7	00	0	43	0	32	2	53	11	Merionet.	101	0	00	0	52	10	27	6	00	0
Brecon	128	0	96	0	57	7	32	0	00	0	Cardigan	102	0	00	0	00	0	24	0	00	0
Montgom.	108	9	00	0	00	0	28	6	00	0	Pembroke	81	10	00	0	42	10	17	8	00	0
Radnor	121	6	00	0	56	7	34	5	00	0	Carmarth.	105	4	00	0	51	0	17	11	00	0
Average of England and Wales, per quarter.										Glamorg.											
101 1 55 10 47 5 29 2 53 4										122 5 00 0 50 5 32 0 51 7											
Average of Scotland, per quarter:										Somerset											
77 11 49 11 40 8 29 4 54 9										119 8 00 0 50 0 30 3 68 0											
Aggregate Average Prices of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.....										97 1 51 7 45 9 27 8 52 6											

PRICES OF FLOUR, October 26 :

Fine 85*s.* to 90*s.*—Seconds 80*s.* to 85*s.*—Bran 14*s.* to 16*s.*—Pollard 26*s.* to 30*s.*

RETURN of WHEAT, in Mark-Lane, including only from Oct. 8 to Oct. 15 :

Total 17,152 Quarters. Average 86*s.* 1*d.*—3*s.* 3*d.* lower than last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140*lbs.* Avoirdupois, October 20, 51*s.* 2*d.*

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, October 24, 47*s.* 6 1/2*d.* per Cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, October 22 :

Kent Bags.....4 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> to 6 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>	Kent Pockets.....4 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to 6 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i>
Sussex Ditto.....4 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> to 5 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>	Sussex Ditto.....4 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to 6 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i>
Essex Ditto.....4 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> to 6 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>	Farnham Ditto.....6 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to 10 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, October 22 :

St. James's, Hay 8*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.* Straw 3*l.* 3*s.* 0*d.*—Whitechapel, Hay 7*l.* 16*s.* Clover 9*l.* 5*s.* Straw 2*l.* 10*s.*—Smithfield, Clover 9*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.* Old Hay 9*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.* Straw 2*l.* 16*s.* 0*d.*

SMITHFIELD, October 22. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8*lbs.*

Beef.....4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Lamb.....None for Sale.
Mutton.....4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market this Day:
Veal.....5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Beasts about 3030. Calves 150.
Pork.....5 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs 16,140. Pigs 300.

COALS, October 26 : Newcastle 48*s.* 6*d.* to 60*s.* Sunderland 48*s.* 3*d.* to 50*s.*

SOAP, Yellow 90*s.* Mottled 100*s.* Curd 104*s.* CANDLES, 12*s.* 0*d.* per Doz. Moulds 13*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per Stone, 8*lb.* St. James's 4*s.* 1 1/2*d.* Clare Market 4*s.* 2*d.* Whitechapel 4*s.* 0*d.*

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN OCTOBER, 1810.

No.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. B. Red.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Cons.	5 per Ct. Navy.	15 per Ct. 1797.	Long Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchange. Bills.	South Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Om-nium.	Irish 5 per Ct.	Emp. 3 per Ct.	Eng. 10d. Tickets.	English Prizes.
30	Sunday	shut	637	82	97	shut	shut	—	11 a 13 pr.	1 a 3 d.	—	shut	—	83	shut	—	22 15	wil money.
29	shut	shut	644	82½	97¼	shut	shut	174	11 a 8 pr.	2 a 4 d.	—	shut	—	82	shut	—	Ditto.	
28	shut	shut	637	81½	97½	shut	shut	—	8 a 11 pr.	1 a 2 d.	—	shut	—	85	shut	—	Ditto.	
27	shut	shut	64	81½	97½	shut	shut	—	11 a 8 pr.	3 a 1 d.	—	shut	—	84	shut	—	Ditto.	
26	shut	shut	64½	82	97	shut	shut	174	12 a 11 pr.	2 a 4 d.	—	shut	—	84	shut	—	Ditto.	
25	shut	shut	66½	shut	98½	shut	shut	—	16 pr.	2 dis. par	—	shut	—	57	shut	—	Ditto.	
24	Sunday	shut	66½	83½	98½	shut	shut	—	15 a 17 pr.	1 dis. par.	—	shut	—	53	shut	—	Ditto.	
23	shut	shut	66½	shut	98½	shut	shut	178	16 a 17 pr.	2 dis. par.	—	shut	—	54	shut	—	Ditto.	
22	shut	shut	66½	83½	98½	shut	shut	179	18 a 17 pr.	par 1 pr.	—	shut	—	54	shut	—	Ditto.	
21	shut	shut	66½	81½	99	shut	shut	178½	18 a 20 pr.	1 a 3 pr.	—	shut	—	54	shut	—	Ditto.	
20	shut	shut	66½	81½	99	shut	shut	178½	20 a 23 pr.	3 a 5 pr.	—	shut	—	55	shut	—	Ditto.	
19	shut	shut	66½	82	99½	shut	shut	178	21 a 22 pr.	2 a 3 pr.	—	shut	—	53	shut	—	Ditto.	
18	Sunday	shut	65½	81½	99½	shut	shut	179½	20 a 23 pr.	3 a 4 pr.	—	shut	—	54	shut	—	Ditto.	
17	shut	shut	65½	83½	99½	shut	shut	179	21 a 23 pr.	4 a 5 pr.	—	shut	—	54	shut	—	Ditto.	
16	shut	shut	66½	81½	99½	shut	shut	180	22 a 23 pr.	5 a 6 pr.	—	shut	—	64	shut	—	Ditto.	
15	shut	shut	66½	81½	99½	shut	shut	180	24 a 25 pr.	7 a 8 pr.	—	shut	—	6	shut	—	Ditto.	
14	shut	shut	66½	82	99½	shut	shut	180	24 a 25 pr.	7 a 8 pr.	—	shut	—	57	shut	—	Ditto.	
13	shut	shut	66½	82½	99½	shut	shut	180	25 a 23 pr.	7 a 10 pr.	—	shut	—	54	shut	—	Ditto.	
12	Sunday	shut	65½	82½	99½	shut	shut	180	25 a 24 pr.	7 a 8 pr.	—	shut	—	54	shut	—	Ditto.	
11	shut	shut	65½	82½	99½	shut	shut	180	24 a 21 pr.	8 a 6 pr.	—	shut	—	54	shut	—	Ditto.	
10	shut	shut	66½	81½	99½	shut	shut	181	21 a 23 pr.	7 a 8 pr.	—	shut	—	54	shut	—	Ditto.	
9	shut	shut	66½	81½	99½	shut	shut	181	23 a 24 pr.	6 a 9 pr.	—	shut	—	54	shut	—	Ditto.	
8	shut	shut	66½	82½	99½	shut	shut	182	22 a 23 pr.	9 a 10 pr.	—	shut	—	54	shut	—	Ditto.	
7	shut	shut	66½	82½	99½	shut	shut	182	—	—	—	shut	—	54	shut	—	Ditto.	
6	shut	shut	66½	82½	99½	shut	shut	180	—	—	—	shut	—	54	shut	—	Ditto.	
5	shut	shut	66½	82½	99½	shut	shut	180	—	—	—	shut	—	54	shut	—	Ditto.	
4	shut	shut	66½	82½	99½	shut	shut	180	—	—	—	shut	—	54	shut	—	Ditto.	
3	shut	shut	66½	82½	99½	shut	shut	180	—	—	—	shut	—	54	shut	—	Ditto.	
2	shut	shut	66½	82½	99½	shut	shut	180	—	—	—	shut	—	54	shut	—	Ditto.	
1	shut	shut	66½	82½	99½	shut	shut	180	—	—	—	shut	—	54	shut	—	Ditto.	
30	Sunday	shut	66½	82½	99½	shut	shut	180	—	—	—	shut	—	54	shut	—	Ditto.	

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THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

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Pilot--Statesman
Sun--Even. Mail
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Cour. de Londres
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Chelms. Cambria.

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Taunton--Tyne
Wakef.--Warw.
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Embellished with a beautiful View of the West Front of LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL,
engraved by BASIRE, from a Drawing by JOHN CARTER, F. S. A.

By **SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.**

Printed by J. NICHOLS and SON, at CICERO'S HEAD, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-street, London
where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID. 1810.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY for October, 1810. By Dr. POLE, Bristol.

Days Mo.	M. & h.		Inches.		WEATHER.
	M.	h.	Inches.	100ths.	
1	58	67	30-	0	morning hazy, mostly clear
2	59	66	30-	2	ditto
3	48	65	30-	2	ditto
4	52	66	30-	3	ditto
5	53	61	30-	1	morning cloudy, afternoon clear
6	52	59	29-	19	ditto
7	48	64	29-	18	cloudy
8	48	67	29-	18	morning foggy, afterwards clear
9	58	64	29-	18	cloudy, high wind
10	55	58	29-	17	cloudy, evening rainy, windy
11	52	58	29-	17	mostly cloudy
12	44	55	29-	17	mostly clear
13	36	52	29-	17	clear
14	40	55	30-	1	rather cloudy, evening clear
15	46	51	30-	0	cloudy
16	46	55	29-	17	cloudy, some rain
17	55	61	29-	12	cloudy, showery
18	54	61	29-	6	cloudy, rainy, windy
19	53	60	29-	12	cloudy, showery, high wind
20	59	61	29-	12	constant rain, windy
21	54	62	29-	11	rainy, windy
22	55	57	29-	5	mostly cloudy, showery, tempestuous wind
23	48	54	29-	11	mostly cloudy, some light rain and hail
24	46	52	29-	13	cloudy at times, some light rain
25	36	48	30-	2	morning foggy, afterwards clear
26	28	47	30-	5	ditto
27	38	47	30-	0	cloudy at times
28	47	50	29-	12	mostly cloudy and rainy
29	36	46	29-	12	clear
30	39	42	29-	15	rain in the night
31	36	49	29-	17	cloudy.

The average degrees of Temperature as noted at 8 o'clock in the morning, are 47 71-100ths; those of the corresponding month in the year 1809, were 46 17-100ths; in 1808, 44 3-100ths; in 1807, 51 46-100ths; in 1806, 48 66-100ths; in 1805, 43; and in 1804, 49 99-100ths.

The quantity of Rain fallen this month is equal to 3 inches 45-100ths; that of the corresponding month in the year 1809, were 8-100ths of an inch; in 1808, 5 inches 86-100ths; in 1807, 2 inches 14-100ths; in 1806, 1 inch 49-100ths; in 1805, 1 inch 94-100ths; and in 1804, 2 inches 84-100ths.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for November 1810. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Nov. 1810.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Nov. 1810.
Oct. 27	44	46	39	30, 05	cloudy	Nov. 12	43	45	40	29, 61	fair
28	47	49	40	29, 62	rain	13	40	45	37	30, 10	fair
29	38	43	33	, 65	fair, snowlight	14	39	42	43	29, 93	rain
30	36	44	32	, 89	fair	15	51	54	47	, 50	fair
31	33	44	43	, 95	cloudy	16	52	57	50	, 25	fair
Nov 1	44	47	40	, 69	cloudy	17	47	51	44	, 40	fair
2	39	47	41	, 80	cloudy	18	43	48	47	, 55	fair
3	42	46	41	, 87	rain	19	47	51	46	, 56	rain
4	42	46	35	, 84	cloudy	20	44	47	50	, 60	cloudy
5	33	41	39	, 65	cloudy	21	53	56	47	, 40	small rain
6	40	43	37	, 12	showery	22	47	47	49	, 65	stormy
7	38	42	37	28, 92	showery	23	45	53	47	, 76	fair
8	40	46	37	29, 00	rain	24	47	50	46	, 65	rain
9	36	51	42	, 47	fair	25	44	49	41	, 56	showery
10	42	48	43	28, 50	stormy	26	43	44	41	, 25	rain
11	43	44	44	29, 30	cloudy						

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For NOVEMBER, 1810.

ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION, No. CL.

. In the annexed View of LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL, liberty has been taken to introduce Statues into all the niches, excepting those niches in the dado under the great West window, and the Centre Porch*; they still retaining their original series. The statues that once occupied the above vacant niches were thrown down some years back by order of the then Dean; he (as is reported, but it can scarcely be credited) fancying that they *nodded* at him as he entered the Church. My friend John Carter has made the Drawing on this occasion.—Having now brought forward this and York Cathedrals (see vol. LXXIX. p. 700; and vol. LXXX. p. 30.) side by side, ranked in English Architectural pride; let “Amateur,” with Rheims, and his other French glories in the art, bear us down if he can. Triumph now who may!

Pointed Style of Architecture during the Reigns of Henry VI. &c. and Henry VII.

THE short space of time from the death of Richard II. to the Coronation of Henry VI. (in which reigned Henry IV. and V.) being not more than 23 years, it may reasonably be conceived that, in such a turbulent period, little change in our National Architecture could take place; we shall therefore resume our professional thread of illustration with

KING'S COLLEGE CHAPEL, CAMBRIDGE. It is now that a plunge is made at once into a sea of new Architectural splendour; and which may, perhaps, be thought to carry with it more of an original or self-devised style, than is manifested in any previous composure of the kind, where we always note a progressive line of creation, one rising, as it were, upon the disuse of the other. In the present case, many of the principal features in design are perfectly novel, they bearing no antecedent marks; and may, therefore, be considered as characteristic peculiar to the fifteenth century, profuse in embellishments, wonderful in construction, and delightful to the eye; yet there is wanting that strict harmony, and enchanting whole, which pervaded the entire field of Art in the former century.

Many Commentators on our Antiquities, who are more obsequious to the productions done in the above Reigns of Henry VI. and VII. than to the prior trials of the Art, have given to those productions the appellation of “Florid:” thus let the designation stand; while I (without too much presumption) hang over the Third Edward's Architectural trophies the epithet “Sublime.” In both these instances of appropriate distinction, I spurn at the Wrenéan nick-name “Gothic,” so commonly tagged to “Florid” (“Gothic;”) and to each preceding appearance of style, where any thing like a Pointed arch occurs, “Gothic Architecture.”

West Front: No porch: a mere Pointed door-way (with enrichments) in lieu thereof, gives the central entrance: the window has the conjunctive arched head, containing mullions with transoms, and the tracery to the head, architectural. The battlements (which, in all elevations, were now adopted as a finish to the upright) are perforated, and wrought with rich tracery. On each side or angle of the Front, an octangular turret, terminating with a sort of cupola (a departure from pinnacles), The cast of this turret may be deemed likewise a new feature set up in place of the double buttress, once so familiar in such situations.

* This Porch is engraved to a large scale in “Specimens of Sculpture and Painting.”

South side. In this line, the buttress decorations are, however, permitted to retain their due place, though the turret as above (seen at the South-west angle of this side) but ill accords with them. With respect to the arrangement of the line, a new scene occurs, found in the small Chapels, done between each buttress; and that the old accommodation, a porch, as well as buttresses, might not, or could not (some attachment yet remaining for their excellent features) be at once exploded, we find one set up in the second division Westwards. The windows and battlements go on with the principle made conspicuous in the West front. It is obvious that, in this side elevation, a very interesting view is brought forward; but, whether it proceeds from the association of long-approved objects, or from the uniformity of parts, taking them as they are, it is difficult to determine; still the design, as it stands, affords the greatest delight, either by divisions, or the whole range from West to East. The arch to the windows of the small Chapels is extremely depressed; and the perforations of their battlements are beautifully varied from those on the top of the main edifice.

Interior. Let it be enquired, wherein doth the charm consist, that so completely takes possession of our senses, when gazing, from West to East, on the whole length of this interior? Is it from its admirable state of repair, neatness of condition, regularity of decorations, justness of proportion, beauty of design; or from that indescribable something, that reminds us of the humble abilities of our present workmen in masonic power, their utter inability to raise a mighty STANDARD in this way? I confess I tremble, and dare not resolve my own question, I call to recollection a strange story rife within these walls, which, like other wild fancies of the brain, pregnant with the *Shew-men* of our Antiquities, seem more calculated to turn the study into ridicule, than to inspire due veneration for those remains Fate has yet spared to us. We are told, that, once in a year, Sir Christopher Wren was in the habit of visiting this Chapel, and, when drawn within its magic vortex, ever exclaimed, "If any one will tell me (looking more immediately to the

vaulted ceiling) where to fix the first stone, I would then attempt to raise such another building." Reflecting on the hatred Sir C. always expressed for our antient religious structures, calling them, in a lump, "mountains of stone, unworthy the name of Architecture;" his act of destroying Old St. Paul's*; his miserable attempts to design after their Orders, seen in the upper halves of the West towers of Westminster Abbey Church, Entrance to Christ Church, Oxford, &c. the above paltry attempt to do Honour to his memory must be scouted, and held in the utmost derision, by all true lovers of our Antient lore.

Examining one division, from pier to pier, it is made out by clusters of columns (which columns are of the smallest diameter possible, a new character), compartments, and niches. The dado's have much resemblance to those in Guildhall, London (see p. 303); and, like them, are worked into compartments, but are more in advance with respect to the heads and turns, they leaning towards that point of the art, which at once found its acmé of splendour, and its final extinction, in our last Harry's reign. The windows, in their heads and tracery, seem to come under the like consideration. To speak of the groins: they are evidently of the style brought into universal practice in Henry the VIIth's reign; this circumstance must not create surprise; for, although this Chapel was founded by Henry VI. it was not entirely finished until the close of Henry the VIIth's reign, or the beginning of that of his son. As this is the fact, we cannot consistently consider the entire pile before us, as one regular piece of progressive study, but more as a subordinate construction, with respect to embellishments, to what is found in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, and Henry the VIIth's Chapel, Westminster.

The division of groin (not as heretofore, both in the parallel, and return faces, masoned in straight line) is turned altogether in a half circle; and the whole space, from the springing to the centre of the groins, wrought into four tiers of compartments, each tier distinguished with a line of crown-leaved ornaments,

* Parentalia.

The bosses, or, as they are commonly called, key-stones, in the centre line, are remarkably rich, and curiously engrafted into the other parts of the masonry. This mode of groin-work is solely the invention of the Tudor artists, and affords one of the strongest Architectural characters of the day, and one of the most forcible divorces from the old or antecedent orders, that can in any wise be pointed out.

Among these new appearances, there yet remain to be noticed those remarkable and overwhelming ornamental devices, marking the honours of the Tudor line; the Rose, Port-cullis, and Fleur-de-Lis; they are surmounted by Crowns. If we hold them as an elegant embellishment, we find they are in this Chapel executed to an extreme large scale, and with a degree of mastership not to be outdone; and to that extent of holy fervour has the artist wrought up his performance, that, in the centre of one of the Roses, he has represented the figure of Our Lady, encompassed with clouds, and rays of glory.

Painting and gilding, so luxuriously used in every part of interiors in Edward the Third's reign, were, in this state of the science, laid aside; but painted glass in windows was continued, as is so profusely seen in the paintings to the windows of this building; they are in the best condition. The Choir screen is the work of Henry VIII.; a strange mixture of the old, and the newly imported Italian styles. Among the ornaments, are the devices of Henry and Anne Bullen.

When I surveyed this Chapel in 1793, I discovered, thrown by into one of the South small Chapels, a most noble and highly wrought brass Reading-desk; it having been, until that year, always used in the centre of the Choir, for reading thereon the Gospels. The desk part ornamented with the symbols of the Four Evangelists, delicate compartments, roses, and the name of the donor, "Robertus Hatcombien." "He was" (we read) "Provost, 1509, in whose time the windows and roof (I suppose groins is meant) were begun and finished." Curious moveable candle-sticks were attached to the column supporting the desk; and on the top of the design, a small whole-

length statue of Henry VI. Is it a desire to get rid of every object of old Church furniture, however harmless its use? or is it downright ignorance in the merits of antient intrinsic works of Art, that consigns them to disuse, or utter annihilation?

AN ARCHITECT.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Blackfriars, Nov. 8.*

IN your valuable Magazine for the year 1760, you collected some letters from the daily papers, respecting the mode of building the Bridge at Blackfriars, which were written by the late Mr. Thomas Simpson, of scientific memory; and it may not be useless nor uninteresting to many of your Readers, to refer them to the opinion of that great man respecting the form of an Arch, as delivered by him to the Committee for building the said bridge. Many other eminent men of science were referred to, and consulted, at the time; among whom were, T. Prowse, esq. of Biddeford, P. Davall, esq. Drs. Blair, Bradley, and Pemberton, and Messrs. Muller and Marter; several of whom agreed in opinion with Mr. Simpson, whose advice, it appears, was taken: but their letters are not, by any means, of so conclusive and satisfactory a nature.

The application made by the Committee to Mr. Simpson appears to have caused him to think much on the subject, after he had delivered his opinion; and he intended, it is said, to publish a work on the construction of Bridges exclusively; which, "when published, (he used to tell his friends) would procure him more credit than any of his former publications." But, alas! he died; and the papers which he left behind him (and most likely, among the rest, those on the present subject) fell into the hands of Major Henry Watson, of the Engineers, in the service of the East India Company; who, after a residence of many years in India, I am informed, died almost immediately after he landed (I think at Dover).

Now, Mr. Urban, we are about to build one (if not three) Bridges over the Thames; and if we could, by the exertion of any relative, obtain the said papers, for the use of the parties

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concerned in these new undertakings, the publick would be most materially benefited; for, without wishing to derogate from the fair fame of any individual, I humbly conceive, that we shall scarcely, in the present exigency, find Simpson's equal in correct investigation and profound knowledge of the subject. As an individual, I feel anxious that these works should be executed in such a manner, as to impress posterity with some degree of respect for the knowledge and ability of their forefathers; some such reverence as *we*, I am sure I may say *we*, feel, when reviewing with admiration the massy and awe-inspiring structures of our progenitors.

This letter (or some notification to the same effect, if you think proper) may, in your widely-circulating Miscellany, meet the eye of some of Major Watson's Relatives. I have only to add, that I am in no way connected with any of the gentlemen who are concerned in the present undertaking; but I think, if we can procure knowledge from the dead, and give to these gentlemen the fruits of a real Philosopher's deep reflection, which, he said, "would procure him more credit than any thing he had before published," we are acting the part of good Citizens.

I have to apologize for trespassing so much on your time; and request you to believe me, Mr. Urban, your sincere friend and admirer, F. D.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 4.
I HAVE the goodness to inform me, whether "The Royal Kalendar" is an official publication. If not, the Government ought to make known, that it is only a *private speculation*. I am led to suggest this, by seeing the name of *Joachim Murat* among the Sovereigns of Europe. It appears to me very improper, that the names of the Corsican, and of his crowned Prefects, should be inserted in a work, which, if not official, supplies the place of an official one, till they are acknowledged by our Court; but, in this case, as if to make the impropriety still more glaring, the name of this Ruffian has been placed immediately before that of Ferdinand IV. the legitimate Sovereign of both Countries. While so many British officers

are at Palermo, "The Royal Kalendar" will probably find its way thither; and may not the secret emissaries of France represent this unwarrantable association as an insult to our faithful Ally; or insinuate from it, that we already despair of ever being able to reinstate him in his dominions? If, for the convenience of Politicians, it be judged necessary to insert a list of the Usurper's Satellites, would it not be more decent to place it in another part of the work?

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 14.
I BEG leave to introduce, through your Magazine, a few remarks and queries on some passages in the "Anonymiana."

Cent. II. Obser. 3. and Cent. X. Obser. 56. After speaking of the variations in meaning which attach to words of similar orthography, the author might have instanced *prevent*, the original signification of which must have been very different to the present, as appears by the Prayer in our Liturgy, beginning "Prevent us, O Lord, in all our doings with thy most gracious favour;" where it is evidently derived from the Latin *prævenio*, to precede.

Cent. VII, Obs. 6. The word *killes* (which is here supposed to be a contraction of *portcullis*, or to be derived from the French *soulisse*) is used in some parts of the country to signify a sloping roof, such as appears in the upper rooms of cottages, which are called *killesed* rooms.

Cent. VIII. Obs. 63. The word *devour* seems strangely introduced in this place. Q. What is the meaning of it? or is it a typographical error?

Cent. X. Obs. 49. "It is plain the English have no genius for Painting; for, saving *Johnson*, whom have we had that have ever been Masters?"—Q. Does the author mean *Cornelius Jansen*? If so, he was not an Englishman by birth, but a Dutchman.

Yours, &c. ANONYMOUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Grantham*, Nov. 10.
I N the month of September last, as some workmen were employed in taking up the foundations of the old decayed Church at Hungerton, 8 miles S. W. of *Grantham*, two Stone Coffins were found lying on the outside

outside of the South wall of the chancel, containing human bones, which seemed not to have been disturbed since their interment; the stones covering the Coffins were very tender, without any figures or inscriptions. The Coffins were cut out of solid stones, having circular places for the head, and running taper from the shoulders to the feet. As this is the most simple, so it is the most antient Coffin known; and the high antiquity of it cannot be doubted. It must have been antecedent to the fourteenth century, for we are told, from the authority of the learned Author of the Antiquities of Westminster, that, after that period, Stone Coffins were disused in England. The Church consisted of a square steeple, or belfry, a nave, and chancel; and from the excellent stones which the foundations have produced, with several pieces of carved stones, covered with the ruins, there can be no doubt but that it has been a respectable structure. The time and cause of its being suffered to go to decay are not known. The place, containing two or three scattered farm-houses, is in a beautiful valley, watered by a charming rivulet, which rises a little to the West, and runs Eastward, through North Stoke, to the river Witham at Great Ponton-bridge. The steep sides of the hills are covered with firs, and deciduous trees, which have a fine effect; and a considerable tract of the adjoining heath-land, formerly a dreary rabbit-warren, has been, within the last thirty years, divided, planted, and brought into a high state of cultivation, by George De Ligne Gregory, esq. of Hungerton-lodge, and his respectable tenantry.

Yours, &c.

D. R.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 11.

THE outcry which has been raised against Country Banks in general, because a few individuals have failed, is as unreasonable, as an outcry against Merchants and Manufacturers would be, because many of them have failed.

The resources of this nation during the present most disastrous war (which have very far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of all) have, in a great degree, been owing to the increase of our circulating

medium, and to the readiness which Bankers have discovered in aiding the mercantile and manufacturing spirit of the nation.

So long as the Bank of England paid their notes in Gold, all Bankers considered themselves responsible in Gold; but, when the Bank ceased so to do, Bankers of course were obliged to substitute Bank of England notes, to pay all demands on them.

There are, doubtless, too many Bankers' notes in circulation; but, let the plan recommended by the Bullion Committee be adopted, and the Bank resume its payments in Gold, and the circulation of Paper will soon be reduced to its proper limits. The evil all rests here; and, until the root be good, the branches will be corrupt.

It would, however, be very unwise to oblige Bankers to pay demands on them in Gold; but they ought still to be protected from arrests, if they tendered payment in Bank of England notes, which (if the Bank paid in Gold) might be taken to the Bank for payment; but, if all persons should be compelled to pay in Gold, the demands on the Bank of England would be so immense, and the quantity of Guineas which must necessarily be kept locked up in every private Bank so large, that it would be impossible to supply the demand.

Yours, &c.

MODERATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Harwick, Nov. 23.*

ALLOW me to correct an error in p. 307. It is there stated, that only three of the six Bells that formerly hung in the Tower of St. Nicholas' Chapel here, are now to be re-hung. However, since the date of that letter, the whole of them have been re-fixed, but not in a manner adapted for ringing, in consequence of the decayed state of the remains of the Tower.

Yours, &c.

R. R. BARNES.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 13.

YOU have done more for the late Sir Charles Jacob, p. 398, than any Bishop ever did, by making him a *Reverend*. He was a Clerk in the Clerk of the Kitchen's office at St. James's; and the title coming to him without estate, he very sensibly declined using it. The title is probably now extinct.

Z.

MSTE.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL kept at Clapton, in Hackney, from the 8th of October, to the 15th of November, 1810.

Day of Month.	Thermometer.		Barometer.		Wind.	Weather, &c.
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.		
Oct. 8	62	51	30.02	30.01	N. E.	misty—fair
9	61	54	30.08	29.91	N. N. E.	fair—clouds
10	56½	51	29.88	29.88	E.	cold windy cloudy day
11		44	29.97	29.93	N. N. E.	clear and clouds
○ 12	59	35	29.96	29.88	N.	clear and clouds
13	56	35	30.18	30.00	N.	
14	58	40	30.26	30.24	N.—E.	clouded—clear and clouds
15	56	41	30.22	30.04	S. E.	clear and clouds
16	55	53	29.94	29.84	S. E.	clear and clouds—rain
17	64	54	29.62	29.38	S. S. E.	wind, and rain at intervals
18	60½	42	29.62	29.33	W. S. W.	rain and sun—clear
19	59	49	29.78	29.71	W. S. W.	showery, windy night
☾ 20	63	56	29.68	29.62	W. S. W.	showery—rain
21	61	56			W. S. W.	rainy and windy
22	59	48	29.54	29.34	W. S. W.	fine and windy, shower, fair
23	55	54	29.68	29.65	W. S. W.	clear and clouds
24	54	58	29.86	29.65	N. N. W.	clouded—fair
25	50	35	30.36	30.32	N.	clear, and a few clouds
26	52	42	30.39	30.38	N. E.	clear—clouded
27	50	35	30.28	29.99	N. N. E.	clouded—fair
28	51	34	29.74	29.68	S. W.	rainy day
29	44	30	29.78	29.68	N.	clear
30	44	26	30.05	29.84	N.	snowing—clear
31					S. W.	foggy
Nov. 1					N. E.	sun and showers—windy
2					N.	clouded and windy
3					N. E.	clouds and showers
4					N. E.	rain and clouds—fair
5	44	31	29.61		W.—S. W.	white frost—clear
6	46		29.20		S. W.	white frost
7	40	35	29.08	28.94	S. W.	foggy—small rain
8	47	30	29.42	29.09	S. S. E.	mists and showers—fair.
9	51	40	29.50	29.44	N.—E.	white frost—windy
10	50	45	28.86	28.64	E.	wind and rain—fair
11	45	41	29.48	29.48	N. N. W.	rain and wind—rainy
12	46	32	29.63		N. E.	clear and clouds
13	46	30	30.20	30.15	N.	clear, a few clouds
14	41	39	30.10	29.60	S.	cloudy—rain and wind
15	58	50	29.58	29.52	W.	foggy—showers—clear.

OBSERVATIONS.

- Oct. 12. Swallows and Martins last seen.
15. Strata of red-coloured *Cirro-stratus* observed at sun-rise.
16. A total change in the weather took place to-day. An intervening current from the South, and the prevalence of *Cirrus* and *Cirro-stratus*, indicated rain, which came on during the evening.
- 17 to 20. During this period, the weather was warm, accompanied by rain and high wind at intervals. *Cirro-cumulus* and *Cirro-stratus* prevailed between the showers.
21. The weather has been much damper ever since the 16th, so as to render the glass stands of a peculiar sort of electrical instrument of no use, by making them serve as conductors.
22. High wind all day.
29. Stars hazy; very cold air.
- Nov. 9. Wind rose during the night, and became very high.
10. High wind all day. A small coloured Corona or Burr observed round the Moon about 10 p. m.
14. Before sun-rise I observed the clouds towards the East very highly coloured with red and deep crimson.
15. Much rain fell during the night.

Clapton, Nov. 22, 1810,

THOMAS FORSTER.
Mr.

Mr. URBAN, Bath, Sept. 25.

IT is now something more than half a century since a quarto pamphlet was published, intituled, “The Petition of the unborn Babes to the Censors of the Royal College of Physicians of London.” It was the purport of that satirical publication, partly serious, and partly ludicrous, to throw a stigma upon certain Members of the profession, who were alleged by its author to have been too free in the application of instruments, to the unnecessary slaughter, in many instances, of the unborn Babe; and, in some, to the fatal destruction of the unhappy Parent.

The writer of that publication justly complained, that, of all the practitioners who exercise the different branches of the healing art, Men-midwives alone (as such) gave no test of their learning, dexterity, or integrity—And yet that they were permitted, on their *single* opinions, avowedly and professedly to destroy children, and to treat the mothers in a manner which frequently had a fatal termination.

It is hoped and believed, that the mal-practices which excited the indignation of that writer 50 years ago, either do not now exist, or that they are, in this enlightened age, very much lessened: so that a republication of the Petition of the unborn Babes would, probably, now be a useless and an injurious measure; as it would have a tendency to revive prejudices against a most valuable class of the community—against men, who, often for very inadequate remuneration, labour night and day for the good of mankind—men, whose bodies and minds, on a multitude of occasions, are harassed in a manner which those unacquainted with the nature of the profession are unable to conceive.

Entertaining these favourable sentiments of the well-educated and respectable part of the male practitioners of Midwifery, I leave you, Mr. Urban, to judge what must have been my astonishment, when I read in the public papers an account of the conduct of a Physician and Man-midwife; of one, who, though self-elevated to the chair of instruction, and self-dignified with the title of a Teacher

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of Midwifery, was generally believed to have been a skilful, a humane, and a regular practitioner. Little did the writer of the Petition of the unborn Babes imagine, that a time would arrive, when such an one would be publicly accused, and generally believed to have been base and wicked enough to apply the superior skill and science of the present age, to the destruction of the human species in embryo—of the human species in that state in which it is the honour and the glory of the humane practitioner to consider himself, in a peculiar manner, its guardian and preserver.

I speak freely, Mr. Urban, on this subject, because the flight and escape of the person to whom I allude, notwithstanding the affecting appeal of an afflicted Brother, leaves very little reason to doubt the truth of the charges which have been exhibited against him—charges which not only demand the animadversion of every Moralist, and every Medical man, but which loudly call for the interference of the Legislature. It is high time that a stop should be put to some enormities, very nearly allied to that which has given occasion to this address.

The Petition of the unborn Babes is not the only work which has touched upon the crimes of Obstetrical Delinquents: the Author of “*The Medical Spectator*” has given one paper, the concluding part of which applies in a particular manner to this subject; and as the work is now scarce, and probably may not be soon republished, I think you cannot confer a greater favour on your numerous Readers, than by giving the following extract from the concluding number of the second volume of that valuable and interesting work; a new edition of which is much wanted; and which I have no doubt but your respectable Printer will be called upon, by the profession at large, to republish. It was ushered in by the following notice in the 42d paper of Saturday, Feb. 16, 1793:

“*.* The second volume of this Work will conclude on Saturday next, with a paper addressed with peculiar propriety to the Authors of the Critical, the Monthly, and the Analytical, Reviews, under the following motto:

“*Diris*

"Diris agam vos : dira detestatio.

Vos Turba vicatim, hinc et hinc saxis
petens,
Contundet.

HOR.

"With dreadful curses will I blast the
fiends, [display ;
Their deeds of darkness to the world
With sticks, with stones, a furious mob
convene,
To hunt the murderers from the face
of day. ***"

A writer in one of those Reviews having alleged that, "instead of holding up the abuses of the unprincipled part of the practitioners of the art, to a just and merited contempt, the Medical Spectator has not touched upon the subject;" it was expected by his readers, that the author of the Medical Spectator meant, from this introduction, to have vindicated himself by a furious recriminating charge; but, on the contrary, when his 43d paper appeared, on Saturday, Feb. 23, 1793, instead of an uninteresting, and unavailing, critical contention with the Reviewers, it commenced with a panegyric on their labours; and a profession of the highest respect for the candid and the liberal Reviewer; whom the author considered as the friend of merit, and the promoter of science; to whose decisions he was so far from objecting, that he kissed the rod, confessed, and promised to amend his faults. As a proof of his intentions, he adopted the suggestions of the Reviewers, by commencing an immediate attack upon the Advertising Practitioners of Physick, and some others, whom he considered as the most unprincipled part of the profession; exposing their mercenary practices with much humour; and concluding with the following words:

"But these, when compared with the diabolical machinations of the Obstetrical murderers, are but the venial crimes, the petty-larceny offences, of Medical Advertisers—who, safe from the pulpit and the bar, the halter, or the gibbet, securely participate the plunder of ignorance, and the contempt of wisdom. In vain will the Satirist apply his scourge, or the Moraliser his essay; for, so long as the public man will gorge, there is little doubt that the unblushing Quack will supply it with materials. I shall, therefore, proceed to the more iniquitous examples of public Advertisements which have roused my indignation upon the present occasion.

"I believe there are few Medical men, even amongst those of the best and fairest characters, who have not been sometimes insulted, either by open or deceptive requisitions, to perpetrate the base and abominable crime of attempting to procure Abortion: and such is my opinion of the principles of professional men, that I trust there are very few to be found, who would not reject the application with horror and detestation. I had at one period of my life even been so weak as to suppose, that it would be impossible to find one man who would be infamous enough voluntarily to subject himself to the horrid imputation. But it is evident, from the Lucubrations of the Loiterer*, that I had adopted too favourable an opinion of mankind; for, if I understand his meaning in the following passage, it must allude to the subject on which I am at present touching:

'In a corner of the same paper which contains the benevolent exertions of the supporters of the Bill for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, of Sir Joseph Andrews, Dr. Hawes and the Humane Society, for the comfort and preservation of mankind—the diabolical assassin of the human species in Embryo, to the eternal disgrace of the Police of Great Britain, is permitted to hold out an infamous temptation to the basest of murders; at the same time professing, that the strictest *honour, delicacy, and secrecy*, will, upon every occasion, be observed.'

"To which of the following Advertisements the Reverend Author of that work was alluding, must be left to the determination of my Readers:

'To the Female Sex.

'A Physician and Man-midwife, who has devoted many years study to the diseases of Women, added to an extensive practice, thus publicly tenders his services to the fair sex, for the cure of obstructions, irregularities, weaknesses, nervous diseases, the cruel effects of infidelity in husbands, and the complaints common to a particular period of life, as well as the general causes that prevent pregnancy, or occasion miscarriages, and every other disorder peculiar to the sex. The Doctor's hours of attendance at his own house are from 10 to 12, and from 4 to 7, every day, Sunday excepted. Whether consulted by the party or friends, he neither hears or reads a case, unless

* The Loiterer consists of two octavo volumes of Essays, which were published at Oxford. The paper here alluded to, is the 22d, which, with the 13th, 16th, and several others under this signature***, were written by the author of the Medical Spectator. ENT.

accompanied with a Guinea. Women labouring under *Obstructions*, from causes they are desirous of concealing, would, perhaps, consult their own interest in an immediate application to the Doctor. The strictest honour, delicacy, and secrecy,' &c. &c.

'Pregnant Ladies,

Whose situations require a temporary retirement, may be accommodated with an apartment to lie in, agreeable to their circumstances, and depend on being treated with honour, attention, and secrecy; their infant put out to nurse, and humanely taken care of, by applying to Mrs. M——, Midwife, at the Square Lamp, — the North side,' &c. &c.

"So far there is nothing in this to be objected to — that the unhappy female, under such circumstances, should have a secret asylum to fly to, is not inconsistent with a well-regulated Police. But the Hag, like the Physician, concludes with the offer of a 'Restorative Salo Pill, at 1l. 2s. per box; an effectual remedy to remove all obstructions or irregularities.'

"In another paper, we shall find that Mrs. M—— is transformed into Mr. W——; or rather, *mutatis mutandis*, that Mr. W—— and Mrs. M——, like congenial spirits, by a very natural conjunction, have formed a Coalition:

'Pregnant Ladies,

Whose situations require a temporary retirement, may be accommodated with apartments to lie in, agreeable to their circumstances, and depend on being treated with honour, attention, and secrecy; their infants put out to nurse, and humanely taken care of, by applying to Mr. W——, Surgeon and Man Midwife; or Mrs. M——, Midwife, at — the North side, &c. &c. where may be had the Restorative Salo Pills, at 1l. 2s. per box; an effectual remedy to remove all obstructions or irregularities,' &c. &c.

"For the honour of the profession, I am happy to mention, that this Mr. W—— is not on the list of regular Surgeons. When it is publicly known, that these and similar Advertisements, the tendency of which must be evident to the meanest capacity, have appeared in the Newspapers almost every day, for more than twenty years, it will be unnecessary to add, that their suppression is loudly demanded — nor can the difficulty in effecting it be great. Should my endeavours fail to rouse the indignation of the publick, should I be unable to hunt them from St. Paul's to Pimlico, to collect an honest mob, and to exclaim with Virgil, "*Jamque faces, et saxa volant, furor arma ministrat,*" I shall have well-grounded hopes of success from the virtue of an

individual — for there is one man * in this age, who has made the preservation of the human species his peculiar study — whose influence is so great, and the benevolence, of whose character is so well known, that if he were but to point out, in a few lines, the tendency of these Advertisements to the Editors of the different Newspapers, they would immediately cease to obtain admission. — Perhaps I may be told, that I have heretofore made so free with that gentleman's name in my 32d paper, that I have little reason to expect he will co-operate with me on the present occasion; but I am too well acquainted with the goodness of his heart to admit the idea. If I could bring myself for a moment to believe, that I had indulged my Wit at the expence of my Friend, I would beg his pardon in the most public manner; and, in the elegant lines of the Satirist, exclaim,

'Curst be the wit, how well spe'er it
flow,
Which tends to make one worthy man my
foe.' ***"

Such, Mr. Urban, were the sentiments of the Medical Spectator on a subject which had not at that time engaged the serious attention of the publick. That he was serious, cannot be doubted, because, in his 42d paper, p. 316, we find the following, amongst a number of other valuable aphorisms, or Medical maxims.

"XLVIII. Much manslaughter, and some murders, would be prevented, if Practitioners in Midwifery would determine never to deliver with the Crotchet, without first demanding a Consultation."

"XLIX. Great advantages would also accrue to society, if each of the Hospitals in London would establish a Convalescent Ward in the pure air of the country."

If either of these, or any other of the suggestions contained in the present communication, should effectually excite the attention of the publick, and produce that reformation, evidently still necessary, the public benefit will be the secret satisfaction of Mr. Urban's

OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

* * * That the iniquities which have been thus noticed, have been practised in all ages may be inferred from the following lines of Ovid, who is not the only writer of Antiquity that has given similar proofs of indignation;

* We regret, with the publick at large, that that benevolent character is now no more. EDIT.

"Qua

442 *Plan for assisting the Poor.*—*Meteorological Discussion.* [Nov.

"Quæ prima instituit tentos convellere
Fœtus,

Militia fuerat digna perire sua." *ÆLII.* 14.

"Si mos antiquæ placuisset matribus
idem,

Gens hominum vitio deperitura fuit." *Ib.*

"Tantum artes hujus, tantum Medi-
camina possunt, [necandos
Quos steriles facit, atque homines in ventre
Conducit." *JUVENAL.*

The author of the *Medical Spectator* may congratulate himself on the fact, that the above iniquitous Advertisements are now, in a great measure, banished from the corners of our public papers; and their authors compelled to take less audacious, and less barefaced modes of holding forth their abominable temptations; for there is reason to believe, that the prosecution which took place a few years after the publication of the *Medical Spectator*, originated in his exposure of the flagitious conduct of Mrs. M——, and Mr. W——.

If the flight from London, and the acquittal at Liverpool, have developed new modes "Iere Fœtus," "aut he necare," it is hoped, of the above paper vindictive scourge, it modes to rouse the British Law; that all-protecting influence may be literally extended to the child unborn.

Mr. URBAN, *Under Salisbury Plain,*
I HAVE taken the liberty of offering to the notice of your numerous Correspondents, a Plan, which will, I conceive, not only ameliorate the present condition of the Poor, but be a means of saving at least a third, or perhaps more, of the Poor's rate. The Plan I am about to present, is by no means similar to the horrid traffick of *Farming the Poor*; though it may at first sight appear so. Believe me, Sir, I should shudder at the thought of encouraging such disgraceful means. My sole view is that of rendering their situation more comfortable. Any observations will be acknowledged with thanks, by

Yours, &c. CLERICUS.

PLAN:

A certain number of acres to be allotted for the sole use of the Poor, and managed at the parish expence; the produce to be kept in a Granary, and delivered out according to their

respective wants. The ground to be dropped with wheat, potatoes, peas, and vegetables. As this land will, in all probability, produce more than will be expended, the overplus to be sold, and the money given them for the purpose of buying tea, &c. &c. Every poor family to be put in possession of wheat, potatoes, &c. every month or quarter, as may be thought best. Rent of ground, cropping, harvesting, &c. would be the only expence incurred by the parish. The price of corn, &c. would be of no consideration, as this crop would be deposited solely for the use of the Poor. Each farmer to do his part in tilling the land, &c.

Mr. URBAN, *Clayton, Sept. 21.*

IN vol. LXXX. p. 544, I referred your Readers, for a particular explanation of the several technical phrases used for *Clouds*, to Rees's *Encyclopædia*. It is indeed, to this branch of the science, to which I particularly wish to call the attention of your *Meteorological Correspondents*; not only because, till of very late years, it has been the least attended to; but because I am persuaded, that accurate observations of the several modifications of *Clouds*, and the ensuing changes of the weather, may be rendered highly useful to the *Agriculturist*, as well as interesting to the *Philosopher*. To be able to ascertain the approaching changes of the weather, appears always to have been considered as an object of importance; and, consequently, we find in the works of almost all the Antients who have written on *Agriculture*, rules for judging of the approach of rain, thunder, and other atmospherical phenomena. These rules were often drawn from the actions of animals, and the lofty or low flight of certain birds (particularly the swallow) but very often from the appearances of *Clouds*; but as the Antients possessed no nomenclature for the various modifications of *Clouds*, these observations were rude and indigested, and the conclusions drawn from them uncertain*. Mr. Howard, in his *Treatise on the modification of Clouds*,

* See *Phil. Hist. Nat. lib. xviii. cap. 35*; also *Virgil, Georg. lib. 1. vers. 311. et seq.*

has, indeed, in part removed this difficulty, and has gone a great way towards establishing a methodical nomenclature, to express their varied forms and combinations; but a great deal yet remains to be done: it is not sufficient that we give names to Clouds; we must attend to the state of the *thermometer, barometer, wind and weather*, which precede, accompany, and succeed each modification; before we can come to any useful results. It is for this reason that I should like to see Meteorologists particularly attentive to this part of Meteorology, which has been hitherto so much neglected.

Yours, &c. THOMAS FORSTER.

P. S. I am induced, while on the subject of Clouds, to add an observation on a peculiar effect produced by the *Cirra-stratus*. It is well known to every observer, that a series of highly-coloured Clouds, disposed in parallel rows, are frequently seen to spread over a great portion of the Western sky about sun-set, presenting a very beautiful appearance. These Clouds are almost always of the modification of *Cirra-stratus*; but the most remarkable circumstance concerning them is, that their rich vermilion colour seems to be dependent upon the particular angle at which they refract the Sun's rays; for I have observed, when I have ridden on horseback a considerable distance, in the direction of the setting Sun, that the boundary of these coloured Clouds, and the blue sky, has never increased its angle with my eye, and the place of the Sun's descent. An additional proof of the peculiar property of this Cloud, as a *refracting medium*, may be drawn from the general prevalence of the *Halo* in this modification. T.F.

Mr. URBAN, *Plumstead, Kent, Aug. 2.*

I HAVE read with admiration the Plan of a Country Rector, p. 12; and should be very glad to see our rulers, in addition thereto, adopting the plan of Cromwell, in seeking men for offices, instead of offices for men. Nothing, surely, could benefit the State so much, as Christian Ministers; and if those who apply for holy orders were not, as it is too much to be feared many are, on the one hand moved by vanity to distinguish themselves, and on the other by a

good living, but were really and truly moved by the Holy Ghost for the good of the souls of men, and care was taken that none but such should fill our Churches, a great and general blessing could not fail to follow. The want of this I consider to be the cause of the evil complained of; and which, I conceive, nothing but the State, under divine Providence, can rectify. It cannot be unknown, that prodigious numbers amongst us are, and have been, wholly destitute of religious instruction. The Methodists, whom I consider to have first set off in finding those poor ignorant creatures, have, in many instances, been a great blessing to them; having, in their first setting out, I think, no other view but the good of their souls; which principle, I hope, still prevails amongst the greater part of them. But Methodism, like every thing else possessing original excellence, therefrom getting established, is liable hence to get corrupted, and (without due care of the State) to be productive of mischief as a consequence. Many will follow it for the sake of fashion; many for the sake of interest; its Ministers, like all others, will many of them come forward for the display of fine talents; and others, for a life of ease, as preferable to labour; while others will build large places, and speculate for the sake of money; and hence will arise, as we see before us, a prodigious body of people, in opposition to that Establishment connected with the State; the final consequences of which may be more feared than calculated; and, possibly, can only be prevented by the State's exercising that policy I have already noticed.

Yours, &c. J. O.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov. 4.*

AT a time when Bread was very dear, insomuch that the poor people where I live could hardly afford themselves half a meal a day, I endeavoured to find some cheaper method of making it, than of Wheat-meal.

Turnips were at that time plentiful; I had several of them pulled, washed clean, pared, and boiled; when they were become soft enough to mash, I had the greatest part of the water pressed out of them, and after-

afterwards had them mixed with an equal quantity in weight of coarse Wheat-meal. The dough was then made in the usual manner, with yeast, or barm, salt, water, &c. It rose very well in the trough; and after being well kneaded, was formed into loaves, and put into the oven to be baked.

When they were drawn from the oven, I caused a loaf to be cut; and found, on examination, the Turnip-bread was sweeter than the other, to the full as light, and as white, but had a little taste of the turnip, no ways disagreeable. Twelve hours afterwards, I again ate of it; when the taste of the turnip was scarcely perceivable; and in twenty-four hours, the taste was entirely gone.

I am very much inclined to think, that very good Bread might be made in times of scarcity, or when the farmers and millers monopolize the flour, with carrots, parsnips, potatoes, Jerusalem artichokes, &c. The carrot and potatoe puddings, so customary at the tables of the great, have no particular taste of the respective roots they are made of; and this would, I dare say, be the case with the Bread. The present Wheat-harvest is, thank God, abundant, and unusually fine; and if every species of monopoly, &c. is well punished, and the Meal-weighers' reports strictly scrutinized, I am persuaded the people of England will, during the hard season of the Winter, experience great benefit. As a proof of the over-abundance, through the kindness of Providence, of the Wheat, I shall add, that I am convinced, if justice were fairly done, that the quartern loaf of best flour *could be sold for Thirteen Pence in the Metropolis.* However, in case of the harvest's not proving so good at any other season, it will be a real satisfaction to know, that the poor may be supplied with a cheap and wholesome food.

Yours, &c.

S. L.

Mr. URBAN, *Shrewsbury, Oct. 25.*

I N. a late excursion to Birmingham, I was much gratified on seeing the improvements which have taken place in this grand Emporium of Trade and Manufactories, since I before visited it; particularly in the central part of the town, which was formerly thronged with mean shops, and

butchers' shambles: these incumbrances are entirely removed; as are the houses which environed St. Martin's Church, now thrown open in full view, and inclosed with iron palisades; and, were that fine remain of antient art (which has been cased with brick-work, with modern windows, &c.) restored to *antient costume*, it would present a scene truly elegant. In the large area, which has been partly made by the above improvements, is placed a bronze statue of the immortal Nelson, by Westmacott, erected by subscription, and opened to public view on the 25th of October, 1809. The annexed illustration of the statue may be acceptable to Mr. Urban's friends:

The Hero is represented in a reposed attitude, his arm reclined upon an Anchor; he appears invested with the insignia of those honours, by which his Sovereign, and distant Princes, distinguished him. To the right of the Statue is introduced a Ship; Victory embellishes the prow. To the left is disposed a Sail, which, passing behind the Statue, gives breadth to that view of the composition. Above the Ship is the fac-simile of the Flag-staff Truck of the *L'Orient*, fished up by Sir Samuel Hood, the day after the Battle of the Nile. This groupe is surmounted upon a Pedestal of statuary marble.

To personify that affectionate regard, which caused the patriotic tribute to be raised, the Town of Birmingham, murally crowned, in a dejected attitude, is represented mourning her loss. She is accompanied by groupes of Genii, or Children, in allusion to the rising race, who offer her consolation, by bringing her the Trident and Rudder.

On the front of the Pedestal is the following inscription:

"This Statue,
in Honour of
Admiral Lord Nelson,
was erected by the
Inhabitants of Birmingham,
A. D. MDCCCIX."

The whole is inclosed by iron palisades, in the form of Boarding-pikes, connected by a twisted Cable. At each of the four corners, is placed a Cannon, from which issues a Lamp-post, in the form of a cluster of Pikes, supporting a Ship-lantern. This Statue is certainly a great honour and orna-

ornament to the town which erected it, and adds lustre to the Statuary by whom it was executed.

Another great improvement must not be omitted; the Public Office in Moor-street, a handsome stone building, at the back of which is the Prison; they appear to be well adapted to their respective uses; and the front of the former has a respectable appearance.

The subjoined inscriptions to the memory of two eminent characters of Birmingham (noticed in vols. LXXIV. p. 1250; LXXIX. p. 485.) may be acceptable.

On a handsome Monument in St. Philip's Church;

“ Sacred to the memory of
Moses Haughton,
an eminent Artist,
for more than 40 years
resident in this town,

He excelled in every branch
of his profession; more particularly
in his Paintings of Still Life.

Plain in his manners,
and frank in his disposition,
he neither sought popularity,
nor courted patronage,

but passed his days in obscurity;
contented with the merit of
distinguished excellence,
though not enriched by its rewards.

A stranger to the Classic Muse,
the Pupil of Labour,
without the aids or the privileges of the
Student, he proved himself,
by the powers of his extraordinary Genius,
abundantly qualified to have added
lustre to a more elevated station;
no less esteemed as a man,
than admired as an Artist.

He closed his life on the
24th day of December, 1804,
aged 70;

and was interred at Wednesbury,
the place of his nativity.”

On a neat Marble Tablet, on the
North side of St. Martin's; the whole
in Capitals.

“ To the memory of
the Rev. George Croft, D. D.
this Tablet is erected
by the Congregation of St. Martin's,
in testimony of their gratitude
for his valuable services as their Lecturer,
during a period of 18 years;
of their respect for his learning
as a Scholar,
and his zeal as a Supporter of the
Establishment in Church and State;
of their esteem for his integrity as a Man,
his hospitality as a Neighbour,

his active and unwearied benevolence
as a Counsellor of the Poor,
and his virtues in private life
as a Husband and a Father.

He was a native of Yorkshire;

Rector of Thwing,
and Vicar of Arucliffe, in that county;
was sometime

Fellow of University-college, in Oxford,
and formerly

Head Master of Brewood-school,
in Staffordshire.

He died an inhabitant of Birmingham,
the xith of May, MDCCCIX, aged 62;
and was interred in this aisle.”

Yours, &c. D. PARKES.

Mr. URBAN, *Shadwell, Aug. 20.*

IN the course of my rambles through
most of the counties of England,
I have frequently selected Epitaphs;
as the Church, and Church-yard, were
prominent attractions for observa-
tion and serious reflection.

The walk from Woolwich to Erith is
picturesque and pleasing; the various
reaches of the Thames, opening to
the view, with the high lands about
and beyond Blackheath, Shooter's
Hill, &c.—Passing through Plumstead
Church-yard, in a snug corner were
deposited the remains of an old friend,
under whom I served during the Ame-
rican War, Major-general Johnstone,
of the Artillery, who had risen from
the ranks, fought under the immortal
Wolfe, faced showers of shot, and,
at last, lay prostrate here, by an
unerring shaft! Recollecting his
merits and his virtues, and dropping
on his grave the tear of a Soldier, I
pursued my pedestrian way.—Passing
through the delightful grounds of
Lord Eardley, I entered the Church-
yard of Erith, standing on a point
stretching into the Thames, a par-
ticular mark for ships; and on the
North side of the ivy-covered Church,
I read as follows:

“ In memory of the
Rev. James White, Vicar of Erith, Kent,
died 26 Sept. 1804,
aged 65.

[Written by himself.]

“ Farewell, vain World! I must be gone;
Thou art no home nor stay for me.
With Faith and Hope I'll travel on,
Until another world I see.

Now up, my soul, the distance view;
Thy out-stretch'd pinions try;
Quit the dull earth; thy flight-pursue;
And see thy native sky.

Happy,

Happy, indeed, if no rude let,
No obstacle appear,
No grand impediment be met,
To bar thy entrance there.

But Sin and Death, with hell-born spite,
Press hard upon my rear;
'Gainst me their utmost strength unite,
And fill my soul with fear.

To thee, O LORD! for help I'll flee;
To thee for succour cry;
Help — for my all depends on THEE;
O save me, or I die!"

Again, my pursuits taking me to Chester, I walked on towards Wrexham, in Denbighshire; at which place, the Church Tower is worthy a description from the pen of your old Correspondent J. Carter, under whose banner I had enlisted as his Esquire; but, not being so well informed of Knight Errantry, as I am of modern Tactics, he gave me a flagellation for my temerity.

Leaving this beautiful Tower, the state of the Church-yard, and a vast quantity of loose manuscript papers, books, &c. where I saw them, in a room, vestry, or vault, at the East end of the Church; I will step back with your Readers, to the delightful village and beautiful Church of Gresford; which, my notes tell me, is superior to the Temple Church in London. Seated on a hillock at the West end, I sat, with admiring eyes, beholding a most beautiful valley, till the sun was below the horizon; and then had to pace it in the dark to Wrexham, having previously taken the following epitaph:

"On Mrs. Anne Jones.

Her sufferings here were very great,
Which wean'd her from this earth:
In *them* she form'd a happier state,
Of real celestial birth."

Journeying from Scarborough to Hull, my avidity to see all that could be seen, lost me my dinner; as neither my fellow-travellers, nor the coachman, were disposed to be detained for my gratification.

In Great Driffield Church-yard was the following inscription:

"Thus much, and this is all, we know:
They are supremely blest,
Have done with sin, and care, and woe,
Who with their Saviour rest.

While they have gain'd, we losers are;
We miss them day by day;
But Thou canst soften every care,
And wipe our tears away."

If your Readers will have the goodness to accompany me to Portsmouth, in the Church-yard of Portsea, perhaps the neatest, or one of the neatest, kept in the kingdom, notwithstanding upwards of 1000 bodies are interred every year; I will relate the following, and, for the present, the last:

"Time was, I stood, as thou dost now,
And view'd the dead, as thou dost me.
In time thou'lt lie as low as I;
And others stand, and look on thee!"

Closing my present communications with this home truth, and feeling grateful for the amusement and improvement I have derived from your publication for many years, and in distant latitudes, I remain

Yours, &c.

T. W.

Mr. URBAN,

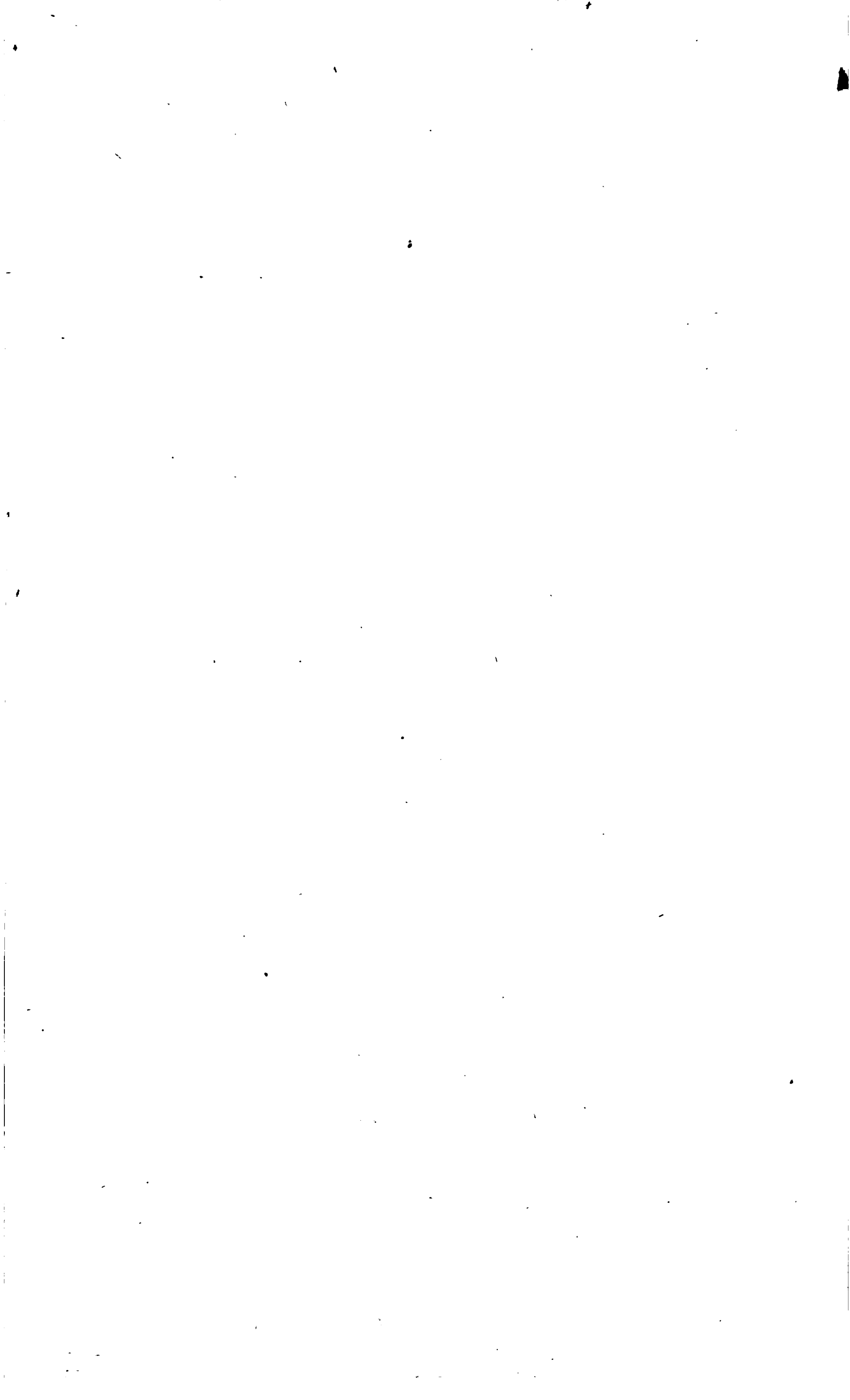
Oct. 8.

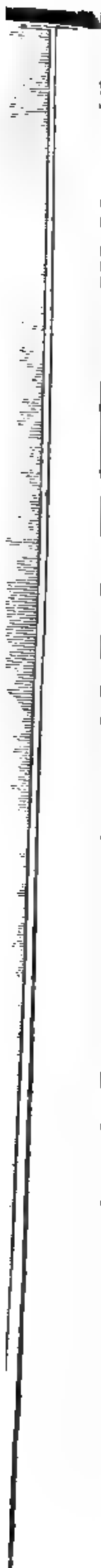
THE following results from a review of your vol. LXXVI.; and may perhaps be interesting to those Correspondents and Readers whom it concerns.

P. 112. Your Correspondent D. will perceive, that the armorial bearings of three fleur de lis, are not exclusively borne by descendants from the Royal Family of France, though they are in many cases. They are used in different colours, positions, &c. by the following families, into any one of which Major Carmichaell might have married; viz. North, Earl of Guilford, Vaughan, Earl of Lisburne, Cuffe, Earl of Desart, Wynn, Lord Newborough, Wood of Gloucestershire, as may be seen by a monument in the Cathedral at Gloucester, the noble French family of D'Or, of D'Or Castle, near the D'Or Mountains, France; and also a branch of the family of De Burg: these last bear exactly similar to the usual arms of the French Kings.

P. 313. Dr. Orwade, who gives his opinion on the origin of these bearings, displays much ingenuity and research: but I should be more inclined to believe, with many other persons, that they were originally Bees; as they have always had a much greater resemblance to them, than to any flower of a similar name: add to this, I have lately seen a plate of very great antiquity, with three Bees engraved thereon, belonging to a family known to be descended from one of the earlier Monarchs of France.

P. 430.





P. 430. C. (in reply to the enquiry, p. 112) is mistaken in stating that the arms of most high-born Frenchmen have the fleur-de-lis in them; but it is those alone who are descended from the Royal race of that country. Equally mistaken is that Correspondent when he says, that the Marquis of Waterford's family bear a resemblance in feature to Queen Elizabeth; the direct contrary being the case: that Queen was never known to have had any connexion of the sort alluded to; and the information, p. 320, completely explains the mistake from which such a supposition arose.

P. 696. Some singular coincidences respecting Bonaparte's name, &c. are here related. The following anagram is also worthy of notice: the letters which form NAPOLEON BONA-PARTE, being transposed, produce BONA RAPTA PONE LENO; which is, *Lay down the stolen goods, wretch!* I will likewise subjoin another anagram: Transpose *Sir Francis Burdett*, and you will produce *frantic disturber!*

P. 728. The remarks of Mentor respecting Church-pews, are extremely just: and I have often found the inconveniences that he and other Correspondents have named; and particularly that of the Pew-openers asking a gratuity for admission. If these persons have not at present salaries, they should be allowed them; and if they are insufficient, they should be raised; and at the same time, they should be desired not to ask, or even to shew any expectation of, a present. A similar plan is practised by Stage-coach-men and Post-boys, who regularly ask, and sometimes even dare to demand, a fee, for performance of their duty: but these latter people aggravate their offence, by assuring you, that they have no wages; when, on the contrary, it is well known, that inn-keepers, &c. agree to give their post-boys, waiters, maids, and other servants, a certain yearly sum: a part of which they regularly pay them; and the rest, forsooth, is levied on travellers! and if these travellers are not to be gulled, then the landlord will very kindly make it up to the said servants.

P. 904. The Correspondent who writes so ably in this page, strikes indeed at the root of the evil he complains of. It is too often the practice

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to rank dormant titles amongst extinct ones, to the great detriment of many antient branches of noble houses. The Editor of a Peerage should always, in my opinion, state in whom the honour became extinct, and to whom it would have devolved had there been issue male (that is, through what female it would have passed); and, if his information does not extend so far, it should be stated as dormant. Mr. Wallace, in his "Treatise of the Antient Peerage of Scotland," says, "there are many instances of Noblemen having resigned their honours in Scotland, at the time of different rebellions," &c. "The descendants of such Noblemen," he adds, "often settled in the Northern parts of Ireland;" and their present representatives must, of course, be heirs to such honours, and they consequently should not be termed extinct.

P. 1026. A little more moderation among controversial Correspondents, would be very pleasing. I am sorry to observe, that it is the invariable custom, when any reader differs from a statement he reads, he, perhaps with little knowledge of the matter, and with less display of truth, writes immediately a vehement Philippic: this warmth considerably injures the cause he wishes to defend.

P. 1121. There is, perhaps, no body of men, taken collectively, that is more unworthily traduced, than the Clergy. The unbeneficed, and those of small benefices, are a set of men particularly entitled to praise and commiseration: with a very slender income, they provide for a numerous family, undergo a large share of duty with perfect resignation, and even with apparent zeal and devotion; and at the same time dispense what little assistance they are able, to administer to the wants of their own circle; but I do not wish to be understood in this, to approve of the luxury, extravagance, expensiveness of apparel, and pomp of retinue, too often exhibited by the wives and daughters of the higher Clergy.

P. 1122. There is a riddle by the famous Cowper, addressed in a letter to one of his friends; and as the solution, p. 1224, does not strike me as the one Cowper had in view, I transmit the following:

"Your

“Your letters, two and two, I think
 make *Love*; [prove.
 And Love makes Poets, as our hearts can
 ’Tis lawful, or unlawful, as ’tis placed;
 And if exchanged for gold, indeed dis-
 graced.
 ’Tis a rich blessing, yet a thing of course;
 And yielded with most warmth, when ta’en
 by force.”

Can any Correspondent say, where
La Roque, “*Traité de la Noblesse*,”
 is to be met with? See p. 355.

Yours, &c.

A Reader for a Quarter of a Century.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF HORACE.

BOOK I. SAT. IX.

HORACE in several parts of his writings, informs us, that Rome, at his time, contained a great abundance of people who formed high pretensions to wit, elegant accomplishments, and entertaining talents. These last brought the luxury, which, by regular gradations was daily increasing, into still greater repute. The example of such a man as Tigellius, and others, who either as musicians, or as humble companions of Julius Cæsar, Marcus Antonius, and Cæsar Octavius, had made their fortunes, was still a perfect novelty. But the value and esteem which Virgil, Varius, Horace, Tibullus, and some others, had acquired with several persons of high distinction, especially Mæcenas, and through him, with the young Cæsar himself, must have operated with powerful influence on the prurient imaginations of the poetasters. All these half-headed beings, who want only a gleam of sunshine, to start up, like frogs in Spring, in countless swarms, from the bogs of Parnassus, now fondly supposed their golden age was come. Why, thought they, should not folk like us, have as good a right to a place at Mæcenas’s table, or in his travelling-carriage, as the poor Mantuan peasant’s child Virgil, and as Horace, the freedman’s son? Why should not we be able to sing the praises of an unsolicitous pleasant rural life, as well as these poets, who, after all, are in nothing our superiors, excepting in this, that fortune has been kinder to them, and that they have anticipated us? The whole of the matter, in their opinion, arose solely from their being acquainted with the generous Mæcenas; could they but once obtain access to him,

they trusted they should soon discover as much wit and complaisance as would procure them no less, and perhaps more, success than others. In that view, they flattered and cringed to those who had already succeeded in being the happy possessors of a seat at the banquet of the gods, as people who were likewise of the learned confraternity, and requested, in virtue of the right to their friendship which the common brotherhood in Apollo conferred upon them, to be acknowledged, recommended, and promoted by them. I think I cannot greatly err in being persuaded, that the desire of once for all obtaining a complete riddance from this troublesome set of chaps, was the principal motive with our Poet, in delivering up to public derision the whole of their innumerable tribe, under the feigned character of a consummate literary fop and coxcomb, which he makes his interlocutor in the following dialogue. That he gained his point is not to be doubted; perhaps, however, at that genial moment, when he threw upon paper these humorous lines, seasoned throughout with the finest Attic and Roman salt, for the amusement of Mæcenas and his company, he never adverted to the stings which the vindictive malice of these hungry hornets, whose whole nest he thereby provoked, was capable, in the sequel, of inflicting upon him.

What affinity, however, this may have with the real origin, scope, and effect of the present dramatized narrative, it will always remain, in the judgment of every man of taste and sentiment, a master-piece, both as to invention and execution, of a comic picture delineated from nature, and coloured with the pencil of a Menander. Whercin the Poet, without having the least necessity for distortion or exaggeration in producing the effect, solely by the proper selection of the most delicate and appropriate lineaments, the vivid glow of colours, and the excellent light, which a judicious contrast, naturally introduced, throws over the whole, has given so just and lively a representation of a character, still very common among those who are styled *belletteristes*, that of a shallow, unfeeling, hollow, self-conceited, insipid tatter, without brains, without heart, and without manners, that we have no difficulty in

in discovering plenty of such as may be easily imagined to have sat for the portrait.

Ibam forte via sacra, sicut meus est mos, &c.] The sacred road obtained that appellation, perhaps, from the *regia*, as it was called, where the *rex sacrificulus* was bound to offer up a solemn sacrifice every month for the prosperity of the city of Rome, and where the Pontifex Maximus used to convoke the Collegium Pontificum, or, to speak in the modern Romish manner, to hold a consistory. It traversed the fourth region of the city, and led to what was called the *meta sudans* *, near the Colossus, to the right, running along between the Temple of Venus on the left, and the Temple of Peace on the right hand, through the bow of Fabius (*arcus Fabianus*) into the great market place. It was one of the finest and most frequented in Rome, but was more industriously visited by itinerant pedestrians, and the officious fair, than by meditating sages and bards. Torrentius, therefore, will have it, that by the *nugæ* in which Horace was so absorbed when interrupted by this ninny, we are to understand some affairs of gallantry; *nam versus potius, says he, quam meretriculas eo loci meditatam fuisse, nullus mihi grammaticus persuaserit.* The good Bishop, it is to be hoped, will agree to a compromise. Horace might possibly have been meditating verses; although in such a place, they should indeed be on no other subject than some Lalage or Cynara: but even in such meditations one would not like to be disturbed by a block-head.

Arreptaque manu: Quid agis, dulcissime rerum?] This affected familiarity from one who was scarcely known to Horace by name, is the first characteristic feature of that species of fops, who wish to have their vanity, their self-complacency, impertinence, and flippant braggardism, taken for honest frankness, and from their total want of the gift of discernment, may, perhaps, even take it themselves to be so. Such a *dulcissime*

with a friendly squeeze of the hand, puts the coxcomb immediately *à son aise*; he thinks he has thus necessitated Horace to treat him amicably and familiarly in return, and is mightily tickled with considering himself as nearly on a par with him. The *notis nos, docti sumus*, presently following is a second feature of this kind. Horace had now no other means of evasion than by paying him a compliment upon it.

Bollane.] This Bollanus (we are informed by the Scholiast) was a blunt, churlish fellow, who habitually told people plainly to their face what he thought of them, however uncivil it might appear. He was therefore always furnished with an infallible expedient for putting troublesome intruders to flight; but because the Roman urbanity was not reconcileable with this Bollanian idiotism, Bollanus passed for a madman, (*cerebrosus*). Accordingly, Horace employs the expression, *O te cerebri felicem!* jocularly pronouncing him enviable for his brutality.

Misere cupis, inquit, abire, &c.] We must imagine that this piece of impertinence, in the numskull's opinion, was a *bon-mot*.

Trans Tiberim longe cubat is, prope Cæsaris hortos.] Horace thought to have infallibly got rid of him by this officious lie; for the gardens which Julius Cæsar bequeathed in his will to the Roman people, were situate a good league from the Temple of Peace; but the prating coxcomb had his answer ready: he had nothing to do, and was not lazily inclined.

Non Viscum pluris amicum.] The Visci were two brothers, of senatorial-rank, and sons of a Vibius Viscus, knight, a man of much weight with Augustus; respectable both for their literary talents. Horace names them in the tenth Satire, amongst those whose approbation was flattering to him. From the passage before us, it may be conjectured, that he was then living on particularly good terms with one of them.

Invidiat quod et Hermogenes, ego canto.] The songster Hermogenes Tigellius, with whom Horace has made us acquainted in the second and third Satires, was no longer living when the present was composed. Probably his name only stands here for any great professional singer.

* A public conduit in the shape of an obelisk, from the vertex whereof the water trickled down; whereby the people, heated in the Amphitheatre, on coming out of it, might more commodiously refresh themselves, without endangering their health.

Interpellandi locus hic erat.] Namely, seeing that the silly chatterer was beginning to rehearse his accomplishments, and pronounce an oration in his own praise, the end whereof Horace had no extraordinary inclination to wait for, he interrupts him with the ironically flattering inquiries after his family, which would naturally be extremely interesting to a person of his consequence. These interrogatories indirectly point to the obscurity of it: for if the loquacious prig had had a name of any note or quality, the questions would have been superfluous and improper.

Hand mihi quisquam; omnes composui.] The commentators apprehend this answer of the tatter as if he intended by it to give Horace a hint, that his friendship was the less to be scorned, as he, having now no longer any relations, might remember him in his will. To me this interpretation seems irrelevant. The tatter, if we may judge from circumstances, was not a man to think of his testament. One that wishes to recommend himself by his voice, his grace and elegance in dancing, in short, by the arts of pleasing, we may presume to be still in his blooming years. This, indeed, appears from his behaviour throughout; and moreover, it is not very likely, that he had the presumption to think that Horace could suppose him rich; since he intimates plainly enough, that he is in hopes of making his fortune through his interest. In my judgment, therefore, it is far more probable, that by this reply he wishes to evade all farther inquiry or explanation about his family. Besides, he would have it thence to be inferred, that a man like him, perfectly independent, and involved in no domestic engagements, might dispose of himself the more freely, and devote himself to his patrons and friends to a greater latitude.

Sabella.] The Sabines and Marses, were of yore much addicted to superstitious practices. One of them was the art of prognosticating *per sortes*, *i. e.* by tickets, inscribed with nonsensical verses, which an old conjurress threw into a pot, accompanying the act with particular ceremonies, and after shaking them together, from the ticket which she drew out, foretold the destiny of the person con-

cerned. That Horace introduces these pretended prophecyings only to laugh at them, is self-evident. The *Marsis vocibus* and *Marsa nœvia*, in the 5th and 17th Epodes, are used by our author for magical spells and incantations.

Mæcenæ quomodo tecum ?] At last, after a variety of circumlocutions, designedly to conceal the real purport of his importunity, the tatter comes to the point which urged him most. His vanity suggested to him, that such an one as he wanted only a channel, a good recommendation, in order to ensure success with the great patron of genius and talents, Mæcenæ, and to make his fortune, as others had done. Was not Horace, in like manner, indebted for his to the recommendation of Virgil and Varius? Must it not be flattering to him, now to be the man who had it in his power to recommend others?

Dispeream, ni summâsses omnes.] With that race of coxcombs to which this prater belonged, the heart is generally as bad as the head. He thought he had managed his business with the most refined artifice, and awakened in Horace's mind an irresistible motive to introduce him to the society of Mæcenæ, by leading him to hope, that, with his assistance, he would presently be able to drive away all those with whom he was now obliged to divide the favour of that great personage. Without his own knowledge or consent, however, he betrays his character in all its despicability, by, pursuant to a necessary law of Nature, imagining that Horace and Mæcenæ could not be otherwise disposed, than he himself in their place would be: and therefore supposing the one to be actuated by the same mean spirit, vanity, jealousy, low cunning, and turn for intrigue, and the other to be swayed by the same weaknesses, which were natural to himself as a worthless and selfish coxcomb.

Magnum narras—proximus esse.] Again a couple of happy characteristics of our fop—first, the astonishment at what Horace tells him of the manner of living at Mæcenæ's house: an astonishment in which he is involuntarily sincere, because a man of his stamp can really form no conception of liberal and noble-minded characters — and then the subtilty with which

which he immediately employs the correction he has received, in order to make it appear as though the manners that prevailed in the house of Mæcenas, were precisely his own, and that, therefore, he was now only the more impatient to form a cordial intimacy with a man of such distinguished worth and probity. Nothing can be more delightful than the contrast which presents itself to our view, when two such persons as Horace and this oaf are acting a little dramatical scene together; where the one constantly thinks he is deceiving the other, because he is thoroughly bent upon it; and exactly because he himself is a stupid fellow, fondly trusts that the other is such a simpleton, as not to perceive the coarse and clumsy snares that he is laying for him: whereas the former, who must all the while have the impertinent dunce by the collar, is amusing himself, at least as well as he can, with his pertness and assurance, and, by ironical compliments, still giving him fresh occasion to prick up his ears, and stretch his claws, in the fond imagination that he is setting himself off to the best advantage.

Fuscus Aristius.] The same to whom the xxiid of the first Book of the Odes, and the xth Epistle, are addressed. See *Gent. Mag.* vol. LXXVII. p. 806.

Hodie tricesima sabbata.] If I am not much mistaken, Aristius has recourse to this subterfuge, only because in his hurry none better occurred to him: and Horace seems to have invented this incident, not so much to sneer at the Jews, as on account of the comic effect resulting from it, that he was left in the lurch by one of his best friends, though he saw the distress under which he was labouring, for so frivolous a reason, and that, frivolous as it was, given from mere roguery.—About the meaning of the expression: *hodie tricesima sabbata*, the expositors have given themselves much trouble. I agree in opinion with those who make it: This is the new-moon sabbath,—as appearing to me the most probable; and I think moreover, that Horace here made choice of the words, which suited his metre, without pretending to a very accurate knowledge of the list of festivals in the Jewish calendar. The remark which Dr. Baxter makes

on this passage, is the more curious, as one would suppose that he had stole it from a capuchin. *Quis miratur* (he says) *ejusmodi convicia homini epicureo atque pagano excidiasse? Jure igitur Henrico Glareano DIABOLI ORGANUM videtur.* Peace be to the poor souls Henrici Glareani and Richardi Baxteri, for the sake of that zeal with which they have avenged the *curtos Judæos*, upon the epicurean and heathenish Horace!

Oppono auriculam.] It was an old Roman custom, when a man had given bail in a court of justice, if he neglected the time of appearance, to seize him by the ear, at the same time saying: *Memento, quod tu in illa causa testis eris*; and this was called *antecitari*—says an ancient Scholiast, forgetting however to add: that the person so arresting was obliged, on apprehending *via facti* and dragging him into court, to have a witness of his caption; because, otherwise it would be an illegal act of violence, and the person attacked would have an action in damages for the assault.

Sic me servavit Apollo.] An allusion to that in Homer:

— τὸν δ' ἐξήραξεν Ἀπόλλων.

ILIAD, κτ. 443.

or (as Cruquius thinks) to the statue of Apollo, which stood in the *forum Augusti*; and why not to both?

Ormond-street.

W. T.

LETTER LXVIII. ON PRISONS.

“Vivere bis, vitâ posse priore frui.”

MART. Epig. xxiii. 10.

ALTHOUGH new Prisons are erecting, in lieu of those described in the following Letter, it may be remarked with pleasure, that improvements in the state of Prisons very generally prevail, as well as in the management of Prisoners; and which may be, in great measure, ascribed to the labours of Howard and Neild; and, in no small degree, to the Periodical Essays which have been inserted in the Gentleman's Magazine; and by which the attention has been directed to these long neglected objects, and conviction of their importance been confirmed.

The prospect and hope of these consequences, I doubt not, stimulated these great men to enter upon their painful labours; and encouraged them to persevere, under many privations, and at the perils of health, and of existence

existence itself. Thus, under a sublime devotion to serve their fellow creatures, have now and then appeared some luminous characters, who have even been prodigal of life, to save that of others; and realize the motto I have adopted.

"The present joys of life we doubly taste,
By looking back with pleasure to the past."

J. C. LETTSOM.

OAKHAM, Rutlandshire. THE COUNTY GAOL, BRIDEWELL, and TOWN GAOL. Gaoler, *George Gould*; Salary, £50. Fees, debtors and felons, 14s. 10d. each; besides which, the Under-Sheriff demands 9s. 2d. of each debtor for his *liberate*! Garnish, abolished. Chaplain, Rev. *Richard Williams*; who attends Prisoners under sentence of death only, for which he receives a gratuity from the Treasurer of the county. Surgeon, *Mr. Keal*; Salary, £5. Number of Prisoners, Sept. 27, 1805: debtors, none; criminals, two. Allowance, One pound of bread *per day*, sent from the baker's.

REMARKS. This Gaol and Bridewell has the keeper's house fronting the street; and his back windows command a full view of the different court-yards. That for debtors is about 48 feet by 10, with a day-room on the ground-floor, 15 feet by 12, a fire-place, and a glazed window towards the street; and in this room they cook their provisions. Above stairs, ascending by a ladder, is a large work-room, 25 feet by 14, with a fire-place; and below are a brew-house and an oven, the late Gaoler *Sewell* being a baker. On the other side of the court-yard, up a flight of 10 stone steps, are two lodging-rooms for debtors, strongly planked with oak; in each of them two bedsteads, to which the keeper supplies bedding at 2s. 4d. *per week* a single bed, or if two sleep together, 1s. 6d. each.

Here is a free ward for poor or common side debtors, to whom the county allows a straw mat, two blankets, and a rug. No room set apart for the sick.

The felons' court-yard, parted off with strong wooden palisades, is about 48 feet by 12, with a pump and sewer in it; a day-room, 13 feet 9, by 9 feet 6 inches, in which is a fire-place; and two very small vaulted night-

rooms, one of them 11 feet by 6 feet 2 inches; the other 8 feet by 5 feet 10 inches, having heretofore neither light nor ventilation, and the doorway of both being only 4 feet 10 inches high. The gaoler has made two apertures in the door, about 6 inches square; and in each room is a bedstead, with straw mat, two blankets, and a rug. Here is also a large work-room for felons, 25 feet by 14, with a glazed window, and aperture for ventilation. No fire-place. It has a mud floor, is very damp, and has in it four hemp blocks, and a whipping post.

The men's Bridewell is a room about 13 feet by 11, and 8 feet high, with a fire-place, a glazed window about 2 feet square, and furnished with a bedstead, straw mat, two blankets, and a rug. Their court-yard is very scanty, being 13 feet only by 5 feet 6. The women's Bridewell is nearly the same as the above; and both have a hemp block in them. The fences are open palisades; consequently, there is no proper seclusion of the sexes in this class.

Convicts under sentence of transportation have not the King's allowance of 2s. 6d. *per week*.

The Table of Fees scarcely legible. No Infirmary for any class. No bath. The Clauses against Spirituous Liquors are hung up, but not the Act for Preservation of Health.

The Gaol is *thatched*; but, as a Prison, kept very clean. The New Prison is nearly finished.

PLYMOUTH. THE TOWN GAOL. Gaolers, *Thomas Tatam*, *George Pardon*, *Thomas Towton*, Serjeants at Mace; Salary, £15. each *per annum*. Fees, debtors, on arrest 15s.; on discharge 15s. 4d. No Table. Conveyance of transports paid according to the expence incurred. Chaplain, none; or any religious attentions whatever. Surgeon, *Mr. Richardson*; makes a bill. Number of Prisoners, Oct. 10, 1806: debtors none; felons, &c. nine. Allowance, debtors a three-penny loaf *per day*, upon petition as paupers; weight in Oct. 1806, 1lb. 5 oz.; felons and other criminals, the same.

REMARKS. This Gaol adjoins to, and is partly under the Guild or Town Hall. A door from hence opens into it, through which the prisoners are brought

brought into Court for trial, by a flight of 17 steps.

Here are three rooms on an upper story, for debtors, with a *fire-place in each*; but *no firing* is allowed: their accommodation is straw-in-sacking on crib-bedsteads, one blanket, and two rugs. They have also the use of the attic story, which is 19 feet by 12, and 7 feet high; and likewise of the flat roof, 21 feet by 12, to walk on, and take the air. It is carefully enclosed by a wall 14 feet high, and topped with a wooden *chevaux-de-frize*.

Below, on the ground-floor, are three cells for felons, of 9 feet by 5, with arched roofs, and two iron-grated and opposite windows; one of which looks towards the Corn-market, the other into a lobby or passage, 3 feet wide, which has a grated window, opening to *Bowl Hill*. The next story has two cells, about 12 feet by 10, and 7 feet high: and the story above this is called the *Women's Gaol*, containing two rooms, with boarded floors, glazed windows, and in each a fire-place; yet at the time of my visit, the three wretched prisoners were put together in *one* of the rooms, although one of them had a young child, another had the itch, and the third said that the straw of her bed (the only bedding they are allowed) had not been changed in seven months; it was, indeed, literally worn to dust.

The prisoners hold a constant communication with the street; and by letting down a hat or a canister, receive the casual charity of passengers, in money, &c.

The whole Prison is dirty in the extreme; the lowermost cells were filthy beyond conception, with urine and excrement. The gaolers live distant from their charge, to which they can hardly pay more than a divided attention, whose effects are but too glaring. Here is no day-room, no court-yard; and the Gaol is but ill supplied with water. No firing.

The respectable Mayor of Plymouth politely accompanied me; and from him I learned "that it was in contemplation to build a *New Prison*." No employment provided. The Act and Clauses are both hung up.

PLYMOUTH DOCK GAOL. Gaoler, *Hugh Tregonan*; no Salary; he lives

at a distance, and keeps a public-house. Fees, none. Surgeon, from the poor-house when wanted. Number of Prisoners, Oct. 9, 1803, nine; and the same day in 1806, only one. Allowance, a pound of bread, milk porridge, or broth, as at the work-house.

REMARKS. This Prison is under a room where the Petty Sessions are held, and adjoins the poor-house. It has four cells on the ground-floor, 10 feet 8 by 9 feet 6, with arched roofs. Two of them have crib bedsteads, with straw, and open into a passage 4 feet 6 inches wide; the other two have straw on the floor only to sleep on, and open into a passage 6 feet 10 inches wide; the only light or ventilation they receive is through a wicket in the door, 9 inches by 7. No court-yard. No sewer. Water is not accessible.

The adjacent poor-house is remarkably clean; there is a spacious court-yard. The children healthy, well attended to, and well instructed.

I am, with cordial esteem and regard, dear Sir, yours truly

JAMES NEILD.

To Dr. Lettison, London.

CONFESSIONS OF A NAVAL OFFICER,
(Continued from p. 324.)

SOON after, in came a stranger, announced as one. Mr. Smith was on the same side of the box with me; and this person (call him D.) took the remaining place at Smith's right hand. Immediately, and with less ceremony, the other entered (E. if you please) and sat down on the opposite bench of the same box.

D. looking first rather hard at us both, said, *My business has most concern with Mr. Smith*. I rose up. *No, No*, (said S.) *sit still; you know the whole of my call to London*. D. produced a letter: *Is this your handwriting?* -- *Yes*; and heat flashed into Smith's eye: *how got you possession of that letter?* -- *All in good time*: the Seal was then turned to my old shipmate; *But first say what made this impression?*

Alarm was now in my friend's look; and, in a hurried way, he spoke of having borrowed a gentleman's Seal in that Coffee-room. D. as I thought, paid very little attention to the story; when suddenly S. said, in an undertone, *Here he comes*. S. rung the bell,

bell, to order writing-paper; and to this new-comer he paid several compliments, inviting him to our box; where he presently placed himself opposite us; E. at the moment of the last person's entrance, having adroitly moved off the bench, and sauntered towards the Coffee-room door.

Mr. S. scribbled something, and quickly folding the paper, asked the favour of this gentleman's Seal. A Watch, &c. were put before him; and his right hand suddenly grasped the very cause of D. and E.'s look-out, who were Officers of Police.

A robbery had been committed: this Seal was of the plunder; and, but for the last man's accidental coming in, my friend Smith must have been awkwardly disposed of that day.

I have never borrowed another man's Seal.

My companion was quite a Chronicle: Born in a guard-ship, where his father was Lieutenant, and at sea from a chicken, the land was hardly an acknowledged element. Smith's father was preserved in a singular way when a young man: he had inconsiderately joined in a forced trade from Jamaica, upon the Spanish main. The trade so called, was, in truth, the tail of that buccaniering system (which Spain, even with England's help, had found difficult to suppress); and carried on, without other regard to Duties and Regulations, than the immediate safety of the people engaged in it found needful. Some outrages on our part caused old Smith, and his comrades, to be secured in a Spanish prison; from whence the whole party wrote home, all asserting their *own innocence* in the adventure.

A sister of S. had married a Frenchman, the nephew and assistant of the Court dancing-master. Through the French Ambassador, the Don from Spain was induced to write for the liberation of Thomas Smith; and my friend's grandmother had the precaution to describe a mark from birth on her son's left shoulder. When an order arrived in the West Indies for Thomas Smith's release, two more prisoners answered to that name; and the grandam's addition only made his claim effectual. This mother was a very RACHEL, deserving all our love! That name *Smith*, I have ever found in long lists of people,

the cause of utter confusion: next to that, we have a plague in *Clark*. A double Christian name would end the puzzle.

ADMIRAL MATTHEWS was the patron of old S.; and promotion to a command in the Navy, at one time held as a matter of certainty, became a lost hope after that Chief's most strange Court Martial, &c. My friend had often heard from his father, and as fondly repeated, all the public actions of the Admiral. Posterity has done him justice: he lives in our hearts: whilst *Lestock* gets only pointed at (like *BENBOW*'s cowardly Captains) as a more lifting ominous buoy, to warn us in the stream. I must repeat from my old friend, a gentlemanly adventure of his father's Hero.

Whilst a Captain, he took a passage into the North. The whole company in the coach were five, two ladies, and two more gentlemen. A plain coat betrayed nothing of naval rank: and a small sword was then an article of common dress. The ladies, without affectation, accepted the little occasional services of the two other gentlemen, on the first day; but, on the second, too forward advances from these, were properly repulsed; and, on the third, it seemed perfectly clear, that complaisance on the female side could only follow such attention as good breeding allowed. The coach was now met by a rumour of robbers, increasing at every inn. Two highwaymen had, for some days, been found in a part of the road a-head; and there could be no avoiding that spot of danger.

The ladies expressed alarms, natural enough. The two gentlemen were all promise, and assurances; but for protection, only to come, began to resume such freedoms, as made our odd man in the corner, seldom noticed before, no little consolation to the weaker pair. Capt. M. disgusted at the scene, and appreciating certain *Bobadil*-vaunts of both those he-companions, had provided for the moment of assault; and that was at hand, in the place declared.

Two men, well mounted, pointed for the coach: a concerted alarm was given by the driver; and Capt. M. jumped lightly into the high road. *Gibbet* the first went to the stage-door; the second reined back his horse. *Who are*

are you, little Trojan, vapouring away with that cold iron?—I am Capt. Matthews, and not to be robbed: I call upon you, as a man, to protect two poor women in that coach: Boots and Breeches may lose what they will. This Collector happened to be in the best tune: laughing aloud, he called out, *Let the girls alone, Will; but strip the gemmen to their inside linings.* That was literally done. The ladies were respectfully treated, and the robbers drew off, wishing them a good arrival.

Now that all things but Time itself would quicken the rate of going, and even a Grandee can usurp the box, to precede his Lordship's own state-seat as an envied Coachee, your readers may doubt so tedious a journey. Look back some 70 or 80 years: cause enough for wonder will start at the patience and resignation of his Majesty's liege subjects, who celebrated a jaunt from York to London in the flying machine, as a performance of great speed, done in eight days. The same set of horses accomplished the feat; but the passengers ate and drank, slept and proceeded, under a subordinate complacency with the labouring quadrupeds.---

P. 233, last line but two, read Continued from p. 33.

P. 234, col. 1, line 22, read Melampe's.

Mr. URBAN, *Christ-church, Oct. 21.*
HAVING read Mr. Humphries's Letter, p. 27, on the subject of Hedgehogs sucking Cows, and thinking it unfair that the Hedgehog, which I take to be a very innocent animal, should be condemned on such evidence, I beg leave to be its advocate on this occasion, and to draw very different conclusions from your Correspondent, on the facts stated.—That Mr. Parrott's Cows in a luxuriant pasture should recover their milk, when the Hedgehogs were killed, after a great hunt for them, is very natural. Mr. P. till the Hedgehog was put into his head, (Mr. H. says,) "suspected the honesty of his neighbours, or the fidelity of his servants," and, I have no doubt, very properly; and "that when, after a strict search, they had killed *two old and four young* Hedgehogs, though, they suspect, several escaped, the Cows milked very well again." Now, as the
GENT. MAG. November, 1810.

Hedgehogs live principally on fallen fruits, grass, roots, and insects, there is nothing wonderful that a few of them should be found in a luxuriant pasture, or (for obvious reasons) in those frequented by cattle. Nor is it at all extraordinary that, when the *real depredator* discovered that Mr. Parrot missed his milk, and was in earnest to find out the culprit, he left off his practices; and, possibly, he assisted to find the poor Hedgehogs, and remove the suspicion from himself; otherwise, how happens it that those which escaped did not return to the charge? For can any one, who knows the size of a Hedgehog, believe that two old ones and four little ones could much diminish the milk of a dairy of Cows in a luxuriant pasture? Mr. Bingley, in his "Animal Biography," p. 401, describing the Hedgehog, says, he has two front teeth in the upper and lower jaw, and five canine teeth in the upper and three in the lower, besides grinders in both; and adds, "they have been reproached, *undeservedly*, with sucking cattle, and injuring their udders; for the *smallness of their mouths renders this altogether impossible* *." Mr. Humphries will, therefore, I hope, not be offended with me for thinking that both Mr. Parrott and himself have been imposed upon, till he can supply some better evidence than the letter alluded to †; and can also satisfy me by what *charm* the Hedgehog (could he extend sufficiently his mouth) can entice a Cow to lie still, while his teeth lacerate so delicate a part as the teat; independently of the agreeable sensation his sharp paws and prickly coat must afford her udder? or how, without some such effect, he can procure the milk?

Yours, &c.

C. H. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct. 22.*
IT has been discovered by Naturalists, that fruits penetrated by frost, such as pears, apples, &c. receive no injury thereby, if the nitre or frosty particles, are extracted, by putting the fruit into cold water when

* This objection has been already answered in vol. LXXX. p. 213. EDIT.

† Other evidence has been advanced in our former pages: see vol. LXXIX. 817, LXXX. 213, 214. EDIT.

a *thaw* approaches, and letting it remain there some time, till it is purged, as it were, by degrees of the nitrous spiculæ which the air, by its activity, would agitate with such violence in a *thaw*, as would lacerate the substance of the fruit, and reduce it to a soft pulp. The water seems, in this instance, as a lixivium, to suck away those minute thorns by slow degrees, and without offending the solids of the fruit. This experiment may be extended to roots, and particularly potatoes. The knowledge of this experiment may be the means of preserving this root, and, thereby, the lives of thousands in the kingdom, where the loss of that root (the potatoe) by frost, in the year 1740, caused the greatest famine and sickness known in the memory of man. L.

MR. URBAN, *Thetford, Nov. 5.*
I SHALL feel very much obliged to any of your numerous Readers who can give me any biographical account of Sir Richard Fulmerstone, knt. who resided at the Nunnery in this town, about the year 1560.

At his death he founded a Free-school and Alms-houses for four poor people, in Thetford; and was also, when living, a very great benefactor to the poor. Nothing is known of the family of his Lady, but that her Christian name was Alicia.

Yours, &c. ANTIQUARIUS.

MR. URBAN, *Aug. 21.*
ON reading, in p. 35, the Pedigree of Sheffield Duke of Buckingham, (not Buckingham-shire,) I cannot refrain from informing you, that a particular friend of mine has a miniature-picture of the *last* Duke, set in a ring, taken a short time before his death, and said, by the person from whom my friend received it, and who was well acquainted with his Grace's person, to be an excellent likeness.

I am persuaded my friend would feel a pleasure in placing this memorial, in which he has no personal interest, in the hands of those to whom it must be invaluable.

Yours, &c. A CONSTANT READER.

MR. URBAN, *Middle Temple, Aug. 25.*
MR. Churton, now "the Bishop's Eye *," must, doubtless, have

* Archdeacons, so called.

been endued with a peculiar perspicacity, in seeing matters and things in the acts and decrees of the Council of Trent, which, I hesitate not to affirm, are not to be perceived or found by any other inquirer after historic truth. His first letter, vol. LXXX. p. 214, is manifestly evasive; and, in his second letter, vol. LXXXI. p. 3, I submit to the readers of the Gentleman's Magazine, that he has not produced even a shadow of proof in support of the extraordinary passage, in his Life of Dean Nowell, which has been called in question. If, Sir, one had roundly asserted that a prohibitory law, of any kind, had been passed by the British Parliament; would it be endured that, instead of the direct proof of a matter of fact, by reference to the Session and Statute itself, a weak inference and flimsy argument should be substituted? The mind revolts at such an attempt to mislead and to delude. The reverend Gentleman must prepare his nerves for the increased surprize and astonishment of A CONSTANT READER.

P. S. In reply to your Correspondent, page 30, I beg leave to observe that the splenetic effusions of Bishop Smith, whose mind must have been soured by the leaven of the times in which he lived, rest upon his own authority; and, in the estimation of sound criticism, weigh light as air, on a comparison with the recorded proofs, from the earliest times, adduced by the learned and candid Du Pin. Vide Hist. Can. Scrip. vol. I. p. 229--248.

MR. URBAN, *Nov. 3.*
YOUR Correspondent who enquires after particular Deaneries, will find an account of some of them in Nash's "Tanner's Notitia," viz. of St. Buriens, Cornwall, which was originally a College, consisting of a Dean and three Prebendaries, and still continues an independent Deanery, or Rectory (but qu. Prebends?) in the gift of the Crown, or of the Duke of Cornwall, of exempt jurisdiction, as a Royal-Free-Chapel. The Dean is said to take institution, and the oaths, before the King, as Ordinary; (but the present Incumbent might explain this.)

Bocking is not found in Tanner as a Deanery; Dr. Wordsworth is styled Dean and Rector of Bocking.

Middle

Middleham in Yorkshire.—Richard Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III. purposed to have founded a College here for a Dean and six Prebendaries, but the design was never executed. Mr. Nicholls, the Minister of the Parish, however, (who is also rector of Stony Staunton, in Leicestershire,) hath yet the title of Dean, and enjoys several privileges. See Tanner, 79. Yorkshire.

Wolverhampton. See Tauner, 31. Staffordshire. How far it is united with Windsor, or whether a distinct Deanery, does not appear. For its present constitution and Prebends, the best information might be procured from its resident Clergy. Z.

Mr. URBAN, *Cheshunt, Aug. 10.*
THE natural history of the Swallow has been repeatedly treated of in your valuable Repository. Allow me to state to you a fact which will necessarily amuse such of your readers as are still interested in the curious inquiry.

So late as on the 15th of October, in the last year, a gentleman in this neighbourhood observed an unfledged nestling dead by the threshold of his door: it excited some little attention, but he was much surprised by the appearance of two common Swallows, evidently in great distress, flying round the spot with great anxiety, and busily employed about a nest recently made under the lintel of his doorway. On the following morning two other nestlings had been thrown from the nest, unfledged, and dead: the former one was nearly in a state of corruption, the latter were still warm with life, and had only then expired. The parent birds were still shewing their distress, but in the course of the evening they disappeared.

Long before this season of the year, the Hirundines of every description have usually emigrated to more genial climes, or have betaken themselves to their mud-banks, for the winter.

This pair must have been prevented disappearing with their companions by their little family; and these must have been lost from a deficiency of that supply of food which a warmer season would have afforded.

Yours, &c.

W. A. A.

Mr. URBAN, *July 27.*
I SHALL be obliged to any of your Correspondents to inform me, at what period the carvings on stone of the Resurrection of the Dead, that are placed over the entrance of the churchyards of St. Giles in the Fields, and St. Stephen, Coleman-street, were done; and by whom they were carved. That of St. Giles in the Fields appears to have great merit.

Yours, &c. A CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN, *July 28.*
THE reply from A. B. vol. LXXX. p. 437, to R. p. 199, resembles a quack-advertisement. In fact, A. B. professes to have secrets for sale.

R. may learn from any modern treatise on Chemistry, that the oxygenised muriatic (or oxymuriatic) acid gas, which is now so much used for bleaching, will, with safety and certainty, discharge any water-colours, stains, and writing-ink; but not printing-ink.

This gas, which is also the most effectual agent to purify an infectious atmosphere, may be readily obtained by mixing eight parts by weight of table salt, with three of powdered oxyd of manganese, and pouring on gradually four parts of sulphuric acid, (oil of vitriol,) previously diluted with three of water.

With respect to A. B.'s substitute for white-lead as a paint, I have only to state that I believe it may be "more durable and unfading;" but that no person, possessing any knowledge of chemistry and the manufacture of colours, will believe, what he asserts, that "the brilliancy of any colour, when used with this (his) preparation, can never change or alter by time."

A. M.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept. 10.*
AT the Portuguese Synagogue in Bevis Marks, the same custom is observed as at the Dutch in Duke's Place, of the Women being seated in a latticed gallery, and not suffered to mingle with the Men. A slight degree of reading will prove this to have always been the use. In Stackhouse's History of the Bible, is a cut representing the inside of a Synagogue, with the women in a latticed gallery.

Yours, &c.

E.
 Mr.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 5.
THE gentlemen educated under that most excellent man Dr. T. James, Head Master of Rugby School, deceased, are desirous to erect a monument to his memory. In the plan of new buildings now erecting at the School under the direction of Mr. Hackwill, the celebrated architect, is comprised a beautiful chapel in the Gothic style of architecture. Would not this be the most appropriate situation for a monumental statue? And would it not be preferable to one in bronze to be placed in the quadrangle? The reasons for preferring the former must be obvious; and it is what *his Pupils* would, I am persuaded, decide in favour of.

CLERICUS VARYVICENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Stoke Newington,*
Oct. 8.
SEVERAL of your Correspondents having enquired of you if it was not possible to give them, in your Magazine, an engraving of the late Mr. Gough, induces me to observe, that I think I can take upon myself to assert that, amongst the avowed peculiarities and little prejudices of this eminent and lamented good man, was that of a dislike to sit for his picture, lest it should be engraved and exhibited in the Magazines at any time during his life or afterwards; but, in order to supply, in some measure, this impossible compliance with the request of your Correspondents, the following short sketch and description of his person and habits may not, perhaps, be unacceptable.

In stature, Mr. Gough was about the middle size, short-necked, and rather corpulent; his countenance, which was florid, bore the stamp of cheerfulness, happiness, benevolence, and good temper, the true indexes of his mind. He was short-sighted, which seldom allowed him to stop his friends in the street: in conversation, in apprehension, and in writing, he was alike remarkably quick; he enjoyed the society of the young and playful equally with that of those of maturer years; for, when out of his Library, nobody could take him for the studious Antiquary.

Yours, &c. C. H.

Mr. URBAN, Oct. 4.
IHAVE lately met with a very excellent home-made Wine, under the name of Beer-wine, of which, I understand, the principal ingredient was Wort; but, not being able to obtain the recipe for making it, I shall be much obliged to any of your Correspondents who will favour me with an approved one. I would also request of any of your Correspondents a recipe that was a good deal handed about some years ago, as "Lord Pembroke's recipe for making Port wine," the composition of which I then knew, but have wholly forgotten. ECONOMY.

Mr. URBAN, Oct. 16.
SINCE the insertion of my enquiry, relative to the first Earl of Bute, p. 30, which B. G. p. 206, has done me the favour to answer, I find, on re-perusing the work which I design publishing, intituled, "An Account of Antient Scottish Families," that my query should have been extended to the marriages of the brothers and sisters of James Stuart, first Earl of Bute; and also the marriages of the brothers and sisters of his father; and some account of himself. The pedigree, which I mean to insert, traces the illustrious family of Stuart (a family from which a long race of Monarchs has proceeded both in England and Scotland) from Bancho, Thane of Lochaber, a great man of the blood royal of Scotland, murdered by Macbeth; and the alliances of the family are all satisfactorily given, down to the father of the said James, first Earl; but there it stops. I have, therefore, to request, from the same intelligent Correspondent the information above-stated, and which is essential to my undertaking.

I have just discovered my error, in saying that a daughter of the first Earl married into a family of the North of Ireland; instead of which, I meant to say his sister Jane.

Yours, &c. A CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN, *Cheshunt, Herts,*
Aug. 15.

IAM a plain, untravelled man, inquisitive, and easily to be convinced, where there is a fair seeming of reason and candour; but somewhat sceptical, where absolute impossibilities

possibilities are asserted as absolute truths, and argued upon as acknowledged and admitted facts. In this character, I beg leave to ask of *Humanitas*, vol. LXXX. p. 508, upon what authority he ventures to affirm that abroad “the rich *blind* are, in the first instance, taught to *read* and write; and, through that medium, led on to a familiar acquaintance with the Sciences.” The success of the *Abbé Sicart*, with the unfortunate “*Sourds et Muets*,” was wonderful. But there was nothing in his attempt that defied possibility; whereas I do conceive, that to teach a blind man to read must require a power beyond the reach of art. If such skill is to be acquired, the most deplorable privation to which we are exposed will cease to be so grievous a calamity; and life be rid of one of its greatest evils. But I am yet a Sceptic.

W. A. A.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 13.

SINCE the death of Mr. Bunce, the late Resident at Muscat, was noticed in your Obituary, p. 90, the following particulars have been communicated from India; *viz.* that it took place on the 17th, instead of the 7th of December, as first mentioned; and that he was the third Resident who had, within three years, fallen a sacrifice to that climate, so destructive to the health of Europeans. In Sept. 1809, he succeeded Capt. Seton in the above station, and immediately embarked from Bombay, on an Expedition, which sailed at that time, for the Persian Gulph. Within two months after his arrival at the Residency, he began to experience the baneful effects of the climate, and was repeatedly advised to quit it, and return to Bombay for his recovery, which he would have been allowed to do, without vacating his appointment; but, relying on the goodness of his constitution, which had stood the climate of India from the age of sixteen, he resisted every persuasion, and continued to give the strictest attention to the duties of his station, until he was compelled to accept the accommodation of one of the *Imaum's* ships, near the coast, for the benefit of the sea air; but such was the rapid progress of his fatal disorder, that it terminated his life on board in the course of a few

days. He was attended by two medical gentlemen attached to the Expedition, and also by an esteemed and confidential friend, who made it his particular request, and had the special permission of the Government of Bombay, to accompany him. Although so far removed from his native country and dearest relatives, by whom he was inexpressibly beloved for the most attentive regard to every filial duty, he met his early fate with a degree of fortitude and composure, perfectly consistent with the character and conduct he had held from his earliest youth, unseduced by the licentious or luxurious habits of the East, but cheerfully entering into all the allowable pleasures of Society. The interment of his remains was honoured with the presence of several naval and military officers on that station, in testimony of their friendly regard, their approbation of his public conduct, and the gentlemanly, conciliating manners of his private deportment.

He went out in 1802, at the age of 15, as a Cadet in the Marine Service of the East India Company at Bombay, to which he was appointed by Charles Mills, esq. the then Chairman; and the letters of introduction he took with him obtained him, on his arrival at Bombay, a very favourable reception from the Governor and Council, and the immediate notice of the principal persons of that Presidency; amongst whom was the late worthy and liberal Commodore Bond, at whose hospitable dwelling he constantly resided, when on shore, until the Commodore returned to England, where he soon after died. Mr. Bunce then exchanged the Marine for the Military service, under General Nichols, now residing near Canterbury as General of that District; and in each of these stations obtained the most distinguished approbation. After the departure of his friend the Commodore, he was introduced, by letters from England, to the late Gen. Bellasis*, of Bombay, who had been intimately acquainted with his mother's family; and, with all the warmth and cordiality which he most eminently possessed, evinced his remembrance of their former

* Of this very worthy man, and excellent officer, we should be glad to receive some Memoirs. EDIT.

friendship,

friendship, by admitting this youth, their descendant, to his home, and to his heart; assuring him he should thenceforth regard him as one of his own sons, and making good this assurance by every possible instance of paternal favour, support, and esteem, which, the General repeatedly expressed in his letters to England, were, in all respects, confirmed and secured by his own merits; and they were continued to the last hour of his life, having brought him with him in his carriage as usual, every morning, from his house in the country to Bombay, where the General, who was Commanding Officer of the Forces on that Establishment, had scarcely taken his seat as President of the Military Board, when he suddenly expired.

In 1804, Mr. Bunce was removed by his uncle, Mr. Plowden, a Director, to the Civil line of service, which was the object of his family in sending him out; and, having passed in gradation the regular employments of a Writer, he was appointed, in 1806, Assistant to the Company's Resident at Bussora. Some differences arose between them, which were brought before the Governor and Council of Bombay, whose decision on the Records of that Government, transmitted to England, very honourably acquitted Mr. Bunce of any degree of *censure*; but, judging it not expedient for him to return to his station, allowed him to retain at Bombay *his full Salary* of the Bussora appointment, until he should be otherwise provided for; which he continued to receive, until his promotion to be Resident at Muscat. In every situation which he held (with the single exception above mentioned) he acquired, by the invariable rectitude of his principles, and propriety of his conduct, the decided esteem and approbation of his superiors, his equals, and inferiors; and the most respectable and distinguished characters in the Civil, Military, and Marine departments of the service, have borne very honourable testimony to the merits of the deceased, in their public capacity and private correspondence.

A tomb is ordered to be erected at Muscat, with the following inscription:

“ Under this tomb
are deposited the remains of

William Chicheley Bunce, esq.
British Resident
at Muscat, in Arabia,
for the Hon. East India Company:
to which appointment he was promoted
by the Government of Bombay,
in Sept. 1809,
and died on the
17th day of December following,
in the 23d year of his age.

“ He was the only son of William Bunce, of Northiam, in the County of Sussex, in England, Gent. by Anne Chicheley, youngest daughter of the Rev. James Plowden, late of Ewhurst House, in the County of Southampton, whose family, as the nearest descendants of Henry Chicheley, Archbishop of Canterbury, received the name of Chicheley, for a second Christian name, to commemorate their descent from that illustrious Primate.

“ The Deceased,
by his superior abilities, and rectitude of conduct, obtained the most respectable Patrons, and every honourable distinction in the Service that his youth would admit of; and his deportment to all ranks of people their entire confidence, esteem, and attachment. His early and amiable virtues, evinced by the performance of every Christian duty, afford to his afflicted parents the firm and consolatory assurance, that those virtues have secured his attainment of eternal felicity, in the Mansions of the Blessed.

“ On some fond breast the parting soul
relies * : [final stay :
But thou, lov'd youth ! hadst not this
Far from thy native home, thy kindred
ties ; [away :
And from each soothing comfort far
Yet did thy manly spirit, firm in death,
The Christian's faith and fortitude dis-
close ; [breath ;
In conscious peace didst thou resign thy
And on the Rock of Ages find repose :
That Pow'r, which over all events presides,
In man's last conflict, stills the raging
strife ;
The waves of a receding world divides,
And leads him to the promis'd land of
life.” W. B.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 10.
THE late Mr. Burke's executors,
when publishing the fourth vo-
lume in quarto of his Writings, gave
some intimation of the tracts intended
for publication, which they had found
among his papers. “ The principal
piece (I use their own language) is an
Essay on the History of England,
from the earliest Period, to the Con-

* Gray's Elegy.

clusion

clusion of the Reign of King John. It is written with much depth of Antiquarian research, directed by the mind of an intelligent Statesman."

Now, Mr. Urban, what, in the present state of things, the publick may think of such a work, I do not, perhaps, trouble myself to enquire. I may have no sympathy with its taste, and no veneration for its judgment. It may wisely disdain to draw lessons from History, and look for the just principles of life in Romance. This is not my concern; but I do fancy that the rational part of mankind, to the remotest times, has such an interest in this book, that we ought at least to be told, why what was announced in the year 1802, has not, even in 1810, made its public appearance. Surely, Sir, it is not any imaginary want of interest in the period, that has prevented the publication. The interest is rather given, than received, by the Historian; and Mr. Burke, like Tacitus himself, was capable of giving eternal dignity and use, to the annals of any people, of whatever period. I am aware, Mr. Urban, that it may be said, this is the opinion of one of his admirers, his political admirers, who sees nothing but excellence in the bare promise of a work from him, who shewed the rottenness of that sublime structure, the Constitution of Revolutionary France. I do, Sir, certainly look upon the "Reflections" to be the most extraordinary production of political sagacity, the highest powers, perfected by a long, a studious, and also a busy life, in which

"Old experience did attain
To something like prophetic strain."

But my wish for the appearance of this History is better justified than it could be by analogy. A man may be a splendid Orator, and an indifferent Historian. In a word, I have a fragment of it in my library, 48 pages; being, I believe, all that Hughes printed for Dodsley; and never did a more masterly work issue from any press. To compare it with the slight and meagre opening of Hume, would be an insult to common sense. It commences with the causes of the Roman connexion with Britain, and ends with those which produced the decline of its authority. Mr. Burke intended to bring this Abridgment of

our History down to the reign of Queen Anne: it appears to have been carried only to that of John. What his own hand has not given, no other can venture to supply. But, at least, let us receive what *has been* completed for our instruction. That portion of History is of infinite moment, which deduces our civilization from the ROMANS; and derives our Liberty from the extorted bounty of King JOHN.

Yours, &c.

J. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Queenhithe, Oct. 30.*
THE blight which seized, in the early part of the Spring of this year, the *Planus Occidentalis* (see pp. 129, 130, 319, 334,) has been general throughout the different parts of the kingdom where I have been; and where the tree has been sheltered by its position, in the midst of Elms, Birch, Oak, and Alder, it has been singled out the subject of its destructive influence, leaving every other tree uninjured.

Of three trees which stand in my ground at Stanwell, apart from any other, the middle one was blighted, but recovered partially its verdure about July; the two outer, as well as another, which stands alone at some distance, were not affected, or but slightly.

In grounds at Sion, Smallbury Green, Sir Joseph Banks's, and especially in the Bishop's Park at Farnham, various parks in Hampshire, Berks, Wilts, and other counties Westward, every tree of this class, growing in clumps, has suffered; but all others have escaped.

Yours, &c.

H.

Mr. URBAN, *Paternoster-row, Nov. 5.*
I BEG to express the gratification I have derived from the letters and delineations of your valuable Correspondent, Mr. Parkes. One of the subjects of his pencil, in your last Magazine, recalls to my memory a fine old Tree, not far distant, which I have, in early life, looked up to with admiration; and which, though it may not be so remarkable for traditional history as the Shelton Oak, is considerably larger; and, on that account, a representation of it would be well worthy preservation. This venerable Tree, which is now in a state of decay, is called *The Lady Oak*:

Oak; and stands in the turnpike-road from Shrewsbury to Wenlock. Holes have been cut in the trunk for convenience in climbing it; but, as it is not in an elevated situation, there is no very extensive prospect from it. If Mr. Parkes, to whom we are already so much indebted, or any Correspondent in that neighbourhood, would favour you with a Drawing of it, with its dimensions, its supposed age, the origin of its name, or other particulars, the communication, I presume, would not be unacceptable to the publick, and would be greeted with uncommon interest by

Yours, &c.

R. B.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 20.

I HAVE noticed the plan of Mr. Harrison for a reformation in the Medical profession, and see just cause for his laudable endeavours; but I fear his intentions will be frustrated by a want of knowledge of what has been going on in this over-grown Metropolis for some years past.

The increase of Man-midwifery has so corrupted the three different branches of practice, that, by its chemical combination, it has produced a *Tertium Quid*, which, upon examination, proves good for nothing.

The modern education of a youth towards the profession of Medicine, may be thus described:

Five or seven years' apprenticeship to what is called a Surgeon, Apothecary, and Man-Midwife, without being instructed how to apply a bandage, a tourniquet, or an hernial suspensor; to cure an inflamed eye, a simple gonorrhœa, or to comprehend the distinction between Inoculation and Vaccination.

All the Latin he need be master of, is comprised in the abbreviated prescriptions of his master's log-book, where *Fiat mistum* and *Repetatur haustus* comprise the *summum bonum* of his practice; and with this profundity of knowledge, he is advanced to the Universities in London or Edinburgh, to take his degrees in Anatomy and Man-midwifery.

Walking an Hospital, as it is literally called, and attending a confusion of Lectures for a Winter, finish his and, as to passing the Surgeons, there are several who will undertake to answer to any

questions that are usually asked, for five guineas.

I will not suppose that corruption can have crept into the Court of Examiners; but, if I was scrupulously to investigate how some persons got their seats at that Court, I might be led to suspect, that if, accidentally, there should be a single individual who came there by *Purchase*, he would not scruple to refund his expences, by one means or another.

If Mr. Harrison would strike at the root of the tree, he should oblige the Examiners to enquire, whether a master is capable of teaching a youth the necessary mechanical parts of Surgery, before he binds the apprentice; and they should examine a pupil when he has left his studies, whether he is expert at any of the manual parts of Surgery.

Such an examination would oblige the pupil to do more than *walk an Hospital*; would supply the Army and Navy with useful Assistant Surgeons, and the country with able Practitioners, when a War was ended; but, while the first ranks in the profession of Surgery are filled by persons who never were regularly educated, or even intended for that practice, while one person shall occupy a multitude of valuable situations, who set up in life simply as an Apothecary, Mr. Harrison's endeavours to cleanse the Augean stable will be exerted in vain.

Yours, &c.

SENEC.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 5.

YOUR Correspondent S. E. Y. in p. 311, in his remarks on some passages in the poem of "Wallace," has quoted the lines,

"And to the lips the traitor steep
In infamy and scorn."

And after an allusion to Mrs. Glasse's Cookery book, has observed, that "this receipt for steeping a traitor, has the unquestionable merit of originality." I am surprised that your Correspondent should not be aware of the line in Othello:

"Steep me in poverty to the very lips."

Which the Authoress has made no scruple of borrowing for her own purposes. Borrowers are usually detected by a clumsiness of application. So it is in the present instance: In the wild raving of Othello, the terms

terms are appropriate and striking : in Wallace they are ridiculous. It were easy to detect a greater number of plagiarisms : Wallace is a patch-work of the scraps and odd ends of a poetical memory.

“Purpureus latè qui splendet unus et alter
Assuitur pannus.”

Which, for the benefit of the ladies, may be translated :

“Patches of gaudy purple here and there, [glare.]
Stitch'd on the page in broadened motley
Yours, &c. DETECTOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Hereford, Nov. 12.*

THE following notices respecting the families of Irish Baronets, &c. and settlers in Ireland during the seventeenth century, will form a useful addition to what has already been communicated in your vols. LXXIX. and LXXX. on the subject.

The first of the Knox family in Ireland, was the well-known Andrew Knox, Parson of Paisley, a Scotchman, and author of many excellent works. He went over from Scotland; and his descendant, Thomas Knox, became possessed in 1692 of an estate; and was the first of this family who held land: the title of Baron was granted so late as 1781.

Archibald Acheson, esq. of Glencairney, was created a Baronet of Scotland in 1628; and about the middle of that century, the family seated itself in Ireland; where, in 1776, Sir Archibald was advanced to the title of Baron Gosford.

Robert Echlin, a Scotchman, settled in Downshire; and, in 1721, was made a Baronet of Ireland.

Sir Robert Hannay, of Mochrum, in Scotland, was made a Baronet of Scotland in 1630. He was succeeded by Sir Robert, whose daughter, Jane, married Charles Coote, Earl of Mountrath, in Queen's County, and afterwards Sir Robert Reading, bart. and by him had Elizabeth, who married in 1686, John Hamilton, 6th Earl of Abercorn; and had Lady Elizabeth, who married Wm. Brownlow, esq. of Ireland; and had Elizabeth, who married John Lord Knapp-ton, by whom she had issue the late Viscount De Vesci, and three daughters; viz. Viscountess Pery, Viscountess GENT. MAG. *November, 1810.*

ess Northland, and Jane, who married Sir Robert Staples, bart. of Dunmore, Queen's County, and had a daughter married to the Hon. Mr. Knox, brother of the Bishop of Derry, and another married the son of the late Right Hon. Colonel Fitz-Gerald, M. P.

Stewart of Ochiltree was created a Scotch Baronet in 1638; from him descends the present Earl of Castle Stewart, of Ireland.

Wm. Dixon was, in 1783, the 52d Bishop of Downe and Connor: his father was Dr. Dixon, Dean of Downe, descended from Richard Dixon, Bishop of Cork and Cloyne in 1570, 12th Eliz.

Of the family of Mears, vol. LXXIX. p. 1204, vol. LXXX. p. 15. John de la Mare was, in 1296, the 24th of Edward I. created Lord de la Mere, of Garsington, in the county of Oxford. He was summoned, from the 27th, to the end of that reign; and again the 1st, 6th, and 7th of Edward II. *Dugdale.*

Roger de Meres was appointed Nov. 27, 1372, the 45th of Edward III. with John de Cavendish, one of the Puisné Judges of the Common Pleas. *Beaton's Political Index.*

Sir Peter de la Mares, knight of the shire for Hereford in 1376, 49 Edward III. was the first regular Speaker of the House of Commons; and in 1377, the first of Richard II. he again filled that important office.

Sir Thomas Meeres was in 1679, 1680, 1682, 1683, and 1684, 30th, &c. Charles II. Lord High Admiral of England.

In the “Debates of the House of Commons, from the Year 1667 to the Year 1694,” collected by the Hon. Aunchitell Grey (30 years M. P. for Derby, Chairman of several Committees, and decypherer of Colman's Letters, for the use of the House, in 10 vols. 8vo.) is a long account, an extract of which is given in the Annual Register for 1763; from p. 264 to 290, respecting the nomination of Sir Thomas Meeres by the Court, to be Speaker of the House of Commons—the Commons themselves wishing to have Mr. Seymour appointed. Of the nomination of Sir Thomas, an account is also to be found in a work, intituled, “Growth of Popery,” Part II. p. 235.

Yours, &c. GEO. OWEN, M. D.
Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Liverpool, Nov. 10.*
IN your vol. LXXX. p. 205, I observed a kind of Critique on one of Dr. Mavor's Catechisms, to which the Authorably replied, p. 332. I have since been induced to examine the whole Series; and, of all the numerous publications of this sensible writer, for the use of schools and families, I think this publication the most generally useful; because it embraces such a wide circle, and contains so much valuable matter, compressed within a narrow compass; so that neither the pocket nor the memory is burdened. I am of opinion, however, that Dr. Mavor should have extended his Series beyond the number of TEN. There are several important branches of Education, which could not be included within those limits; and, as I know no person who is better qualified to do them justice, I wish to call his attention, through the medium of your widely-circulated Miscellany, to Arithmetic, to Geometry, to Trade and Commerce, and to Agriculture.

Yours, &c.

A.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov. 13.*
THE following receipt for purifying the air of rooms infected with contagion, extracted from Dr. Carmichael Smyth's Letter to Lord Spencer, at that time (1797) Lord Commissioner of the Treasury, may be useful to many persons; and, consequently, well deserves a place in your lasting pages:

“Immerse a tea-cup into a pipkin of heated sand: put into the tea-cup half an ounce of concentrated vitriolic acid, and half an ounce of pure nitre in powder. Stir them together with a glass spatula, until a considerable degree of vapour arises.” S. K.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov. 14.*
AVERY sensible man has offered his thoughts, p. 214, on the present Church Establishment; and, among other things, proposes a commutation for Tithes. I beg leave to hint a very serious evil attending Tithes in kind, which affects *landed property in general*, and *the funds thence issuing under the name of the Property Tax*. This seems to have escaped general observation. I have, however, been witness to the fact I

am going to relate; and, as a Landowner, have been a sufferer by it.

When a farm is going to be re-lett, the first question asked by the farmers among themselves is, *the state of the parish in which the farm is situated, with respect to the Clergyman, or Tithe Proctor, if in Layhands. Their biddings are regulated accordingly.* Now I believe it is generally calculated, that the tenth of the grain of all kinds, together with the Vicarial Tithes, adding the tenth of the straw to it, which, in case of gathering the Tithes, must be carried off from the farm, amounts to nearly one-third of the rent paid to the landlord. If this is granted, supposing land to be worth a certain value to the farmer, the rent paid to the landlord must vary in proportion to the difference between one-third or one-tenth being subtracted therefrom, as no farmer will give more rent for an estate than he can afford to do, and live upon it. Thus stands the case with regard to the proprietor of the farm: I will now state the case with respect to the Property Tax. We will instance, for illustration, the consequences that will ensue on a farm of £90. *per annum*. If the Tithes are estimated at one-third, £30. *per annum*, the rent will be £60. If one-tenth is deducted, *viz.* £9. the rent to be paid the landlord will be £81. So that, in the former case, the Property Tax will amount only to £6. *per annum*; in the latter, to £8. 2s. This fact, which cannot be controverted, cannot fail, I think, to rouse our Legislators to take the subject of Tithes into immediate consideration. Your constant Reader,

AGRICOLA.

P. S. As there are many pious persons, as well as a great proportion of the Clergy, who look on Tithes as a sacred appointment, I am ready to prove, if called upon; 1. That among the Jews, the tenth of the produce was set apart for the maintenance of at first but one-twelfth of the population, the tribe of Levi; 2. That Corn was not then, as with us, an article of merchandize, as, at present, not one-third of the people are employed in Agriculture; whereas among the Jews, every family, the Levites excepted, cultivated its own Corn; the land, under the immediate blessing

blessing of Providence, affording abundant harvests from the mere operation of turning up the soil; 3. That from the exaction of Tithes in kind, permitted by the Legislature, and the calculations made therefrom by those who do not take their Tithes in kind, one-third, or nearly, of the value of the land, goes to the maintenance of one-fortieth part of the community; *viz.* the Established Clergy. Our ancestors, it is well known, who were not less religious than ourselves, allotted the *tenth* of the produce to the maintenance of the Church, the Clergy, and the Poor.

ANALYSIS OF BOOKS. No. II.

Continued from p. 314.

ADVICE to a Son. The Second Part. By Francis Osborn. London: printed for Tho. Robinson, in Oxford. 1658."

"The Stationer to the Reader, &c. Our Author, from whom I formerly presented you with a rope of smaller pearls, *viz.* his advise's threaded in a more coherent and exact method, doth now offer these bigger ones to your acceptance, *single and loose*; which, as they are in *magnitude*, so may you not possibly *rate* them at a *like proportionable value*. Something of confusion, you know, is taken as a symbol of *greatness*---being in all hands like *Cards*, more *delightful*, if not *useful*, *shuffled then in suits*; through which all sorts may be tempted to *read them over*, and (so) not improbably gain a knowledge they would never have sought for, but upon such an omission; wherefore whether you consider the whole *pack*, or do but *draw here and there*, you shall be a *winner*."--

"To my dear brother, William Draper, esq. of Netherworton, in Oxfordshire. Since it is become a general custom to affix before books the names of the author's *best friends*; I could not without calling in question so manifest a truth as your *desert*, and running the hazard of being esteemed ungrateful myself, but present you with what follows.--- Weigh not your *acceptance*, or my *will to serve you*, at the common beam, but by the standard of your *love*, &c."

"To the Readers. Did all your *heads* own a like *mode and figure*, they could not but be fitted with

something here might give the *buyer* satisfaction for the price of his book: but you are found, in the generality, so contrary to the *Camelion* (a true emblem of hypocrisie, levity, and sophistication) as not to take a *colour* for what you judge, from the tincture of *sense and reason*, but the *pie'd and contaminated constructions*, fuming from brains suborned out of interest, or a contrary practice, to condemn of error, ignorance, or irreligion, all things, though never so modestly proposed; that suit not with their *breeding*, or fall not within the narrow circle of their understanding. An insatiable lunacy that lies far below my notice."--

"To precipitate revenge, no prudence. The old Earle of Essex, by placing a greater confidence in the Citizens of London where he *spent* his *revenue*, then in Wales from whence he *received* it; denudated himselfe of the most probable protection the extremity of his bad fortune had left him. His *tenants and friends* being more likely to have proved cordiall at a distance from the *Court*, than those found to gather their livelyhood under the shadow of it; and so more probable to increase, than raise a power first in his favour. Which maturely weighed, proves the *study of friends and enemies the most politique and useful employment*."

"Despise no enemy, especially at Court: for where jealousy holds the *scales*, a small *drachm* of *detraction* will turn the *beame*.---How prejudiciall must the neglect of caution appeare in the *field*, where Fortune, to exercise the dominion she usurps over *strength and probability*, suffered a *dwarfie* not long since to kill a man. This makes me admire the valor more than discretion of an acquaintance of mine, that met an *armed enemy* in a formall and premeditated *duell* with a *wooden dagger* and *rebuted rapier*. I confesse this *gallant soule* did worst him; which appeared *lesse*, because no more than his contempt engaged him to. But if Chance (the lady of such events) had turned her face the other way, his honor and prudence, if not life (seldome ransomed; if at the mercy of a coward) had been lost in the indiscretion of the action."

"Have peace with all men, is as wholesome an aphorisme in policy as dividuity.

divinity.—And because example receives a more lively tincture from memory than precept, I shall instance it as a blot in the greatest *Rochet*, that did in my time appear in the Court of England, or indeed any I ever heard of since the *Reformation*: who managed a quarrell with *Archy the King's Foole*, and, by endeavouring to explode him the Court, rendered him at last so considerable, by calling the *Prelat's enemies* (which were not a few) to his rescue, as the fellow was not only able to continue the dispute for divers years, but received such encouragement from standers-by, as he hath oft, in my hearing, belched in his face such miscarriages as he was guilty of, and might, but for this foul-mouthed *Scot*, have been forgotten: adding such other *reproaches* of his own, as the *dignity of his calling, and greatness of his parts*, could not in reason or manners admit; though so far hoodwinked with *passion*, as not to discern that all the *Foole* did, was but a symptom of the strong and inveterate *distemper* raised long before in the hearts of his countrymen against the *Calling of Bishops*: out of whose ruins, the major part of the *Scottish Nobility* had feathered, if not built their nests. Nor did this too *low-placed anger* lead him into a lesse absurdity, than an indeavour to bring him into the *Star Chamber*, till the Lord Coventry had, by acquainting him with the *priviledge of a Fool*, shewn the ridiculousness of the attempt: yet not satisfied, he, through the mediation of the Queen, got him at last discharged the Court; whither he brought after the same mind under a *Cloak*, as he had before in his *Fool's Coat*."

"To jest with Princes not safe.—An instance whereof appears in William Earl of Pembroke, none of the least obsequious observers of the times, who naturally, or rather customarily, abominating a *Frogg*, had one throwne into his neck by K. James: and did in requitall cause a Pigge (of an equal disgust with the same Prince) to be put under his *Close-stool*; where, though it produced no extraordinary ill effect for the present, it being as usual a thing for his Majesty to be frightened as &c.; yet after the *prunk* (innocent enough of itselfe) had been descanted upon, and the worst of in-

terpretations made by some (the title of *Jewes* being at that time usually given to the Scots) the King was much affected by it; and the more, because done at *Wilton*, under the *Earl's own rooffe*."

"It is a no lesse violation of friendship than charity, to laugh, when another by accident falls into a *mischance*; and hath proved, in my experience, the originall of many quarrells. As it fell out at the *new Lodge*, by *Barnet*; where, after a great dinner, K. James, walking out, and something neglected by such as led him, stumbling at a *Mole-hill*, fell downe, and managed his legges after so ridiculous a posture, as many of the company could not hold from laughter: which his Majesty tooke so ill, as he called them *Traytors*, and protested revenge; nor would he suffer any of them to take him up. 'Till Mr. John West, the Keeper, at whose house and charge the entertainment was, came, and by a witty conceit (of which he was full) fetched them off, swearing, *no good subject could refraine to rejoice at his Majesty's activity, to see him so nimble as to come over und over*."

"Patience and moderation often necessary in human life.—The rarest president for moderation I ever met with, was the last Bishop of London, who extracted, by the chemistry of this *Mountebank Deity*, and alembecked through a number of great mutations, from one of the meanest of *Vicars* to the highest of *Treasurers*, was in none of them elated above the *meridian* of the ground he first stood on, or did debauch through his miscarriage the dignity of any place he passed through: nor did he suffer with a more sullaine brow, the breaking of all the *glasses* this *piec* goddesse had blowne in his favour; but did after the *Curtaines* were drawne, and the *Tragedy* acted, without any visible reluctancy, turne his eyes towards the same landscape of *Country pleasures*, they had, as it were against his will, been taken from. I have (deare Son) but named him whom I esteem fit to be placed in your heart for the *best pattern of moderation* I ever met with; as he might have remained for *puticnce*, had he not been eclipsed, though the *far greater sufferings of a person, more splendid, and no lesse miraculous*

in this virtue, as none can attest better than this Prelate, whose Patron he was*."

"An universal inspection into sciences most becoming a gentleman. —And my memory neither doth, nor (I believe ever possibly can) direct me towards an example more splendid in this kind, than the Lord Bacon, Earl of St. Albane's; who, in all companies, did appear a good *proficient*, if not a *master* in those *arts*, entertained for the subject of every one's *discourse*. So, as I dare maintaine, without the least affectation of flattery or hyperboly, that his most *casuall talke* deserved to be *written*; as I have been told his *first* and *foulest copyes* required no great *labour* to render them competent for the nicest judgements; a high *perfection*, attainable only by use, and treating with every man in his respective *profession*, and what he was most versed in. So as I have heard him entertaine a *Country Lord* in the proper *termes* relating to *Hawkes* and *Dogges*, and, at another time, out-cant a *London Chyrurgeon*. Thus he did not only learne himselfe, but gratify such as taught him, who looked upon their callings as honoured through his *notice*. Nor did an easy falling into *arguments* (not unjustly taken for a *blemish* in the *most*) appeare lesse than an *ornament* in him. The eares of the hearers receiving more *gratification* than *trouble*: and (so) no lesse *sorry* when he came to *conclude*, then *displeased* with any did *interrupt* him. Now this *generall knowledge* he had in all things, husbanded by his wit, and dignified by so *majesticall a carriage* he was knowne to owne, strook such an awful *reverence* in those he *questioned*, that they durst not *conceale* the most *intrinsick* part of their mysteries from him, for feare of appearing *ignorant* or *saucy*. All which rendered him no lesse *necessary* than *admirable* at the Councill table, where, in reference to *impositions*, *monopolies*, &c., the meanest *manufactures* were an usuall argument; and, as I have heard, did in this baffle the Earle of Middlesex, that was borne and bred a Citizen, &c.; yet without any great (if at all) interrupting his other studies, as is not hard to be imagined of a

quick apprehension, in which he was *admirable*."

Yours, &c.

J. B.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 12.

AT a time when the attention of the publick is so much fixed on the state of the Circulating Medium of this Country; and when Mr. Cobbett seems desirous of exciting a general spirit of dissatisfaction by his re-iterated misrepresentations; it is the duty, Mr. Urban, of every man to offer his sentiments on the subject, and to suggest any remedies that may seem calculated to restore tranquillity to the public mind. The Report of the Bullion Committee has clearly shewn us the *principal cause of the disappearance of Cash out of this kingdom*, by *advances made to Government by the Bank in Specie*, for the use of our troops abroad, and from the comparative value of coined and uncoined Gold, and of both respecting a Paper Currency: and it is equally notorious, that the smuggling concerns of this country respecting the import of contraband articles, and the export of coined metal, as a commodity, have contributed still farther to exhaust the remaining specie. The knowledge of a cause usually suggests a remedy; and we may indulge a hope, that, if not immediately on the assembling of Parliament, yet *at no distant period*, this remedy will be resorted to.

Now we may state with precision, and without danger of its being controverted, that the circulating medium of a state is, as its name imports, designed for the *exclusive* benefit of that state. In our commercial transactions with foreign nations, the Ingot, or the Bar, the coin of foreign nations, when it has by chance found its way here, Gold dust, &c. &c. are the medium to be resorted to, to settle balances, when the circumstances of commercial intercourse require it. *One nation does not coin money with a view of passing current in another*; and, indeed, in neighbouring nations on the Continent, the introduction of foreign coin is so strictly prohibited, as to be inconvenient to travellers. Likewise with respect to the mintage of money, as it is always to be understood that a considerable expence attends it, reason requires that an alteration of system should take place; and that the

* Juxon and Charles I.

the money so coined should not be worth its value as Gold or Silver, but that it should pass as such in internal circulation, on account of its *image and superscription*. We might fix the value at 5 *per Cent.* discount; though probably it might bear a farther reduction, as the Bank Dollars find no difficulty in circulating at a discount of 3*d.* each, which is equal to 5 *per Cent.*

A regulation absolutely necessary to take place at the period alluded to, would be, the calling in the current coin; and it might be attended with a declaratory Proclamation, that no coin should, in future, be current, but that of the reigning Monarch. Now an invention of modern times has fortunately put it in the power of the Nation to re-produce its circulating cash with the greatest facility. Mr. Bolton's Steam Engine, as I was informed by a young man who had an employment in the late Coinage of Copper money, could coin, and had frequently coined, ten tons of metal in a day. Admitting then the above-mentioned regulation, as to the difference of price between coined and uncoined metal, the calling in, and re-issue of the specie in each successive reign, would prove an advantage, instead of a burthen to the State; and the currency of counterfeit, and likewise, of *obliterated money*, would be effectually put an end to.

I shall just submit my thoughts on the different species of Coin, which might, with advantage, be put in circulation. The guinea, half-guinea, and seven-shillings piece, seem very well adapted for the purpose of a Gold currency; though, considering the opulence of this Nation, there might with propriety be admitted a proportionate number of two guinea pieces. With respect to the Silver currency, it may be remarked, that the crown piece is certainly an unwieldy piece for carriage, either in the purse, or loose in the pocket, and it would better answer the purposes of both upper and middle ranks of life, to have the half-crown piece substituted in its place. The shilling piece is unexceptionable, though not so the six-pence; which, from its *thinness, and the effects of wear and tear*, is most generally observed in circulation to be scarcely one-third of its value. I should, therefore, humbly

submit, instead of this coin, a mixture of metals; which, with the addition of a small quantity of silver, our native mines would readily supply*. The French had their *six-liards* piece composed of silver and copper. I should rather wish to see silver and tin substituted, with, perhaps, a proportion of iron to contribute to its hardness; or the metal known by the name of *tutenag*, which, I believe, has been used in the East Indies in a coin. This coin might be the size of a shilling, but thicker: and its half would form a very useful coin, as a three-penny piece. It is understood, both these should be intrinsically worth their stated value, deducting 5 *per Cent.* for Mintage; and, by means of the powerful Engine above-mentioned, such a *bold relief, and sharpness of die*, might be given to the coin, as would secure it against its being counterfeited.

These regulations would effectually put a stop to the inconveniences at present complained of, as to want of cash; and when a sufficient supply was put into circulation, which, from the reasons above stated, would not find their way into foreign countries, then the Bank might resume their payments in Cash; as, notwithstanding all Mr. Cobbett's malevolent suggestions, it never will be the interest of individuals to receive Cash instead of Paper, in large payments; more particularly with respect to money transactions between distant parts of the Empire.

I shall close this paper, Mr. Urban, with my ardent wish, that a Registration of real and personal property of Country Bankers, to an amount to cover their permitted issue of bills payable to bearer, may be one of the first acts of the next Session of Parliament.

OBSERVATOR.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 23.

I WISH to correct a mis-statement (I am persuaded an unintentional one) into which your Correspondent Asiaticus has been led in p. 203. The fact is, that Mr. Hyde never was Chief Justice; but went out third on the Bench, in the Commission which was

* I have just seen a resolution of the Mine Adventurers, in Cornwall, stating the low price of Copper, and proposing an application to Government for a new Coinage of Copper.

appointed

appointed in 1774; Sir Blijah Impey being Chief Justice, and the late Sir Robert Chambers, second Præside Judge. By his wife, who has since married a Mr. ——— he left two daughters. To every part of the character recorded in the Epitaph, all who knew him will subscribe. His Charity, in particular, was unbounded.
Yours, &c. R. E. R.

Mr. URBAN, *Whitechapel, Nov. 16.*

IN answer to the observations of T. T. R. p. 325, on the building of Chapels of Ease, permit me to observe, that they would not benefit the Established Church in the smallest degree, as Chapels are supported (particularly Methodist) on several accounts; viz. the apparent zeal of the Preachers, their accommodating and friendly manners, with their congregations (in many cases approaching to servility); the frequent meeting of different Societies held at the Vestries; and, I assure you, Sir, no less than five Societies are held at Sion Chapel Vestry; and several more, intimately connected, though not held there; and, lastly, I think I may add; the Musick and Singing. Church Musick, I am sorry to say, has seldom been the theme of praise; yet we well know that every place of worship that is famed for Singing is always well attended; for instance the Foundling, the Magdalen, the Asylum, &c.

I perfectly agree with T. T. R. that a new Coinage of Silver is wanted; but I think none of Copper. The redundance of Copper is so great in the working neighbourhood in London (for I know nothing of the Country) that many tradesmen, particularly cheesemongers, bakers, &c. have, in general, from 50%. to 100%. of Copper (half of it old) by them at a time; and are under the necessity of getting some friend, who has the paying of a number of workmen, to take them off their hands, and receive a bill at one or two months for them, besides the loss of time, and the expence of paper, in doing them up. Crying

them down is of no use—it has often been tried; it acts but for a short time; and that time by leaving them in the hands of the retail tradesmen. Were the Legislature to call in all the old Copper, the loss would not exceed 10,000%.; and would confer a great benefit on tradesmen in general.
Yours, &c. G. W. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Holbrook Hall, Suffolk, Nov. 4.*

IN a tour last summer, passing through the small and rural village of Walton, in Bucks, situated in the meadows by the lesser Ouse, I found, in the Church of that place, the following epitaph, engraven on a brass mural plate, in the chancel. I was particularly struck with it, as a most affectionate proof of a fond parent, as well as the elegance of its style.

Yours, &c. I. H. R. N.

“Elizabetha vale, mea lux, mea Vita,
quousque

Jungimur in coelis, filia chare, vale;
In vultu virtus, tenerisque resplendit an-
nis

Innocuæ vitæ cum probitate fides.
Eheu tam cito, quod resecat stamina,
pollet

Atropos, ac vitæ parcere parca tua.

“Elizabeth, the daughter dear
Of William Pyxe, here lies interred:
O that her death for many years
Almighty God would have deferred!
Her mother's hope, her fathers' joy,
And eke her friend's delight was shee;
She was most kind, courteous, not coy,
A meeker soul there could not bee.
A modest hue, a lovely grace,
Appeared in her beauteous face.

“But now, alas! her life, behold,
In tender budde is fall'n away;
Her comely corps, senceless and cold,
Intombed is in earthye clay;
Her soul with Christ, which did her save,
Enjoys, no doubt, celestial joyes;
Satan no power over her can have;
She is preserv'd from hell's annoyes.
Dear Besse, adieu! adieu I say,
Untill we meet in beaven for aye,

“She departed this life 4th Jan. 1617,
and the 11 year of her age.”

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

* * * Communications for this ARTICLE will always be thankfully received.

The Rev. Mr. Lyson's has a new Edition of his *Environ's of London* nearly ready for publication, with Alterations and Additions, brought

down to the present Time. A Volume of the additional matter will be published at the same time, for the purchasers of the former Edition.

Considerations on Bullion and Coin, Circulation and Exchanges, with a View to our present Circumstances, by **GEORGE CHALMERS, E.F.N. S.S.A.** author of "An Estimate of the Comparative Strength of Great Britain," is in the press.

A **Life of WILLIAM WAYNFLETE,** Bishop of Winchester, Lord High Chancellor to Henry VI. and Founder of Magdalen College, Oxford, by the late **Dr. RICHARD CHANDLER,** will be published early in the Spring.

A **Description of the Antient Terracottas in the British Museum,** by **TAYLOR COMBE, esq.** illustrated with **Forty-one Plates,** engraved after the Drawings of **Wm. ALEXANDER, esq.** will be published on the 1st of January.

Mr. BARRÉ ROBERTS'S matchless **Cabinet of the Coins of England, Scotland, and Ireland;** likewise his **Anglo-Gallic Coins, Coronation Medals,** and many of the works of **Thomas Simon;** are advertized for sale early in February next, if not previously disposed of by private contract. (See vol. LXXX. p. 179.) His select Library is also to be sold by auction.

Dr. BROWNE has now on the eve of publication, for the use of schools, **Pinacotheca Classica;** or **Classical Gallery;** containing a Selection of the most distinguished **Characters in Antient and Modern Times,** as drawn by the most celebrated Grecian, Roman, and British **Historians, Biographers, &c.**

Mr. CHITTY, of the Middle Temple, has announced his intention of delivering, immediately after Michaelmas Term, a **Practical Course of Lectures on the Commercial Law.** This Series will comprehend dissertations from the best writers on the **Lex Mercatoria,** among nations, as acknowledged by our Municipal Law; on the **Commercial privileges and disabilities of Aliens;** on the modes adopted by the different branches of the **British Legislature,** for the promotion and regulation of **Foreign and Domestic Commerce;** and on the **spirit and effect of all the various Mercantile Contracts.**

Mr. W. MOORE, of the Royal Military Academy, is engaged in preparing for the press, a **Treatise on Fluxions,** with the various Applications of that Science. And **Mr. P.**

BARLOW, of the Royal Military Academy, is about to publish a **Collection of Mathematical Tables,** among which will be some to facilitate the solution of the **Irreducible Case of Cubics.**

Mr. W. MARRAT'S Introduction to **Mechanics** will be published before the end of the present year.

A second edition, on an improved scale, of "**The Journal of a Regimental Officer during the recent Campaigns in Spain and Portugal, under Lord Wellington,**" is in the press.

Mr. SOUTHEY'S Poem of **Kehama,** is nearly finished at the press of the **Ballantynes of Edinburgh.**

Mr. C. BRADLEY, of Wallingford, has a **Lexicon of the New Testament** nearly ready for the press, principally intended for the use of Schools: and, consequently, less extensive than **Parkhurst's Lexicon,** though compiled on a somewhat similar plan. The various senses in which every word is used by the **Sacred Writers,** will be given in English, difficult phrases and expressions will be concisely elucidated, and those variations of the verb or noun which might occasion any difficulty to the young Student, will be inserted and referred to their themes.

The **Library of the late WILLIAM PLATEL, esq.** of Peterborough, including his interesting **Collection of Arabic, Persian, Bengalee, and other MSS.** forming part of the **Library of the late Emperor Shah Aulum,** will be sold by auction this Winter.

The Author of "**Wallace**" has a **Volume of Poems** nearly ready.

Bannockburn has been selected by **Miss HOLFORD** as the subject for her next **Metrical Romance.**

Mr. PERCEVAL ELIOT, a Commissioner of Public Enquiry, is engaged in **An Answer to Mr. Huskisson's Pamphlet on the Depreciation of Money.**

Dr. MAVOR'S Edition of **Tusser's Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry,** is in great forwardness.

A new and elegant Edition of **SPELMAN'S** translation of **XENOPHON'S Expedition of Cyrus** is in the press.

Mr. BARRON FIELD, Student of the Inner Temple, has in the press a full **Analysis of Blackstone's Commentaries,** by a **Series of Questions,** to which the Student is to frame his own **Answers,** by reading that Work.

33. *Scripture Geography: in Two Parts: containing a Description of the most distinguished Countries and Places noticed in the Holy Scriptures; with a brief Account of the remarkable Historical Events connected with the Subject. Intended to facilitate the Study of the Holy Bible to young Persons. Illustrated with Maps.* By John Toy, &c. &c. London: Scatcherd and Letterman; 1810; 8vo; pp. 125.

TO the conscientious instructors of ingenuous youth of both sexes, throughout the British empire, few arguments need now surely be addressed in print, to induce them to pay a very marked attention to the religious part of education. The clashing lucubrations of Doctors Rennel, Vincent, Barrow, and Knox,—warm, and even intemperate, as, perhaps, they sometimes were,—have certainly done the state good service. They have drawn the minds of all parents and guardians, who wish to act worthy of those responsible appellations, more keenly to the subject: they have, also, incidentally produced hints, which care, and patient examination by the test of practical experience, may, no doubt, greatly improve. By the religious part of education, we expect to be clearly understood to mean, that grand portion of it which is devoted to the elucidation of Christian tenets, and the enforcement of Christian duties, upon the broad basis of Scriptural Revelation. As decided adherents to our venerable Establishment, we ourselves may well be supposed to give the preference to our own more immediate persuasion: but, when treating on the promotion of the knowledge of Religion generally, as believing Christians, our charity expands, of course; and we wish every due blessing may ensue from the pious elementary labours of every teacher, who takes THE OLD and THE NEW TESTAMENT for his chief guides, in the pure spirit of humility, and in the search of truth.

To facilitate the study of all ancient history, and to assist human memory in the retention of facts and dates, a competent acquaintance with Chronology and Geography is indispensably necessary. Without some clear and positive leading epochas to which remarkable events can be referred, and without some definitive

notions of the sites of countries and towns, seas and rivers, the exploits of “The Seven Champions of Christendom” may be mistaken for real occurrences, and the travels of Damberger implicitly credited; and thus these idle fables may by ignorance be placed on the same shelf with the records of Moses and the Apostles.—Speaking of young persons who peruse the sacred volumes of Scripture without geographical aid, Mr. Toy very sensibly observes:

“They may read that Jacob and his family left the land of Canaan, and went down into Egypt; that, after many years, their descendants became a numerous people, left Egypt, wandered in the wilderness forty years, and, at length, settled again in the land of Canaan; but, for want of a geographical knowledge of these countries, as they then stood, much of the force and connection of the subject is lost; and they are apt, the Author is afraid, more generally to consider them as fabulous stories, than as facts founded on the real state, situation, and divisions of the country.”—*Preface.*

In this opinion, we heartily join, from painful conviction.

In our *Literary Intelligence*, vol. LXXX. p. 440, we briefly announced the preparation of this useful little work, and with sincere satisfaction we now hail its successful completion. Our Author here presents the rising generation of religious students with a neatly-printed manual, compiled with exemplary caution and felicity of selection, and with a perspicuous conciseness that merits public approbation and encouragement. Mr. T.'s industry of research and accuracy of choice, in putting together his materials from various high authorities, are conspicuous: but even these good qualities, valuable as we deem them, are surpassed by his unaffected modesty, and the diffidence he permits himself to express:

“In the event of this work being thought worthy the attention of the publick,” says he, “it will be a great satisfaction to the Author; for, should it be the means of fixing the mind of one young person more strongly on the important truths of Scripture, he prizes too highly the blessings pronounced on him who shall guide one person into the way of truth, to think that his labour has been bestowed in vain.”—*Ibid.*

Such

Such honourable sentiments and motives are above all comment.

Mr. Toy's Descriptions are laid down with great precision; and they are illustrated with five exquisite Maps: viz. 1. A Map shewing the situation of the Garden of Eden; 2. A Map of the countries peopled by the descendants of Japhet; 3. A Map of the countries peopled by the descendants of Shem; 4. A Map of the countries peopled by the descendants of Ham; 5. A Map of Judea, or the Holy Land.—An Index, with the proper names accentuated, is subjoined.

The contents of the volume are—Part I. The Geography of the Patriarchs, or of the first ages of the world; shewing the principal places of that country where any remarkable event happened during the wanderings and captivity of the Jews, and where the Gospel was first preached by Christ and his Apostles.—Part II. A Description of Judea, or the Holy Land; with an account of the most celebrated rivers, brooks, and mountains, in the same.—Mr. T.'s marginal references are made with scrupulous fidelity, and fully attest his very patient and studious application.—*In tenui labor, at tenuis non gloria.*

A singular instance of delicacy is observable in the Dedication of the book. It is addressed to Miss Cardin and Miss Leech, of Great Cumberland-street, who are respectfully complimented on their talents for female education. Mr. Toy, however, had only to cast his eyes around his own lady's establishment at Whitelands, to which her maternal solicitude imparts all that skill and assiduity can secure, and he would have beheld many unequivocal proofs of similar excellence and success in teaching. Mr. Toy seems unwilling that any of his family should, in the language of the poet, *sumere superbiam quæsitam meritis*: but we think it our duty, (as honest Reviewers, and friends to the interests of society,) to tender the Principals of Whitelands the tribute of liberal approbation.

A book of Scripture Chronology, of the same size and type with this elegant volume, abridged from Dufresnoy, Blair, and others, would add another sprig to Mr. Toy's bright and unfading wreath.

34. *Present State of the Spanish Colonies; including a particular Report of Hispaniola, or the Spanish Part of Santo Domingo; with a general Survey of the Settlements on the South Continent of America, as relates to History, Trade, Population, Customs, Manners, &c. With a concise Statement of the Sentiments of the People on their relative Situation to the Mother Country, &c. By William Walton, Jun. Secretary to the Expedition which captured the City of Santo Domingo from the French, and Resident British Agent there. Longman and Co. 1810; 2 Vols. 8vo.*

WERE we to form an opinion from the character of the features of Ferdinand VII. as represented in a neat engraving prefixed to the first volume from a portrait in the possession of Admiral Apodaca, we must pronounce the possessor very little calculated to contend with the difficulties he would have to encounter were he released from the fangs of the Enemy of mankind, and placed on the throne of Spain. The imbecility of the father, who so weakly submitted to the dictation of Buonaparte, is too conspicuous in the countenance of the son to promise future energy and ability.

An interesting plan of the route of the British army against the city of Santo Domingo, which surrendered on the 6th July, 1809, under the command of Major-gen. Hugh Lyle Carmichael, drawn by Mr. Walton, and extremely well engraved by Lowry, is a valuable acquisition to the purchasers of this work, which we shall introduce to our readers through the medium of the Author's Preface.

"The present State of the Spanish Colonies" having been sent to the press with precipitation, Mr. W. hopes that circumstance will be admitted as an excuse for any deficiency that may be discovered in the classification or regular arrangement of the narrative; which had its origin during the period of illness occasioned by a boisterous voyage, and was completed in the intervals of relaxation from serious business, and the social intercourse held with friends from whom he had been separated from his childhood.

The objections that would have arisen to such a mode of procedure, had any other subject occupied his attention, he trusts, will be obviated by

by the recollection that, in the present instance, delay must have decreased the value of the information he had it in his power to communicate, and more particularly as the public mind "seemed drawn to the new world, and seeking especially to extend its hitherto imperfect knowledge of the Spanish Settlements in that quarter." Mr. Walton visited the countries of which he gives this faint delineation very early in life; and he had formed the design of arranging the result of his researches, in order to present his countrymen at a future period with "a large and general description of the Spanish Colonies," for which he possessed a variety of materials, relating to the islands and shores of the continent from La Vela to the Oronoko, that have been most accessible to foreigners during the last war. His intercourse with many Spanish Officers, and the Literati of those places, enabled him to obtain numerous documents necessary for the ground-work of such an undertaking; exclusive of the communications he received during a long residence in Spain, from gentlemen who had held offices in the Indies, and curious articles derived from some of the best libraries in that kingdom.

Thus successful in his intentions, Mr. Walton might have hoped to complete his task with great credit to his assiduity; but he unfortunately happened to be amongst the first captured by the French at the commencement of hostilities in Hispaniola, when part of his papers were scattered or destroyed, and, to complete the calamity, the remainder went to the bottom of the sea in his Majesty ship the Lark, "which had conveyed part of the British troops from Jamaica to the siege of the city of Santo Domingo, and foundered in the month of August 1809, during one of those dreadful hurricanes which sometimes sweep the West India seas." The labour and anxiety attendant upon seven years' research became totally abortive; and we are satisfied our readers will sincerely commiserate the state of Mr. W.'s mind on this most trying occasion, and lament with us that he is left with little besides the traces of his memory to recur to for his guidance. We cannot, therefore, be surprised that he "wishes to be considered as bringing forward

the present publication rather as an essay, than as a complete treatise on the important subject to which it relates."

He next enters into an illustration of the advantages derived from the discovery and colonization of distant regions, through which the most valuable purposes of life are and have been promoted, by the intercourse and exchange established between them; consequently, descriptions of those countries are instructive and amusing to the youthful mind, and absolutely necessary for persons who may intend to visit them for the enlargement of their knowledge, or for commercial purposes. The state of the Spanish possessions was but very imperfectly known in England, as the Authors who described them were almost forgotten by the lapse of two centuries, and as the recent publications on the subject were written by Frenchmen. Mr. W. supposes that his readers may think some parts of his second volume have been anticipated by other writers: but he begs, in candour, it may be remembered, that the same sources of information were open to, and actually explored by him, about the same time; and he particularly refers in this case to Depon's work on the Caraccas. When personal observation proved deficient, he has availed himself of the best authorities to which he could procure access; and, though he has endeavoured to divest his narrative of redundant minutiae, he scrupled not to insert whatever he has been able to discover of a curious and instructive nature, in order to illustrate to the utmost of his ability the possessions of Spain in America, and their relative situation with the mother country. "This candid avowal of his sentiments and views he humbly submits to the consideration of the publick, solicitous to obtain for them its indulgent patronage: which he does with the greater confidence, from the consciousness that he is actuated by no other wish than to be of some utility to the community at large."

We learn from the Author, that his pursuits were confined to trade, for which his education was particularly intended: he, therefore, premises, that deep observations on Botany, Mineralogy, &c. are not to be expected from him; neither "elaborate

rate and abstruse disquisitions," or "excursions of philosophical reasoning;" which latter, he very justly remarks, often mislead, as they are generally founded on speculative and partial systems, little according with "those simple principles of truth and fact, which ought to be the sole object and ornament of history." Of this description, Mr. W. asserts, are many of the productions of the French Literati, whose works are compounded of History and Philosophy; "a flowery system of things, developed to give room for the delusions of sophistry."

Amongst the temptations which prompted the Author's researches, none were more powerful than the easy and pleasing peculiarities of character of the natives, with which he readily assimilated, and became familiar, and whose elegant language it was his delight to cultivate: he discovered in them dormant resources, rendered so only by the nature of their government and internal policy: he perceived the nation depressed by mental and political terror; yet he "saw the diamond sparkling through the surrounding incrustation, that wanted but the torch of reason to distinguish it, and a suitable process of improvement to bring forth its genuine lustre." "Rend," he further observes, "but asunder the veil of night, that has so long overclouded Spain, and its inhabitants are capable of all things." We shall not dwell upon the first discovery and early history of Hispaniola, which are matters of little interest compared with new information; not that we mean to say that the Author has done wrong in dedicating a chapter to the subject: and this will serve as a useful lesson to the mother country, by the reflection that France is now acting the same detestable scenes in Spain that Spaniards once acted in her present Indian possessions: happy shall we be, if *experience* produces future amendment, provided the French are expelled by their generous and noble struggles for independence. At the period Haiti, or Highland, was discovered, the population was supposed to be four millions — a century of Spanish dominion blasted — "when disease, principally the Small Pox, and inhabital hardships, particularly in the mines, to which the Spaniards,

thirsty to amass wealth, forced them beyond their strength, had nearly threatened the entire extinction of the people."

At a later time the French division of the island, though not more than equal to one-third of the whole territory, was justly considered as the garden of the Western world: "still it boasted not the local advantages of the Spanish possessions in point of fertility, resources, irrigation, elevation, or mines:" to which latter advantage the possessors seem to have attached themselves, though, in a soil like that in question, "culture bears away the palm; and, next to manufactures and trade, it is the parent of national strength, and ages serve but to add to its resources." The Spanish part is estimated to contain 3175 square leagues, and the French about 1000. The former is supposed to be equal to the support of eight millions of inhabitants, and the soil remains nearly in its native state, while that of their neighbours is almost exhausted. Clothing and implements alone are required; and, though other islands are compelled to import their fuel, here are forests which defy extinction, and limestone abounds in every direction. So well aware was France of the importance of this island to their maritime and other interests, that they seized the first moments of the late short peace to recover their ground; and, for this purpose, a vast force was entrusted to the command of the great Napoleon's brother-in-law, Le Clerc. "But," says Mr. Walton, "instead of succeeding in its subjugation, their projects were all foiled; they resorted to means till then unheard of; confirming, by their conduct, that empire which they had come to dislodge." The Author declines entering into the details of the proceedings of this army of St. Domingo, because it would be merely to darken the annals of little less than Cannibalism.

In the chapter appropriated to the present government of Haiti, we are informed that, in the year 1790, the French division contained 497,000 persons, of which 38,000 were white, 9000 brown, and 450,000 were blacks. A dreadful statement follows this information, that the wars of Rigaud Toussaint, and the destruction occasioned by the French, united to emigration,

gration and the decrease of the Negroes through causes peculiar to their manner of living, has reduced the population to 100,000 souls: these events have produced nearly an equality of numbers with the Spaniards. Petion has possession of the South side of the island, at the head of the brown people; and the seat of his government is at Port au Prince. This Chief is said by the Author to be sensible, humane, and of that polite and polished exterior which would recommend him even in an European Court. "Ill suited, perhaps, to witness scenes to which his station, as a military commander, exposes him in the field of battle, the tear of sensibility often bedews his cheek at the sight of slaughter; and, though brave, enterprising, and bold, he values more the responsive glow of a humane act, than the crimsoned laurel he has plucked from the brow of his adversary." It is enough to introduce this warrior to the reader's notice; and, having done so, we shall refer him to the work before us for his acts, observing, in passing, that, hopeful as he may appear from this description, his *humanity*, and that of his opponents, of all descriptions, promises fair to bring the beautiful and fertile Santo Domingo into a state of utter desolation. Such are the fruits of Revolutions.

Leaving the horrid depravity of Man to those who are delighted with hearing of it, we now turn with pleasure to the rich and magnificent works of Nature in this her favourite spot.

The area of Hispaniola is completely intersected in every direction by inconsiderable cordilleras, or mountains, the valleys between which are covered with luxuriant verdure, and many are of great extent. These valleys afford, in contrast with the air on the hills, a greater variety of climate than may, perhaps, be met with in any other part of the globe. The Cordilleras of Cibao are said to be the highest; and their elevation between five and six thousand feet above the level of the sea. La Vega Real, or the Royal Field, is the finest and most extensive valley in the island. Columbus and his companions were particularly delighted with this vale, of 80 leagues in length, and from 10 to 15 in breadth, which is watered by the rivers Yuna and Yague, and a

great number of lesser streams. Mr. Walton expresses his astonishment that, in places nearly contiguous, remarkable vicissitudes of climate should exist, both in heat and rain. "The plains of Banica border on the more elevated districts of St. John's and St. Thomas's, all situated in a central part of the island; and the degree of heat there is so perceptibly greater, as to cause a diminutive size in the inhabitants, compared with those of the two latter places." The valley of Costanza, divided from St. John's by a ridge of mountains, and inclosed in the manner of an amphitheatre, remained many years unexplored by the Spaniards. This inhospitable place exhibits a hoar frost in the morning, throughout the year; meat may be preserved untainted for five or six days; and a fire is found almost indispensable for personal comfort.

To the East of the capital are vast plains, called Los Llanos, as level as the sea, and over which the eye wanders unobstructed, except by natural groupes of trees, that seem with the verdant surface to form a park contrived by equal taste and ingenuity. Those groupes are produced and supported by rills and accumulations of water, and they are limited by the boundaries of the fluid. "This astonishing plain constitutes almost a sixth of the island, extending nearly to the East end, a distance of more than 90 miles, on a width of about 30. On it, cattle of more than a hundred owners pasture in herds, and are annually collected, counted, and the young branded, at the season when the calf cannot mistake its mother. The dexterity with which the herdsman on horseback, with a lance in his hand, separates one of his master's brand from the rest, is wonderful." It is the custom to burn the long grass during the dry season, the ashes of which serve for manure: at that time the cattle have retired to the forests in search of food. As the wind regularly blows from the East, fire is applied at that extremity of the plain, whence it rapidly spreads, effacing the various parts, and compelling the accidental traveller to recede from his route. The difference between the European forests and those of this island, is particularly observable: the trees grow to an
amazing

amazing height, without small branches on the trunks, "so that the planter, who prepares his ground, and has already freed them from the smaller tufts of intervening underwood, sees over his head a canopy of branching verdure," through which the rays of the sun cannot penetrate, supported by straight and majestic columns, entwined by the creeper, windward, and flowering convolvulus. Here the architect might find models for a dome, or the colonnade of a temple, for which the groves of palm-trees, and so many others, would serve as peristyles." The *bois d'orme*, a species of the elm, and certain kinds of the palmetto, indicate a quality of soil suited for a coffee slope; and the planter thinks it unnecessary to examine it farther.

The description of the streams, rivers, and lakes, is very interesting; particularly that of La Laguna de Henriquillo, or Little Henry, so named from an Indian Chief captured there after his defeat. The lake is more than 18 leagues in circumference, and, in the eight which separate it from the sea, several considerable mountains intervene; yet "the same flux and reflux of the coast is there felt; the water being perfectly salt, and of the same specific weight and appearance as that of the ocean. The fishes are also of a similar kind, and equal in size; such as the seal, shark, porpoise, &c." The whale, however, has never penetrated the subterranean aperture which must cause the phenomena now described; and the Author observes, that he possesses the spinal bone of a shark, larger than is generally found in those taken in the sea. In the centre of this singular lake stands an island, two leagues in length and one in breadth, which contains springs of fresh water, and abounds with game and wild goats; "did it possess only the relief of Italian villas and spires to contrast with the solitary but majestic forests that surround its verdant and intervening plains, it would form the most interesting prospect the eye could contemplate, or pencil pourtray."

Mr. Walton declares that the fancy of the poet and the skill of the painter is requisite to convey, in adequate ideas, the beauty of the country he attempts to describe; to represent shores bordered by the mangrove, frequently weighed down by adhering

oysters; the fields of coffee, "bearing flowers to rival the white jasmine, and berries, the coral cherry"—the groves of cocoa—"the light-coloured cane, and guinea grass patch, intermixed with the useful plantain, waving bamboo, and cocoa-nut"—orange walks inclosed by palmettoes—the native shrubberies of perpetual green—the hedges of aloes—the forests "covered with flowering woodbines of varied tints and continual odour—natural cascades—the plains, and natural meadows, grottos, precipices, and other diversified features, all equally swelling the scene, but setting at defiance the numbers of the one or the canvas of the other." The decrease of agriculture has occasioned the exports to be confined almost solely to mahogany. This useful tree is found generally through the island, but abounds in certain tracts. The appearance is beautiful, as it is tall, straight, and bears a saffron-coloured flower, and an oval, useless fruit, of the size of a lemon. Those that grow in a barren soil are hard, close grained, and the variegation of the wood is much more pleasing than the products of this class in damp land. "In the country, it is used for joists, flooring, shingles, and for the construction of vessels; and I have seen its hollowed trunk form a canoe to contain 100 men." The Oak is of the species common in England; and, being more solid than the mahogany, is better suited for rafters, mill-timber, keels, &c. "as it furnishes beams from 60 to 70 feet long." The Manchineel is a beautiful wood for furniture, which is described as being shaded with green and yellow veins in the manner of marble. But the fluids of this tree are poisonous, as the enemies of the Indians well know from the points of their arrows; it is even "dangerous to cut it down, or saw it into planks; for the smallest particle of wet, dust, or juice, falling into the eye, produces inflammation that often ends in blindness, and obliges the workman to keep his eyes covered with a gauze; yet it is sometimes made up, and nothing can exceed the brilliancy of polish or variety of colouring this wood produces." A wood called the Capa makes an admirable sheathing for vessels; for, being almost impervious to worms, it will outlast four coverings

ings of Pine. Although the last-named tree is abundant, the inhabitants dare not use it for domestic purposes, as it is the favourite lodging of the wood-ant, an insect more destructive than any other in the West Indies. Amongst the curious productions of this interesting island, we must not omit noticing the *Genepa sablier*, or sand-box tree, of which no other use is made than to form hedges, as it gives a thick, gloomy shade, unfavourable to vegetation. The fruit resembles a sand-box, round, "and with little raised regular divisions, which terminate in small fibres in the centre, through which the sand philtres, and drops into the inside." Those who pass the tree at the season when the seed has arrived at perfection, and are not acquainted with its properties, are sometimes startled with a noise as loud as the exploding of the contents of a pistol, which is caused by the effort of the inclosure of the seed to scatter it for the purpose of future vegetation. We must now bid adieu to the chapter on the species of woods, which our readers would find well worth their perusal.

Speaking of the mines, Mr. W. says, "even now, after the great successive ravages and pillages the country has undergone," graziers and woodcutters not unfrequently come from the mountains loaded with gold buckles, weighing a pound each, two watch-chains of the same valuable metal, with, perhaps, a worthless silver watch attached to one of them, a rosary, hat buckle, and large double buttons, with "which they parade as ornaments, and think the most respectable finery. Their church ornaments were also very heavy; but, though they had withstood the temptations of Toussaint, and his sooty cohorts, when possession was given him of the country, they soon disappeared after the entrance of the white French Government. Such, even at those times, was their boasted fraternity to the Spaniards."

About one-third of the first volume consists of an Appendix, composed of a variety of curious information.

The second volume is accompanied by a print, representing an idol, carved in granite, found in Hispaniola. This consists of a bust placed on a pedestal, which strongly resembles

the old-fashioned wooden turned page used to hang hats on; the features of the bust are those of a monster of the human species. The contents are:— Division of Territory — Ecclesiastical Government — Revenues — Missionaries — Jesuits: their influence over the Indians — Loyalty of the Indians — how South America was first peopled — Traditions of the Indians respecting it — their Form of Government — Manners — Religion — Priests — and Languages — Civilized Indians — Spanish mode of treating them — their Police, and exemptions they enjoy — Characteristic Sketches of the American Spaniards — Climate of Spanish America — Animal and Vegetable Kingdom — Administration of Justice — Council of the Indies — Negro Slaves — Emancipation — Penal Laws — Abuses of them — Inquisition — Trade of Spanish America — Population — and Considerations on the relative situation of the Spanish Colonies to the Mother Country — concluding with a second valuable Appendix.

Amongst the pertinent observations which will be found on the late and present state of the Spanish Colonies, in the second volume, we select the following as a specimen of a result drawn from preceding remarks:

"At such a distance, therefore, with such an extent of territory, and mass of population, as Spain held in America, without a concentration of efficient and executive authority, it was almost impossible to conciliate the local and jarring interests; for, if European nations have found it difficult to extend the force of controul over detached islands, bounded by Nature, and held together by political union; how much more so must it be over an assemblage of provinces, where each is nearly equal in size to the distant kingdom, and where there exists a division of interests that defies every effort to keep rivetted each corresponding link of the whole chain!"

It is a most unhappy circumstance that, in our present contest with France, we cannot meet our Enemy on equal grounds, who makes it his invariable principle to use artifice when force fails: thus, when he began to despair of his efforts to subjugate the Indies, through the imbecility of the late Spanish Monarch, and his involuntary acts of cession, the Colonies were invited to do that which we deterred

deterred him from preventing — declaring themselves independent. By this means, he knew that he would cause our Government almost insurmountable difficulties, to avoid offending the Mother Country or the Colonies. We feel fully satisfied in discontinuing our remarks on this valuable work, as it is impossible our readers should not perceive, from what has been already said, that it deserves their perusal, not only through the interest attached to the passing affairs of Spain and the Indies, but the intrinsic worth of the publication, as a book of reference upon every subject connected with the places described.

35. *Mrs. West's "Mother;" reviewed in a Letter from a Correspondent to a Friend.*

"I have just finished Mrs. West's new work; and have been asked for my opinion of its beauties and defects, and a full criticism of them: but I almost shrink from the task, and it appears to my mind little less than presumption to venture upon it.—Mrs. West's literary fame is so well established, the purity of thought, the rectitude of principle, which guide her pen, are such sure passports to the approbation of any mind that wishes well to the cause of virtue, that I feel, to say "I admire" is almost sufficient comment. But you have asked for a detail of my thoughts on this production, and not a wish of yours that I can gratify shall remain uncomplished with. I will, therefore, endeavour to notice some of the leading features of this heart-striking Poem. How beautiful, how appropriate, is the invocation to Nature; and how just, how convincing, the address to those who have yet to choose their wedded partner! Surely those only who are blinded by prejudice can be insensible to the awful task they undertake, when they venture to unite themselves to those whose characters are not formed on the firm basis of Christian rectitude. "Spare your heart" the pang it must endure when the apt child "turns o'er the sacred page," &c. is an appeal so forcible, it must strike on every heart. And how beautiful are the lines beginning, "Let angel Candour," &c. I admit, too, the truth of the observation on the misery of being united to a diseased partner; but yet this passage pleases me less than any

other. The next I think highly beautiful: "Poesy mispaints the nuptial God." Alas! how true this is, every day's observation proves; and the five or six following lines justly represent him what he oftener is. The infant's supposed address is touching, and what such a Mother as Mrs. West can feel. And I will hope many others may have had the same ideas floating in their minds, though without her power to embody them in words. The rite of Baptism is touched upon with truly religious fervour. The advice to Mothers, Reason must approve; and it is given in language forcible and elegant. The slight view of the political state of affairs is, I think, sublime; and we can only regret that, in the little space which has scarcely allowed time for her ink to dry, the patriotic prophecy of the Author, respecting the fate of the high-spirited Gustavus, should be proved fallacious—that he no more "in freedom reigns;" nor yet has death prevented him from wearing chains, not, indeed, immediately forged by the hand of Buonaparte, but the still more galling ones of domestic perfidy. May the forebodings expressed with such pathetic elegance be equally erroneous!—The opening of the Second Book ought to rouse every Christian Mother to mental exertion. I mean not here the mental exertion which is to lead her young offspring to the Castalian Spring, but to that more bracing stream which flows from a source Divine, which teaches us to look to one Power only for protection in such times as these—in all times. The picture of the neglected child is most exquisitely drawn, and, I hope, will reclaim some from the heavy sin of maternal partiality and injustice. The child of reason is well sketched. But I fear we shall not find many originals for "the thrifty Matron;" who, while she plies her ceaseless needle, schools "her lisping pupils." Would that I could witness this lovely scene of humble nature! There is something so awful, so appalling, in the manner in which Mrs. West depicts the storm which shall arise, "loud, intermitting, vast, from pole to pole extending," that one shrinks from this view of futurity, till religious hope is again animated by "the tumult hymning, as in Bethlem's field,"

"Peace

“Peace and good will to man.” The conclusion of this book is, to my idea, as sublime as any passage in any poet. To the arguments contained in the next Book, against the over-educating system of the present day, I fully subscribe; and agree with Mrs. West that, if Mothers would be content to instruct their daughters in their own humble lore, it would be better for them; but, if they must be taught follies above their station, I do think they may as well go to school; and I often wish that many parents, whose foolish desire to have their daughters accomplished is the cause of innumerable expences, and even crimes, would bring them up in the more rational path of humble industry. But when I hear, and know it to be true, that, if they do not go to school, they have a governess at home, I think they had better go where their parents’ vulgarity will not be held up as an object “for the finger of scorn to point at;” and, in default of a good example, be pointed out as what they must above all shun the imitation of. You will, perhaps, think I am dreaming, when I tell you that a farmer’s wife, who herself attends as she ought to the business of her vocation, was called upon a little time since by the lady of her landlord, who found her busily employed at her churn, and inquired after her health, and asked where her daughter was. “Oh, Ma’am, she is walked out with her governess; they always walk out together every day;” was the answer. Who is not sick of governesses, when they find them in such haunts as these? As to Mothers in a more elevated sphere, and yet below the refined elegance of rank, they, alas! are often equally unfit for the task of home education. I know two or three instances where this method has been tried; and, I confess, I cannot but think that, unless we could begin by educating the Mothers, the children are better at school. But here have I gone through three Books, and yet have seen nothing but beauties in the sentiments and language. Criticism loses more than half its privileges when it ceases to condemn; and that judgment may be considered as tinctured with partial prejudice, which is exerted only to point out

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perfection. Then be it so; to the accusation I will submit: *I am partial*—but it is to the cause of religion, of virtue, of truth, and of feeling—to that cause which every work of Mrs. West is calculated to serve. To imagine any human performance has attained absolute perfection, would be impious: Mrs. West is mortal, and, therefore, fallible; but the beauties of this little Poem have so captivated my heart and my fancy, that I cannot see the defects. And if I have yet been unable to discern them, I have no hope of shewing my talents for censure in the two succeeding Books, for I think her sentiments rise as she proceeds. The description of the youth’s feelings on leaving his infant haunts, what heart does not feel? “May that rest be thine, young wanderer,” and the succeeding lines, possess so much pious sublimity, that the mind is elevated above mortality, while it dwells on the lovely prospect which (“its mortal journey done”) shall no longer be beheld in prospect only, but enjoyed in reality and truth, by those who humbly strive to deserve a place in “those large courts of the Eternal Sire.” The pathetic picture of maternal sorrows I dare not dwell upon. The appeal to Britain to spread religious knowledge will, I hope, be felt; but long, very long, I fear, will it be before the soothing, rapturous scenes which she paints, as the consequence of the universal sway of that religion which comes from above, will be realized. But, in the good time when it seems meet to that Being who directs and governs all, it will arrive. And we who are thrown on these perilous days may humbly endeavour to be the instruments of his high behests. May we as individuals not be found in the number of those who have been perversely ungrateful for the good which even now, in a season of general distress, is bestowed upon us with a liberal hand! Whether I consider the poetry, the reasoning, or the knowledge contained in this book, I am equally lost in admiration of the Author, who has thus reached such a pre-eminence in the literary world, and who has so virtuously made use of the talents entrusted to her. May she live long to enjoy her well-earned fame! and, what

what will be more gratifying to a mind like hers, may she see her efforts in the cause of virtue crowned with success; and to her joy, of all joys the greatest, may her children imitate their Mother's example, and profit from her precepts! A. H.

36. *A Discourse occasioned by the Death of William Sharp, Esq. late of Fulham House; delivered in substance at Fulham Church, on Sunday, March 25, 1810. By the Rev. John Owen, M.A. Rector of Paglesham, Essex, and Curate and Lecturer of Fulham, 8vo. pp. 38; Hatchard.*

From Prov. i. 6. "Blessings are upon the head of the just," this pious and eloquent Preacher deduces the proper characteristics of "a just man," and appropriates them to one whom all who knew him will readily admit to have eminently well deserved that proud distinction.

"During the years appropriated to his education, he enjoyed the united superintendance of his parents*; and prosecuted his studies, by the convenience of a neighbouring school, without losing the agreeable society of his family.—He had scarcely reached the age of 14, when he was removed from the paternal roof; and introduced, as a student of Surgery, into the different circles, both literary and convivial, of this British Metropolis. The change which he experienced, in being thus suddenly transferred, from the comparative solitude and sobriety of the North, to the overflowing festivities of a populous City, was great; and, in every view of it, ensnaring.—But to whatever

and his conduct were now put to no ordinary trial: but the grace which had secured him from youthful lusts, saved him also from the snares of another sort, by which they were succeeded. For it is worthy of remark, that his faith in Christianity was in no degree shaken, by the scientific inquiries to which he was called; nor his respect for its ordinances at all diminished, by the various avocations which unavoidably interrupted them.—It is a common persuasion, and, I presume therefore, not wholly without foundation, that a considerable degree of scepticism has found its way among the modern practitioners in that most useful profession, whose alliance with religion, as well as with literature, has been so frequently and honourably exemplified, in the history of our own and of other countries. It is strange, indeed, and well worthy to excite both our wonder and regret, that those whose researches and practice bring them so nearly and habitually into contact with the most cogent proofs both of a God and a Providence, should be so little impressed with these great truths, as to be tempted, in many cases, to overlook, and in some even to dispute and to deny them. Not so the excellent man whom we are commemorating. He saw God in every thing, acknowledged him in every thing, adored and adored him in every thing; and in nothing more than in those subjects of physical inquiry wherein he was in danger of losing sight of him altogether. No—he could neither operate nor discourse on that being who is fearfully and wonderfully made, without ascribing, under emotions of more than philosophical conviction, both the production and the preservation of this complicated machine,

profession, in such a manner, as to manifest, that, to approve himself as the servant of God and the friend of man, was the prevailing object of all his anxieties and all his exertions. Actuated by these motives, he laboured with indefatigable industry, and almost equal success, in an extensive sphere, combining the strictest integrity with the most exact professional skill; and making the welfare of his patient the first subject of his concern, his own personal emolument decidedly the last. It resulted from the principles and feelings which have already been adverted to, that, in the treatment of cases to which the most summary measures are usually applied, he employed himself in superseding, by easy and circuitous steps, the necessity of extreme and hazardous experiments; and in reducing the pain and inconvenience of the sufferer, as much as was consistent with the security and success of the operation. In the prosecution of these tender and conservative purposes, he had recourse to many contrivances and expedients, which, wise and salutary as they were, operators of a different class from his own have been induced to regard as little and insignificant. To him, nothing was little, nothing insignificant, that could minister, in however humble a degree, to the comfort or the relief of suffering humanity. He loved his fellow-creatures 'with a pure heart fervently;' and was content to be reprobated by the rash, or despised by the supercilious, might he but save that limb which he could not restore, and render that anguish supportable which he could not prevent.—Such was the conduct which our venerable friend maintained during a long and active course of professional employment; happy in the resources of a good conscience, a united family, the affection of a numerous acquaintance, and the gratitude of thousands who had experienced the effects both of his kindness and his skill. Exhausted, at length, with anxiety and fatigue, he found it necessary to relinquish a practice which called forth so much mental and bodily exertion*, and to nurse the small remains of constitutional strength in some healthy and cheerful retirement. To that determination we owe his connexion with this parish: in which, after adding to a life that seemed to have reached its termination, more than 22 years of exquisite personal enjoyment, and enlarged social usefulness, he has now closed his career—'in a good old age, an old man, and full of years.' Gen. xxv. 8.

Though we have quoted so largely from the *professional* part of Mr. Sharp's character, that it becomes necessary to refer to the Sermon itself for "the *retired* period of 22 years," during which Mr. Owen speaks from personal knowledge; yet we must find room for a few more detached sentences:

"His *piety* was pure, warm, and constant; uniting the deepest humility with the most fervent devotion; and exercising a steady and discernible influence over his thoughts, his words, and his actions. His sentiments in Religion were strictly those of the venerable Church, in whose communion both himself and his forefathers had been regularly trained, and to which he bore a faithful attachment, and yielded a filial obedience, to the hour of his death."....."As a *worshiper of God*, he is entitled to honourable commemoration, both for the regularity of his attendance, and the becoming solemnity of his demeanour.—His *attendance* was regular. The homage which he did to God in this, as well as in every other act of duty, was 'not by constraint, but of a willing mind;' and was not, therefore, subject to the interruptions too observable in that of many professing Christians, from coldness, caprice, or casual inconvenience. The truth was, he loved the means of grace, and the ordinances of God's appointment: and he resorted to them as to a festival, for which his appetite was kindled, and in which he expected to find both a grateful and a nourishing repast. Hence he did not satisfy himself with the stinted measure of a single service on a Sabbath; but marked his regard, both for the day and for its duties, by repairing to the Sanctuary as often as the doors were thrown open to receive him."....."Nor should his *demeanour*, while attending in the house of God, be overlooked, or even lightly considered. It was consistent with the fervour of that piety which, through many bodily infirmities, and against not a few circumstantial impediments, brought him so regularly and punctually there — it was characteristic of the man."... "But to view this part of his portrait complete, we must meet him at the altar, and see him kneeling to receive the pledges he so dearly valued, of his Saviour's love. At this table, spread by the Lord of Glory, and covered with more than angels' food, he was a constant and a thankful guest."

"As a *Master*, he presided over his household in the fear of God; blending, in his

* "The disorder in his eyes, which quite extinguished the sight in one, and left him very little in the other, originated from extreme anxiety about the operations which he had to perform. It was first observed immediately after a very painful and critical operation which he performed upon a lady, when, upon being directed to look at some excellent pictures with which the room was hung, he found his sight utterly fail him."

administration, the simplicity of the Patriarch with the suavity of the Christian. In him authority was so tempered by kindness, and command so softened by courtesy, that servitude lost, in his employment, both its pressure and its reproach: like those of the Master whom he served and copied—his yoke was easy, and his burden light.—Personally devout, and intent, for his own benefit and enjoyment, on the great and daily business of religion, he made the same sacred object a prevailing concern in the regulation of his domestic establishment. Having resolved, with the great authority of old, that he and his house should serve the Lord, he maintained, with regularity and seriousness, the much-discredited, and almost exploded, practice of family worship.”...“As a *Parent*, he exemplified that happy union of feeling and discretion, which takes the strongest bond that can be given, to make paternal kindness safe, and filial obedience sure. And though it was the will of Providence that only one out of many children should grow up under his care, and survive to receive his blessing, yet he found in this *one* the concentrated affection of all; and his resignation and enjoyment were proportional.—As a *Husband*, he manifested all those kind and honourable attentions, which might be expected to flow from a feeling heart, a faithful attachment, an exquisite delicacy of sentiment, and the most liberal and cultivated manners.”...“But, perhaps, the brightest, certainly the most impressive aspect under which he could be viewed, was that of a *Brother*. It was his happiness to have, under this relation, many objects of endearment; and, among them, some between whom and himself the ties of fraternal regard were drawn with unusual closeness. In their society his heart expanded, his countenance glowed, and his very infirmities seemed to forsake him, while he welcomed their cheering caresses, and devoured their edifying conversation. But this is a language which the generality of the world will but ill understand. To those, and those only, will it be thoroughly intelligible, who have witnessed the family scenes to which it refers.”...“To his *friends* and *acquaintance*, this excellent man was, in every view, an acquisition and an ornament. He brought into society those qualities, both of mind and heart, that communicative freedom, and that companionable sweetness, which made his presence alone a source of good-humour, and an occasion of improvement. Persons of each sex, and of every age,

rivalled each other in standing up to do homage at his venerable appearance. So bland were his manners, so cheerful his temper, so affable his address, so considerate and universal his attentions, that all who beheld him, loved him; all who discoursed of him, expatiated in his praise.”

“He was a stranger, and remained so through life, to those gloomy views which many well-meaning Christians take, both of Nature and of Providence. To his observation, every scene presented some beauty, every occurrence offered some benefit: whatever hues they might take on, he was sure to find something in the one to excite his admiration, something in the other to awaken his gratitude. ‘I have had,’ he would say, and that while smarting under the stroke which deprived him of his invaluable sister*, ‘I have had a happy life; I am very thankful for it. God has been very good to me. I have had nothing but pleasure, excepting the loss of my dear friends: if I had been permitted to choose for myself, I never could have chosen so well.’”

“To the *Poor*, he was a tender, condescending, and useful benefactor. He made their wants, their sufferings, and their feelings, his own; and, while he ministered freely to their necessities in all the ways of ordinary charity, he opened for them, in the gratuitous communication of his professional assistance, a most important source of consolation and relief. Compelled by infirmities, which ended in depriving him, to a great degree, both of his sight and hearing, to desist from practising for his own emolument, he would not be prevented from doing all he could for the benefit of others. That stock of knowledge which he had acquired by so many laborious years of study and experience, became a fund, on which the poor and needy were privileged to draw; and, while the rich could not allure him to sell it, he imparted it cheerfully to his indigent neighbours, without money and without price. The value of kindness like this can never be fully appreciated. To judge of it with any degree of accuracy, it would have been necessary to see the affectionate manner in which he imparted his advice, as well as to have watched the operation of the advice itself. Of his usefulness, indeed, in this and every other exercise of his professional qualifications, I know not how to express myself in a manner more consonant to my own persuasion, and to that of those with whom I have conversed, than by citing the eloquent words of one † who knew him

* Mrs. Prowse, of Wicken Park; of whom see vol. LXXX. p. 386.

† “Nathaniel Kent, esq. of Fulham.—The delay occasioned in sending this Sermon to the press, affords me an opportunity of recording, with feelings of deep regret, the loss sustained by his friends and society, in the sudden death of this upright, useful, and interesting man.” (See p. 396.)

intimately, and loved him with an all but idolatrous affection. 'I consider his hand,' said the friend here alluded to, 'like the hand of an Apostle: wherever it falls, it heals.'

37. *Poems, and Translations, from the Minor Greek Poets and others; written chiefly between the Ages of Ten and Sixteen. By a Lady. Dedicated, by permission, to her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales; 12mo; pp. 165; Longman and Co.*

HAD these Poems been published without the notice in the title-page respecting the age of the writer, we should have been inclined to bestow very high praise on the genius and taste displayed in them; but when we are told that they were actually written between the age of *eleven* (so the Preface) and *sixteen*, they affect us with a degree of surprise almost amounting to incredulity. We are yet more astonished at the information that the Translations, or Imitations, which are elegant, faithful, and spirited, were "the productions of a still earlier age;" nor is our astonishment much lessened on our being told that "a most indulgent father, in the retirement permitted by his station in the Church, found amusement in familiarizing his only child with the Poets of antiquity." What must have been his delight to find that he was, at the same time, promoting such a display of early genius as the world has seldom seen? And what must our readers think of such style and versification as the following translation at *eight years old*?

"CUPID'S VISIT.

"Rude was the night; by Bootes' sway'd,
The bear his sullen light display'd;
While toil-exhausted mortals slept,
Sly Cupid to my threshold crept.
'What daring hands my gate infest?
Who thus at midnight breaks my rest?'
'O open—haste—dismiss your fear,
A feeble boy asks shelter here;
The moon is absent; bath'd in rain,
I wander on the pathless plain.'
Well, now, behold my rage compos'd,
My lamp renew'd, my door unclos'd,
O'er my warm hearth an urchin tripp'd,
With quiver, bow, and wings equipp'd.
His frozen fingers mine caress'd,
My palms his humid hair compress'd;
Till, bold with heat, he whisper'd, 'Friend,
Let's see if yet my bow will bend.'
'T was bent; the well-directed dart

Deep in the centre pierc'd my heart;
The faithless elf his pinions tried,
And, slyly laughing, 'Host,' he cried;
'Congratulate me, now your part 'tis,
My bow is safer than your heart is.'

Or the following original at *thirteen years*?

"CANZONET FOR THREE FRIENDS.

"When shall we three meet again?
When shall we three meet again?
Oft shall glowing Hope retire,
Oft shall wearied Love expire,
Oft shall Death and Sorrow reign,
Ere we three shall meet again!

"Though in distant lands we sigh,
Parch'd beneath an hostile sky,
Though the deep between us rolls,
Friendship shall unite our souls;
Still, in Fancy's rich domain,
Oft shall we three meet again!

"When around this youthful pine
Moss shall creep, and ivy twine;
When these burnish'd locks are grey,
Thinn'd by many a toil-spent day,
May this long-lov'd bow'r remain,
Here may we three meet again!

"When the dreams of Life are fled,
When its wasted lamp is dead,
When in cold oblivion's shade,
Beauty, Pow'r, and Fame are laid,
Where immortal spirits reign,
Then may we three meet again!"

Yet we have selected these rather because the dates are affixed to them, than on account of their being the best. In the "Rights of Woman," the Lines "On Mr. Pitt," "On a View of the River Dee," "On an Ice Plant," and many other parts of this extraordinary volume, our readers will be struck with the genuine inspiration, taste, and sensibility of maturer years. Nature, indeed, appears to have conferred the poetical talent on this young Lady with no niggard hand; and there is a stretch of thought and power of imagination frequently displayed, from which still higher efforts may be expected under the judicious cultivation that has produced the present uncommon specimens.

38. *Pathetic Tales, Poems, &c. By J. B. Fisher, Author of "The Hermitage," "Mort Castle," &c. 12mo. pp. 155; Longman and Co. 1808.*

MR. FISHER writes with ease, and in measures agreeably varied; and, although we do not often meet with the higher flights of poetry in this

this little volume, he ranks considerably above many of the minor Poets of the day. His *pathetic* tales are too long for a specimen; but the following, in another style, is an admirable hit at the absurd extravagance of some of our popular Authors:

“THE STORM KING.

“A SONNET.

“HEARD you the wailing scream, at
midnight hour, [tling show'r
Of the Storm King?—Heard you the rat-
Pour down the steep; while, through the
dismal gloom [tomb?
The bird of darkness chanted from the
Heard you the neighb'ring monks de-
spairing cry, [nastery?
As, fir'd by lightning, blaz'd their mo-
Heard you the dead men's mouths move
to and fro, [woe?
And ghastly grin, and chatter tales of
Heard you the traveller's agonizing shriek,
Tost by the roaring tempest from the
peak?
Heard you all nature shudder with affright,
Fearful her reign was clos'd in endless
night?
While the fierce Storm King rode wild
through the sky, [more did I.”
Those horrors heard you?—No!—No

A few of the pieces in this volume were contributed by the Author's friends; but *The Casket*, a dramatical entertainment, from his pen, and refused at one of the Theatres, is surely superior to some that have lately been produced. Mr. Fisher's respectable list of Subscribers has inspired him to *invoke* “Subscription” in some very elegant lines. We are surprised that Poets have so long neglected to address this very useful *divinity*!

39. *The Maniac, a Tale; or, a View of Bethlem Hospital: and The Merits of Women, a Poem, from the French; with Poetical Pieces on various Subjects, original and translated. By A. Bristow; crown 8vo; pp. 145; Hatchard; 1810.*

The Authoress has been encouraged to publish this volume by a very numerous list of subscribers; and it will not discredit her talents, or their patronage. If we do not meet with much of the inspiration, we have at least the purity and elegance of the *language* of poetry, and many tender sentiments and poetical images vigorously expressed. Her devotional poetry seems to come from the heart; but, perhaps, the best in the collection is “The Maniac.” The episode

of Albert is well told, and fraught with instruction. “The Merits of Women” appear to us rather tedious, and in some places flat; but the Authoress has, probably, done justice to her original. Upon the whole, Mrs. Bristow is entitled to a respectable place among the numerous candidates for poetic fame.

40. *Practical Remarks and Precedents of Proceedings in Parliament on Private Bills: comprising the Standing Orders of both Houses, to the Prorogation of Parliament on the Twenty-first Day of June, 1810. The Second Edition, corrected and enlarged. By Charles-Thomas Ellis, Parliamentary Agent, of the Inner Temple, 8vo. pp. 364; Butterworth, &c.*

THIS is the republication of a work very valuable, not only to the profession, but to many others, particularly gentlemen of landed property, who may be concerned in those Private Bills which originate in a spirit of improvement. The present edition has been rendered necessary by the many additions and alterations which have taken place in the Standing Orders of both Houses of Parliament, within the last five or six years. It comprizes, of course, the Standing Orders of both Houses relative to *all* Private Bills, to the prorogation on the 21st of June last; also, the Standing Orders of the House of Commons relative to Bills that respect Trade and Religion; those of the same House concerning applications for public money; Tables of Fees payable for Private Bills; and an Address, agreed to by both Houses of Parliament, to his Majesty, for the speedy and general promulgation of the Statutes of the Realm. The Author also shows the several modes of proceeding upon Bills for compounding Debts due to the Crown; upon Naturalization Bills; and the proceedings of the new Parliament in 1807, with respect to Private Bills depending at the dissolution in that year. It would be superfluous to add, that all these improvements increase the value of this work, which may, indeed, be considered, in many respects, as a new one; but it may not be unnecessary to apprise our distant readers, that they will here obtain every requisite information on those local topics which frequently engage their attention and involve their interests—such as Bills of Inclosure

sure or Drainage, Turnpike Roads, Navigable Canals, Aqueducts, Rivers Navigable, Tunnels or Archways, Railways, Piers, Ports or Harbours, Paving, Lighting, Cleansing, County and Poor Rates, Gaols, Houses of Correction, Churches, Chapels, Bridges, &c. &c. The Appendix contains the forms of Notices and Petitions for Bills; and references to Acts of Parliament and Cases are generally interspersed, with references also to books where more particular information may be found. The minute and correct Index we consider as adding much to the value of this useful and necessary publication, which does credit to the judgment and industry of its Author.

41. *Who fares best, the Christian or the Man of the World? or, The Advantages of a Life of Real Piety compared with a Life of Fashionable Dissipation.* By Col. Burn, of the Royal Marines, Author of the "Christian Officer's Complete Armour." Third Edition; 12mo. pp. 84; Matthews; 1810.

THE Third Edition of a work may plead a protection beyond our jurisdiction. What the publick has been pleased to mark with so decided approbation, has already received a sanction which we cannot annul; neither, indeed, have we the smallest inclination to interfere with a decision so honourable to public taste. We some time ago (LXXVIII. 805.) spoke favourably of Col. Burn's former publication, "The Christian Officer's Complete Armour;" and, in the present, are disposed to venerate his pious intentions, and to wish that they may produce their full effect on the deluded votaries of dissipation. There, indeed, would be no question "who fares best, the Christian or the Man of the World?" if, unfortunately, of late years, there had not been an attempt made to bring about a compromise between the parties, each giving up a something to please the other. But the expedient has answered no other purpose than to create a species of half-christian, half-sensualist, a weak and undecided character, more pernicious, in its example, than what are considered as the extremes of either.

42. *Sermons by the late Rev. Richard De Courcy, Vicar of St. Alkmund, Shrewsbury. To which are prefixed, An Essay*

on the Nature, &c. of pure and undefiled Religion. Second Edition; 8vo; pp. 406; Matthews; 1810.

IN our vol. LXXIII. p. 1094, an account was given of the pious life and labours of the Author of these Sermons; of which it is no small praise to say that they justify the character there delineated. We expected, however, to have found a more enlarged biographical memoir prefixed to them, but this is withheld; and surely for no very valid reason, viz. "because a friend of the Author expressed a wish that it might not be carried into execution!"

As Mr. De Courcy was reputed to be of Methodistical principles, we shall copy a short passage from the Editor's Preface, that seems to relate to this imputation, and is, perhaps, a singular instance of Editorial scruples:

"I began to consider that some degree of responsibility attached to me as an Editor; and that I was bound not to make known to the world any sentiments of which I did not thoroughly approve; at least, not without offering an antidote for the evil which they might occasion. Under this persuasion, though extremely reluctant to obtrude myself on the public notice, or to provoke controversy from the Author's admirers, I sat down with the determination not to let a sentence pass unregarded, which I did not conceive to be strictly conformable to the word of God. Accordingly, when I had perused a few discourses, I wrote my animadversions freely; but, when I had read and considered all with more minute attention, I found that several of my objections were leveled against words and phrases, and that, though I choose to express myself upon some points differently from the Author, we were perfectly agreed in the principal doctrines of the Christian dispensation."

The same candid examination will probably reconcile every reader to the present Sermons, the practical part of which appear to be highly useful, and urged by the most solid and appropriate arguments.

The Portrait prefixed is highly finished, and does credit to the talents of the artist, Mr. Collyer.

43. *The Preceptor and his Pupils: Part the Third: or, the most familiar Synonyms in the English Language critically and etymologically illustrated. For the Use of Schools and Private Students.* By George

George Crabb; 12mo; pp. 257; Boosey; 1810.

IN our LXXVIIIth volume, we noticed the former parts of this work with approbation, which we cannot refuse to repeat on the present occasion. The selection of Synonyms in this volume appears to be judicious, and may successfully instruct youth in the proper use of words which have only an apparent resemblance. The volume is likewise amusing, and contains a far greater portion of useful and entertaining remarks than we usually meet with in elementary works.

44. *Rudiments of Chemical Philosophy: in which the First Principles of that useful and entertaining Science are familiarly explained and illustrated.* By N. Meredith; 12mo; pp. 160; Hatchard; 1810.

THREE years ago, Mr. Meredith informs us, he was totally unacquainted with Chemistry. In about that short space, therefore, he becomes both a learner and a teacher; but, perhaps, after Mr. Parkes' useful and popular Catechism, it may be thought that the present work was not wanted. Justice, however, obliges us to say, that it may be very useful to beginners, as the Author's experience in overcoming the difficulties he had to struggle with, appears to have taught him a clearness of expression which will no doubt facilitate the first progress of the pupil. There is, likewise, a judicious compression of subject, which may recommend his work as a pocket companion.

45. *Les Fastes Britanniques, Poëme Historique, formant un Brecis de l'Histoire de la Grande-Bretagne, depuis l'Invasion de Jule Cesar, jusqu'à la Rupture des dernières Negociations, entre la France et l'Angleterre.* Par M. Lenoir, Professeur de Langue et de Littérature Française à Londres; Auteur de la Pratique de l'Orateur; des Syllabaires logographiques et emblématiques, François et Anglois; et des plusieurs autres Ouvrages: oct. pp. 285; Dulau; 1807.

46. *Sermon sur les Devoirs de la Jeunesse, traduit de l'Anglois de ce celebre Orateur de la Chaire, le feu Reverend Docteur Hugue Blair. Suivi d'une Ode Pindarique, intitulée, Les Rois; adressée aux Amis du bon Ordre et de la Monarchie Legitime.* Par M. Lenoir, &c. 8vo; pp. 44; 1808.

47. *Ode Pindarique: adressée aux Peu-*

ples gemissans sous le Joug tyrannique de ce Fleau de l'Humanité, se disant Empereur des François. A l'occasion de la noble & glorieuse Insurrection des Espagnols contre ce Devastateur de l'Europe. Par M. Lenoir, &c. 8vo; pp. 15; 1808.

48. *The Sermons of that celebrated Pulpit Orator, the late Rev. Dr. Hugh Blair, on the Duties of the Young: arranged into French Exercises for the Use of the Youth of either Sex, engaged in the Study of the French Language. To which is added, by way of a Key, a highly-finished Translation into French of the same.* By M. Lenoir: Two Parts: 12mo; Dulau; 1809.

MR. LENOIR has long been known as an industrious and skilful teacher of the French language, and has published some valuable elementary treatises on the subject. As a poet, he appears to have a facility of composition, and occasional liveliness of imagination; but we are more disposed to praise the humanity and loyalty of his sentiments. His *Fastes Britanniques*, his longest poem, comprising a history of England, seems to be intended for his Readings, to which the purchasers of the work may have access on very easy terms, specified in the advertisement prefixed.

49. *The Juvenile Spectator: being Observations on the Tempers, Manners, and Foibles of various Young Persons, interspersed with such lively Matter as, it is presumed, will amuse as well as instruct.* By Arabella Argus; 12mo; pp. 225; Dartons; 1810.

THE well-directed aim of this Author may be understood from the following passage, which occurs in one of her early Spectators:

“Tenderness, mistaken indulgences, and blindness to the faults of their children, are in themselves amiable weaknesses, as originating in that natural affection implanted in the human breast towards these immediate dependants on our care; and, though a thousand instances might be adduced to prove that the happiness of children is not increased by such methods, the motives of parents yet remain in an amiable point of view; they are to be pitied in the disappointments they too frequently experience; and, at the same time, we may reasonably lament that many very amiable mothers, from excess of tenderness, abridge their own happiness, and greatly diminish that of their children.”

To correct this disposition to blind indulgence, our Authoress assumes the

the form of a periodical paper, in which her correspondents are chiefly of the juvenile kind, to whose letters she returns suitable answers, interspersed with such anecdotes of "young folks," good and bad, as may make an impression both on children and parents. Indeed the instruction of the latter is principally kept in view; and that the Authoress may succeed the better, she has, avoiding extravagant fictions, laid before them such incidents as occur, and such foolish opinions as may be heard every day, in families where more sense and judgment might be expected. Her young readers will not be sorry that this amusing work is adorned (as honest John Newbery used to say) with tolerably-engraved cuts.

50. *Patriotism directed by Religious Principle. A Sermon preached in the Parish Church of All Saints with St. Peter's, in Stamford, in the County of Lincoln, on Sunday the 3d Day of June, 1810; by the Rev. Charles Sanders, A. M. Curate; 8vo; pp. 23; Crosby and Co.*

From Titus iii. 1. the Preacher, after demonstrating the vast superiority of the doctrines of Christianity, when compared with "the precepts delivered by those Moralists who have deduced their obligations of duty from considerations independent of Revelation," proceeds "to ascertain the obligation and extent of civil authority;" and to enquire,

"First, into the expediency of supporting the present Constitutional Government of this Country.—Secondly, to what extent we may consider ourselves as bound to resist or support any measures that may produce an alteration in any part of it.—And thirdly, what conduct we ought to pursue in furtherance of that which appears to us to be expedient."

Determining the first question without hesitation in the affirmative; and admitting, on the second head, that,

"as no institution of human origin and direction is exempt from defect, or secure from depravation, it is in vain that we

expect that any particular form of Civil Government can possess this exemption, or enjoy this security;"

the Preacher thus concludes:

"The exigency must be great, the necessity evident, ere we venture to make any material alteration: and the expediency (not for the interest of ourselves or our associates alone, but for the public advantage) of the step proposed, should appear to be incontestably established, in order to justify our concurrence."

On the third head, Mr. S. observes,

"In the conduct to be pursued for the furtherance of what appears to us to be expedient, nothing seems more inconsistent with the dictates both of prudence and of duty, than such intemperate violence as evinces rather the fury of party-spirit, than the deliberate judgment of zealous patriotism.—Long experience has demonstrated the wisdom of adhering to that form of Civil Government which we at present enjoy."....."And there seems to be no substantial reason for calling in question either the inclination or the ability of those to whom the Nation has entrusted the guardianship of its interests, to protect the rights and liberties of individuals, and to preserve undiminished the political dignity and prosperity of the Empire*."—"Instead, therefore, of suffering ourselves to be deceived by delusive representations, let us listen to the voice of Reason, instructed by the warnings of Experience.—Instead of arranging ourselves on the sides of different parties, and perpetuating destructive animosities, let us bury minuter differences in a generous zeal for the public good, and a cordial union in measures calculated to promote it.—Instead of bringing irretrievable ruin upon ourselves, by stimulating the people to a mistaken exertion of their energy, let us endeavour to direct their undoubted power and unquestionable valour against the undisguised Enemy of our Country: and, instead of irritating their feelings by unfounded or exaggerated statements respecting public affairs, let us strive to increase their indignation against all vice and immorality, and to animate them with an ardent attachment to that pure and uncorrupted virtue which, while it truly dignifies the individual, essentially promotes the public welfare."

* "In the pure and unbiassed exercise of a tranquil, unostentatious patriotism, we find, that by the illustrious Ornament of the House of Chatham ('who looked anxiously to reforms wherever they could be made') the means of imperceptible and corrupt influence, arising from various sources, were entirely abolished; important retrenchments were effected in the national expenditure; the influence of the Crown was very considerably diminished; and the management of the public business rendered more open to general cognizance, more simple and accurate, less liable to error or abuse, and less burthensome to the people. (See Observations on the Public Expenditure and Influence of the Crown, by the Right Hon. George Rose: 2d edit. London.)"

51. *Some Account of the antient and present State of Shrewsbury. A new Edition.* Richardson; small 8vo; pp. 557.

IT is pleasing to observe that this very useful species of compilation has of late become popular and fashionable; and if all our Topographical Descriptions had equal merit with that now under consideration, they would well deserve popularity. The History of this antient Town was first published in 1779; but the present Volume is by no means a servile copy. The Editor shall speak for himself:

“The length of time which has elapsed since the commencement of this little publication would have been sufficient to the production of a work much more extensive and complete. With the causes of this delay it is unnecessary to trouble the Reader, but it is fit that he should know the fact. Several circumstances which were correctly stated when the sheets which contain them passed through the press, have since that time sustained a material alteration. Some of these will be rectified at the end of the work: and if the number be not greater, it is, that several pages through the course of it have been cancelled. This will account for some occasional discordancies which might otherwise perplex the Reader.—It is not the business of an Author to point out the deficiencies of his performance. The present Writer is duly sensible of his own. In particular, he is aware that his book is at once too long and too short; too long for a guide, too short for a history. The truth is, his original intention was merely to offer a pamphlet of the former description, to the stranger who might require such an assistant in his walk about this antient Town. For this purpose, he proposed to compile a sketch of its History from the only printed work hitherto in any respect worthy of that name, and to add from Hume and Warrington those passages of the national history in which our Town bore a part. To this he designed to annex a short account of its public buildings. With this sole view many pages were printed. But, having endured the pain of witnessing the demolition of the greater portion of its antient structures, the examination of which had early formed his favourite amusement, the Author has been tempted, and, by the interruptions of the press, enabled, to step beyond the bounds he had prescribed to himself, and to enter into a larger field of description; that so, some memorial might exist to aid the future Historian in his account of those which are no more; and that, when the very few venerable monuments that still

remain of its antient grandeur shall have mouldered into that decay to which some of them are rapidly approaching, the remembrance of their pristine magnificence and splendour may not be wholly extinct. Induced also by the kind communications of friends for whose attainments he has the highest respect, some matters of topographical research have been added, which had either been totally unnoticed or slightly mentioned by Mr. Phillips. Thus the volume has imperceptibly grown to a thickness far beyond what was at first intended. But whilst it greatly exceeds in bulk those useful tracts usually denominated *Guides*, it pretends to no higher a rank in the departments of Literature, and requires all the indulgence which the good-natured Reader can afford it.”

The Work is regularly divided into Sections; comprising, the Situation and Etymology of Shrewsbury; its Antient History, and Topographical Account; which latter head includes, under the title of “Antient Buildings,” the Castle, Walls, Gates, Welsh Bridge, and Stone Bridge; and, under that of “Ecclesiastical Buildings,” the Abbey, the Churches of St. Giles, St. Chad, St. Mary, St. Alkmund, and St. Julian; the Austin, Franciscan, and Dominican Convents of Friars; the Chapels of St. Michael, St. Nicholas, St. Catherine, St. Blaise, and St. Mary Magdalen; the several Dissenting Places of Worship; the numerous Hospitals and Charitable Foundations; the Town Hall, County Gaol, and Market-house; the several Halls of the Drapers, Mercers, Shearmen, Taylors, and Weavers; some interesting particulars under the head of “Domestic Architecture;” with Lists of Members of Parliament, Mayors, and Treasurers of the Infirmary. We have given this copious Bill of Fare, because it is not an *empty Title*; each article being satisfactorily illustrated.

Under the article of the *Free School* are some excellent Biographical Notices of Lord Chancellor Jeffreys, Dr. John Thomas, Bishop of Salisbury; Dr. John Taylor, the learned Editor of Demosthenes; and Dr. Edward Waring, the very eminent Lucasian Professor. Some of these we may, perhaps, notice hereafter.

In the mean time, the *House of Industry* will furnish a gratifying specimen of the whole production:

“Plans for employing and maintaining the Poor in a general Work-house were adopted as early as the reign of James I.

An order of the Corporation appears in the year 1604, for 'raising a sum of money for setting the poor to worke;' and the Castle, then, probably, very ruinous, was ordered to be repaired and fitted up for the purpose. This institution either not answering, or that ancient structure having been wanted for other uses, the jersey-house, at the bottom of Barker's-street, afterwards St. Chad's workhouse, was appointed for a general work-house in the year 1628; and we find various Corporation orders relating thereto, during great part of Charles I's reign. Our records from that time are silent on the subject; it is, therefore, probable that the scheme was abandoned, and that the management of the poor reverted to the usual channel of parochial officers, till the establishment of the House of Industry.

"A house for the reception of Orphans from the Foundling Hospital* in London, was first opened in the street called Dog-lane, as early as the year 1759. The ardour with which that institution was supported, induced the Governors to enlarge their colony at Shrewsbury; and for this purpose the building, now the House of Industry, was erected at their sole charge. It was begun in 1760, and finished in about five years, at an expence of more than 12,000*l*. Children were sent down from London in great numbers, during their earliest infancy, and put out to nurse with the neighbouring cottagers, under the inspection of the gentlemen in the vicinity. At a proper age they were brought into the house,

where they were employed in the branches of a woollen manufactory, and afterwards placed out apprentices. At one time there were more than 400 orphans in the Hospital, under the care of a governor, matron, chaplain, schoolmaster and mistress.—The history of two of these girls is so singular and romantic that the Reader will pardon the introduction of it at some length in this place, which shall be done chiefly in the words of Mr. Keir, the biographer of the benevolent but eccentric Mr. Day, and of Miss Seward, in her Life of Dr. Darwin. "A youthful and active mind," says Mr. Keir, "inflamed with the enthusiasm of virtue, but undirected by the wisdom which experience alone can give, could not avoid falling into some of those delusions which have been created by heated imaginations, or by the sophistry of hypocrites. It is no wonder, then, that at this period he was led, like many others, by the seductive eloquence of Rousseau, into worlds of fancy respecting education. According to the notions of this celebrated writer, Society is an unnatural state, in which all the genuine worth of the human species is perverted; and he, therefore, recommends that children should be educated apart from the world, in order that their minds should be kept untainted with, and ignorant of, its vices, prejudices, and artificial manners. Nothing, surely, can be more absurd than the principle of this plan of education, or more impracticable in execution. Nevertheless, Rousseau has thrown over his opinions on this sub-

* "Thomas Coram, the benevolent patron and contriver of the Foundling Charity, was born at Lyme, Dorset, about the year 1668. Having an early attachment to a maritime life, he became master of a trading vessel to America, and, in the course of his occupation, occasionally took up his residence in the Eastern part of London, where he had many opportunities of witnessing scenes of distress; but none which affected him more forcibly, than the lamentable situation of exposed and deserted young children. His zeal for the public welfare, and the shocking spectacles he had too often witnessed, induced him to form a plan, one of the most compassionate that human nature ever witnessed; the erecting of an asylum for the succour and education of the neglected innocents, known by the name of *The Foundling Hospital*. To accomplish this purpose, he had to obtain the patronage of the great, and the assistance of the powerful. He had also to combat that greatest of all difficulties, popular prejudice. To the immortal honour of the Female Nobility of that time, be it recorded, that they seconded Mr. Coram's plan, and drew up a memorial, which ought to be held by the public in lasting veneration. Thus assisted, Mr. Coram relinquished every occupation, but that in which his mind was engaged. The Nobility and Gentry, urged by the endeavours of 21 noble and virtuous Females, obtained for Mr. Coram a Charter of foundation; and he had the happiness of living to see his object accomplished, after labouring 17 years. Towards the latter part of his life, he was supported by a pension of something more than 100*l*. a-year. It may be remarked, in proof of his amiable disposition, that when the late Dr. Brocklesby applied to this good old man to know whether his setting on foot a subscription for his benefit would offend him, he thus nobly answered: 'I have not wasted the little wealth of which I was formerly possessed in self-indulgence, or vain expences; and am not ashamed to confess, that in my old age I am poor.' This memorable person died at his lodgings near Leicester-square, March 19th, 1751, in the 84th year of his age; and was interred, pursuant to his desire, in the vault under the Chapel of the Foundling Hospital, where an elegant inscription perpetuates his memory."

ject a speciousness which unguarded minds may easily take for the light of truth; whereas it is but an *ignis fatuus* of the fancy, fanned by the breath of an eloquence peculiarly persuasive. These notions sunk deep into Mr. Day's young and sensible mind, a soil where no seed fell unproductive; and began to expand into schemes which, on account of the impracticability of their execution, were the subject of his own pleasantry in his maturer age. The most singular of these projects was an experiment on female education, in which he proposed to unite the purity of female virtue with the fortitude and hardiness of a Spartan virgin, and with a simplicity of taste that should despise the frivolous vanities, the effeminate manners, and the dissipated pleasures, which, according to Rousseau's declamation, constitute the characters of the present age. There was no finding such a creature ready-made; philosophical romance could not hope it. He must mould some infant into the being his fancy had imagined. With this view Mr. Day, attended by his friend Mr. Bicknel, a barrister, journeyed to Shrewsbury to explore the Foundling Hospital. From the little train, Mr. Day, in the presence of Mr. Bicknel, selected two girls of twelve years each; both beautiful; one fair, with flaxen locks, and light eyes; her he called Lucretia. The other, a clear auburn brunette, with darker eyes, more glowing bloom, and chesnut tresses, he called Sabrina. These girls were obtained on written conditions, for the performance of which Mr. Bicknel was guarantee. They were to this effect: that Mr. Day should, within the twelvemonth after taking them, resign one into the protection of some respectable tradeswoman, giving one hundred pounds to bind her apprentice; maintaining her, if she behaved well, till she married, or began business for herself. Upon either of these events, he promised to advance four hundred pounds more. He avowed his intention of educating the girl he should retain, with a view to make her his future wife;—solemnly engaged never to violate her innocence;—and, if he should renounce his plan, to maintain her decently in some creditable family, till she married, when he promised five hundred pounds as her wedding-portion. Mr. Day went instantly into France with these girls; not taking an English servant, that they might receive no ideas except those which himself might choose to impart. They teized and perplexed him; they quarrelled; they sickened of the small-pox; they chained him to their bedside, by crying if they were ever left alone with any person who could not speak English. He was obliged to sit up with them many nights; to perform for

them the lowest offices of assistance. They lost no beauty by their disease. Soon after they had recovered, crossing the Rhone with his wards in a tempestuous day, the boat overset. Being an excellent swimmer, he saved them both, though with difficulty and danger to himself. Mr. Day came back to England in eight months. Sabrina was become the favourite. He placed Lucretia with a chamber milliner. She behaved well, and became the wife of a respectable linen-draper in London. With Sabrina he actually proceeded during some years in the execution of his favourite project. The experience which had at first been wanting to him, at length gave him convincing proofs of the impracticability of this mode of education, while his acquired knowledge of mankind suggested doubts of its expediency; and, after a series of fruitless trials, Mr. Day renounced all hope of moulding Sabrina into the being his imagination had formed. Finding himself obliged to relinquish his project of forming Rousseau's children of Nature in the centre of England, he nevertheless continued these children under his protection and maintenance; ceasing to behold Sabrina as his wife, he placed her at a boarding-school at Sutton Coldfield, in Warwickshire. She remained at school three years; gained the esteem of her instructress, grew feminine, elegant, and amiable. When Sabrina left school, Mr. Day allowed her fifty pounds annually. She boarded some years near Birmingham, and afterwards at Newport in Shropshire. Wherever she resided, wherever she paid visits, she secured to herself friends. Beautiful and admired, she passed the dangerous interval between sixteen and twenty-five, without one reflection upon her conduct—one stain upon her discretion. Mr. Day corresponded with her parentally, but seldom saw her, and never without witnesses. In her 26th year she married Mr. Bicknel, the same gentleman who had accompanied him to Shrewsbury."

This interesting digression has led us from the more immediate subject of the "History;" which shall be resumed in our next.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

Between 11th April, 1715, and 1st June, 1717, a periodical work, in ninety-six numbers, was published, intituled, "The Censor." By whom was it written?

The Lines (signed E.) addressed to a Clergyman on his taking a certain Living, would not have been inserted, even if M. had not entered his protest against them.

R. M. cannot suppose us so absurd as to insert his *silly* Question.

Mr. UVEDALE shall have place soon.

R. E. R. in our next; with Mr. TAYLOR and O. O. on Vaccination; &c. &c.

A FABLE

A FABLE.

By the Rev. Archdeacon NARES.

ONE day a bright and blooming Maid,
 In all celestial charms array'd,
 With perfect form, enchanting smile,
 Call'd at a poor Man's house awhile.
 The house that hour, to his surprise,
 Became a palace in his eyes.
 He woo'd her much to be his own ;
 She smil'd, but was not to be won :
 " For I have many friends to view
 Each day," she said, " as well as you."
 Yet, so indulgent was her care,
 She seem'd to be for ever there :
 She call'd at morn, she call'd at night,
 And all immediately went right ;
 No pain, no sorrow durst invade
 The house where she her visit paid ;
 'Twas rapture all ; the rising sun
 Smil'd in the course of joy begun :
 The conscious stars, with light serene,
 Beheld the same continued scene.
 Some months of the sweet dream had past,
 The poor man saw his friend at last,
 With wings he never spied before,
 Approach, but enter not his door ;
 She spread her wings, prepar'd to fly,—
 " My friend," she cried, and seem'd to
 sigh,
 " Adieu ! I grieve to check your mirth,
 But we must meet no more on earth."
 Bent to the heavenly vision low,
 In vain he wept, and told his woe :
 " A Power," she said, " I must obey,
 Commands my flight, forbids my stay ;
 But lest, with unavailing pain,
 You toil to find me out again,
 What yet you have not heard, I tell
 Both who I am and where I dwell."
 " Ah !" cried the Swain, " too well I guess ;
 Your name, bright Maid, is HAPPINESS !"
 She smil'd assent. " Then know my plan :
 I make no fix'd abode with man ;
 Invited and ador'd by all,
 On some like you I briefly call.
 But, if you would not have me roam,
 'Tis you must seek my native home—
 To mortals lent, but never given,
 I visit here—I dwell in HEAVEN."

SONG,

By a very old English Poet.

A WAY with those self-loving lads
 Whom Cupid's arrow never glads !
 Away, poor souls, that sigh and weep
 In love of those that be asleep ;
 For Cupid is a merry god,
 And forceth none to kiss the rod.
 Sweet Cupid's shafts, like destiny,
 Do causeless good or ill decree ;
 Desert is borne out of his bow ;
 Reward upon his wing doth go :
 What fools are they that have not known
 That Love likes no laws but his own.
 My songs they be of Cynthia's praise ;
 I wear her rings on holidays,

On every tree I write her name,
 And every day I read the same :
 Where Honour Cupid's rival is,
 There miracles are seen of his.

The worth that worthiness should move
 Is Love, that is the bow of Love ;
 And Love as well thee foster can,
 As can the mighty Nobleman :
 Sweet Saint, 't is true you worthy be,
 Yet, without Love, nought worth to me.

SONNET TO LORD WELLINGTON.

WARRIOR ! for thee I twine this votive
 wreath ; [Muse ;
 An humble offering from a friendly
 Nor count, my Countryman ! the gift be-
 neath
 Thy notice ; nor, offended, it refuse.
 Though foul-mouth'd Faction thy fair
 fame abuse,
 And squinting Envy at thy merit sneer ;
 Candour and Truth disdain their sordid
 views— [dear.
 To every friend of Freedom thou art
 Then, persevere in thy sublime career,
 By Honour sanction'd, and by Wisdom
 led ; [fear
 And teach the Foe of Europe's peace to
 Britannia's bands — with WELLESLEY
 at their head ; [jaws,
 While Nations, rescued from Destruction's
 Proclaim their gratitude, and thy ap-
 plause.

TO A LADY,

With Flowers from a Roman Wall.

By WALTER SCOTT.

TAKE these flowers, which, purple wav-
 ing,
 On the ruin'd rampart grew,
 Where, the sons of Freedom braving,
 Rome's imperial standards flew.
 Warriors from the breach of danger
 Pluck no longer laurels there ;
 They but yield the passing stranger
 Wild-flower wreaths for Beauty's hair.

NELSON'S MONUMENT,

at TAYNUILT, MUCKAIRN.

. ON Christmas-day, 1808, the Work-
 men of the Lorn Furnace Company
 erected a pillar of rude granite, of
 about 17 feet in height, to the memory
 of the immortal Hero whose name it
 bears. A traveller passing that way
 the other day, left upon the table of
 the Inn at Taynuilt the following lines—
 most worthy of being inscribed upon it
 on a tablet of brass :
 NO Artist's hands the trophied column
 raise, [praise ;
 No chisel'd labours swell the theme of
 An-unhewn stone here bears our Nelson's
 name,
 Bold as his genius, towering as his fame !
 What

What fairer tribute could his spirit crave,
Than that which Freemen offer to the
Brave? G. F. R.

STANZAS,

On the Death of THOMAS ROBINSON, Esq.*

YE Nymphs that o'er the sacred fount
Of Inspiration still preside,
And teach young Genius how to mount
On towering wing, with graceful pride;
Sisters! your sad attention turn
To one whose soul you taught to soar—
Consign'd now to the silent urn,
Our friend—your fav'rite, we deplore!
Extinguish'd is that eye of fire
That caught the finest shades of form,
And bade the glowing tints conspire,
The Portrait into life to warm!
And cold and nerveless is that hand
Whose magic touch, with double sway,
Could bid the mimic scene expand,
Or modulate the tuneful lay!
Ah, Sisters! since on few ye deign
Such rare endowments to bestow,
The greater loss hence we sustain,
Thus more severely feel the blow.
Her golden gifts, though Fortune may,
With lavish hand, around impart;
Yet what, in polish'd life, are they
Without the ornaments of Art?
The Artist's worth, if right we scan,
In estimation still must rise:
Through life he is the friend of man,
Nor ends that friendship when he dies.
The monuments his taste display'd,
From age to age preserve his claim;
While History owns his useful aid,
And grateful Time confirms his fame.
HAFIZ.

SONNET,

On the recent Death of Lady HAWKE.

TAKE, sainted Spirit! take the balmy
tear [stow'd.—
Oft thy mild eye on kindred worth be-
Wife! Mother! Friend! Affection's tri-
bute hear, [road!
Pure as thy virtues, noiseless as their
Ah! wherefore clings the widow'd stem to
life, [lie!
When low in dust its blooming honours
The tearful cloud survives the tempest's
strife, [the sky!
While the bright rainbow mingles with
Fair as the arch of peace, thy tender soul
In melting tints and soften'd light was
drest;
Through Care's dark hour its welcome
radiance stole, [its breast.
Ting'd the cold cloud, and triumph'd in
Go, gentle Spirit! where no tempest
low'rs! [ful show'rs.
Leave thy drear mansion steep'd in grate-

* An eminent Portrait-painter in Dub-
lin. See p. 288,

EXTEMPORANEOUS LINES, written immedi-
ately on reading of Lord WELLINGTON'S
Defeat of MASSENA'S Army, Sept. 27.

By Mr. PRATT.

WHEN the proud Tyrant, pausing front
his toil, [spoil,
Glutted with blood, and loaded with his
Supinely sits upon his sanguine throne,
And vainly thinks the plunder'd realms
his own; [pore,
Thinks a wrong'd people, bleeding at each
Shall dare to strike for honest fame no
more: [law,
Thinks that his voice is fate, his nod is
And sends his greater slaves the less to
awe—
'Tis THEN—as erst the Patriot Muse has
sung*,
When to IBERIA'S praise the lyre she
strung—
'Tis then the phalanx kindles into flame,
And every hero fights for more than fame.
Then flies the electric spark a thousand
ways, [blaze;
Spreads as it moves, and gathers to a
Then, rapt by holy fire, the hosts com-
bine; [vine,
And prostrate millions, as by breath di-
Leap into form, like atoms in the hour
When Anarchy obey'd the Almighty
Power, [sprang,
When from confusion beauteous ORDER
And the harmonious spheres with plaudita
rang.

And thou, O WELLINGTON, thy Coun-
try's boast,
Shall yet redeem IBERIA'S ravag'd coast;
Thou, and thy Hero-brothers of the war,
For whom their Country decks the victor
car, [stand,
Shall aid her still to make one glorious
And pour thy BRITAIN'S thunder o'er the
land;
Shall grace her cause, assist her brave de-
fence,
And still shall prove — her Second Provi-
dence.

On the Death of Miss HANNAH CLARKSON.*

FAIR Innocent! ah! why, in vital bloom,
Grac'd for the Altar, hurried to the
Tomb;
While lingering age for dissolution sighs,
And envies every fugitive that dies?
What is the life we fondly strive to save?
Heaven's pledge of mercy is an early
grave,
Angel, adieu! subside, parental grief,
Suspense is past, your separation brief;
Earth's gems in vain their lifeless lustre
hide
From Avarice, from Vanity, and Pride;

* Alluding to "The Contrast," a poem
by the same Author.

They

They rise to decorate inferior things,
The breasts of courtiers, and the brows of
kings.
Lamented Seraph! thy unsullied mind,
A gem for nobler purposes design'd,
Burst her fair vase of perishable clay,
To beam refulgent in eternal day. W.

LINES

Written in a Garden at ISLINGTON.

YE flowers that deck this garden fair,
In Nature's proudest dress,
Beneath the smiling HOUGHTON'S care,
Her lovelier charms confess.

Yes, fragrant tribe! the sweets you boast
The conscious Bard declares
Are felt no more, their power is lost,
When her lov'd form appears.

When first gay Flora to the fair
Your tender shoots convey'd,
To recompense her fost'ring care,
She this glad mandate made:

That each inviting flow'r that blows
This fav'rite spot to grace,
The lily white, and red the rose,
Should blossom in her face.

There they in blended tints combine;
While, of the violet's hue,
Two sparkling gems are seen to shine,
Her eyes of lovely blue.

And thus, depriv'd of every sweet,
Your towering pride must fall;
Array'd in Nature's charms complete,
HOUGHTON displays them all. N.

MR. URBAN,

May 21.

HOW oft, while perusing those polished
pages flowing to you from a source
which I shall mention anon, have I felt
fain to submit to your reception two or
three long by-past aims of mine at trans-
lation of some of the themes which have
engaged that incomparable critique: and it
is the incident of meeting in your last
Volume, p. 358, with a pleasing speci-
men of one of those self-same pieces which
had so long ago invited my own attempts,
that does now excite in me the kindred
wish for mine to be admitted its compa-
nion. In respect of measure and num-
ber, both our lines, in this instance, for-
tune to be equal: grateful will it be to
me if, deemed "*ad cætera parè gemelli,*"
mine may also become indulged with a
place in that Repository wherein shine
the elegant and erudite effusions of your
genuine Horatian Illustrator of Great Or-
mond-street. ALNETO.

HORACE, EPÍST. Lib. I. Ep. X.

"*Urbis amatorem Fuscum salvere jubemus
Ruris amatores;*" &c.

SMOTHER'D in smoke, and in the
noise

Of Rome immers'd—his partial choice—

From their more fav'rite, still retreat,
His Country friends their Fuscus greet.
In this sole point our wills divide,
We suit like twins in all beside:
Warm'd with congenial tempers, we
Like long-enamour'd doves agree;
Whate'er disgusts, whate'er delights,
The self-same sense in both unites:
You keep the nest—the shady grove,
The streams, the moss-grown rocks, I rove.
What seek you? On the rural plain,
Lo! blest with health, I live—I reign—
Flown from those false illusions clear
Ambition forms, and crowds revere.
Like the Priest's pamper'd menial, I
From luscious remnants sated fly;
My strengthening palate longs to share
The large brown loaf—more sumptuous
fare!

Would you the bent to Nature give,
And, as her genius dictates, live;
First—for your house—what site excels
The green-clad hills and roseate vales?
When the tough sinews twang the bow,
What regions milder winters know?
And, when the scorching Dog aspires,
And Leo points his raging fires,
Where does the breeze more grateful play
To cool the fierce meridian ray?
More sound, more soothing, tell me where
Light the soft slumbers, free from care?
Do Libya's polish'd stones exceed,
Perfum'd by spring, th' enamel'd mead?
Or do the molten tubes, that guide
Through every street th' imprison'd tide,
A purer limpid draught distil
Than the fresh fount, or murmuring rill?
Mix'd with your pillar'd domes, e'en
there

The sheltering mimic grove you rear;
You praise the house whose station yields
Some distant prospect of the fields.
How vain the task perforce to bind
The instinctive impulse of the mind?
'Scaping the curbs that pall her will,
Unconquer'd Nature triumphs still!

Not he whose unexperienced eye
Kens not the woof of Sidon's dye,
Dup'd by the spurious purple hue
Aquinum's thirsty fleeces shew,
Foil'd in his finery, shall endure
A loss more touching, or more sure,
Than he who lacks the art to know
Substantial truth from specious shew.
The mind, in wealth too much elate,
With ten-fold sting arms adverse fate.
How keen the pang, if doom'd to part
With the frail bliss that charm'd your
heart!

Fly, fly Ambition's dangerous lure:
Beneath the lowly roof secure,
Each sun a store of blessings brings,
Unknown to Kings, and Mates of Kings.

The Stag in battle prov'd the master,
And drove the vanquish'd Steed from pas-
ture:

Foil'd

Foil'd in the long dispute, the Horse
Implor'd of man auxiliar force :
Rein'd, with the rider on his back,
Now furious he renews th' attack—
Repeis the foe—but what's the cost ?
The Victor Steed his freedom lost :
He finds the field his own, 't is true ;
But bears the rein, and rider too.
Thus he whom dastard Fear denies
To make a little fund suffice,
But, dreading poverty, is fool'd
To barter liberty for gold ;
A tyrant's servile yoke receives,
And in perpetual bondage lives.

The shoe's trite adage marks his case
Whose wealth, or want, is in excess :
If made too spacious, or too close,
It trips your step, or cramps your toes.
Be wise, Aristius ! Fortune showers
Abundance—make the blessing yours ;
Nor the keen lash of Censure spare
On me, if e'er, with sordid Care,
I toil to raise my income higher
Than my expences shall require.
Gold or ob'ys or lords it o'er
The owner of the gather'd store ;
Yet sure its place, if Reason sway,
Is not to dictate, but obey.

Behind Varuna's mould'ring pile
These lines I penn'd in careless style ;
Blythsome at heart, no want I knew,
That one except—the want of you.

A Marble Slab has lately been erected on
the Eastern Wall of Kensington Church,
to the Memory of Mr. Elphinston, a
Memoir of whose Life appeared in our
vol. LXXIX. p. 1057. The following is
the Inscription :

“ Sacred
to the memory of
JAMES ELPHINSTON.
His mind was ingenuous,
his heart was affectionate,
his manners, though polished, were simple,
his integrity was undeviating ;
he was a great scholar,
and a real Christian.
Jortin, Franklin, and Johnson,
were in the number of his friends.
He was born at Edinburgh, Nov. 25,
O. S. 1721. He died at Hammersmith,
Oct. 8, 1809, and his remains are depo-
sited near the South wall of this Church-
yard.

In grateful remembrance of his virtues
and affection, his Widow has caused this
tablet to be engraven.”

THE COMPLAINT.

ROLL on, ye lingering Hours ; nor now
delay [frame,
Your work to finish, and my weaken'd
By all your painful agents, to dissolve.
This trembling, tott'ring pile — that now
I've borne [of life ;
Near threescore years and ten — the term

Which, when expir'd, the sacred Writer bids
All hopes of joy and happiness to cease ;
And, in the place of vigorous mind and
strength,

Leads to my notice—*Harbingers of Death.*
The Gout, with torture, rankles in my
joints,

And, in excruciating throbs, forbids
Repose — Patience, a weak asylum !
quickly fails, [pangs,

And, in the moments of its burning
Precludes the power to even think of
Death, [proach.

Though every moment threatens his ap-
Not limited to *one* of human ills—

A whole battalion on my shatter'd frame
Pour out their dread artillery to o'erthrow
And level in the dust—in files they come—
As if conceiving that their destin'd work
Could not effectually be done by few.

The Stone, and Gravel, through long,
torturous hours,

Inflict their sev'ral instruments of woe,
And put all human patience to the test.

The *Hernia*, with sickening pain, escapes
Th' elastic truss, and bandages full tight ;
With slipp'ry efforts oozes through its
bounds,

And incapacitates to ride or walk.
What thoughts, in complicated ills like
these,

Can urge a consolation to the mind,
Bravely to combat—and endure them all ?
There is but one ! that He who wounds
can heal,

And to the wounds administer a balm.
'Tis Heaven—purchas'd with a Saviour's
blood, [race

Whose love and kindness to our sinful
Looks on benignant, and, by truths di-
vine,

Still proffers mercy to repentant man !
This is my hope—the rock on which I rest,
And sure I am “ my hope is not in vain.”

Chester.

P. B.

SONNET TO THE EVENING STAR.

PALE star of ev'ning, as my pensive eye,
Dimm'd with the gush of Adoration's tear,
Soars thro' yon azure canopy of sky,
To the bright confines of thy crystal
sphere ;

What soothing transports steal upon my
breast ;

For, as I contemplate thy glimm'ring ray,
Some kindred spirit from thy Heav'n of
rest [away.

Seems shrouded there, and beckons me
Oh ! could I, verging to my last, long
home, [fly,

Far from each sickening scene of sorrow
And, quitting earth for Heav'n, with thee
become,

The happy tenant of yon cloudless sky,
My soul, emerging from this mortal shrine,
Might then, perhaps, enjoy serenity like
thine.

L. H. C.—

PRO-

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, Oct. 2. This Gazette contains a Letter from Capt. Dashwood, of the *Pyramus*, mentioning the capture of the Danish three-masted schooner privateer *Norsk Mod*, of six guns, four swivels, and 28 men, off Arundel.

Downing-street, Oct. 6. The following Dispatch was received at the Earl of Liverpool's Office, addressed to his Lordship, by Viscount Wellington, K. B.

My LORD, *Gouvea, Sept. 5.*

I inclose a letter from Col. Cox, late Governor of Almeida, to Marshal Beresford, containing a copy of the capitulation of Almeida, and an account of the circumstances which occasioned the early surrender of that place. It was impossible to expect that Colonel Cox should continue the defence of the place, after the unfortunate occurrence which he mentions; and I am happy to add, that all the accounts which I have received from officers and soldiers of the Militia, who have come into the interior under the capitulation, concur in applauding the conduct of the Governor throughout the siege, and in the unfortunate situation in which he was placed towards its close. It is certain that, till the explosion of the magazine of the place, the garrison had sustained but little loss, and were in the highest spirits, and, encouraged by the example of the Governor, and the confidence they had in him, were determined to hold out till the last moment.—I have the honour to inclose the copy of a letter, which I received from Marshal Beresford, in which he inclosed the letter from Col. Cox; to which I have to add, that the two Officers mentioned in that letter, the Tenente del Rey, and the Major of the Artillery, have entered the service of France, and that the latter has been promoted to the rank of Colonel. I am also informed that when sent out by the Governor into the Enemy's lines to negotiate the capitulation, and after he had informed the Enemy of the unfortunate situation of the garrison, he did not return to the place when hostilities re-commenced, but continued in the Enemy's lines. WELLINGTON.

Extract of a letter from Marshal Beresford to Viscount Wellington, dated Moimento da Serra, Sept. 4.

I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship a copy of a letter I have received from Col. Cox, late Governor of Almeida, and a copy of the Capitulation of that place. With whatever regret it was we witnessed the unexpected fall of that place, uninformed as we then were

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of the cause, I think the circumstance related in the Governor's letter of the unfortunate loss of his entire ammunition, and the injury sustained by the town and works, and loss to the garrison by the effects of the explosion, will prove sufficiently the impracticability of a protracted defence; and I regret to say, the conduct of the Lieut.-governor (Tenente Rey), Francisco Bernardo da Costa e Almeida, and of Major commanding the artillery, Fortunato Joye Barreros, increased the difficulties occasioned by the explosion. The former had, until the commencement of the Enemy's fire, acted with much zeal and propriety; but on that commencing shut himself up in bomb-proofs; and after the explosion, from personal fear and to avoid any further firing, took advantage of the consternation and confusion, which must be ever attendant in such a case, to counteract the Governor's attempt to hold out at least some short time longer. The Major of artillery, it appears, had acted well during the siege, but after the explosion appears to have added treachery to cowardice, and, to gain favour with the Enemy, communicated to him the real state of the garrison, and that it had no ammunition whatever left; which caused Marshal Massena to refuse the terms demanded by the Governor. Until the unfortunate accident of the explosion of the magazine, the garrison appears to have been in the highest spirits, and in the best possible disposition and resolution to defend the town, and which, they unanimously state, their Governor's conduct inspired them with, as every officer and man gives the highest applause to his unremitting zeal and activity, encouraging all by his own example. Your Lordship will see, that it was of very little consequence what capitulation the garrison had got; as it is obvious the Enemy would not have observed it, where it was his interest to break it, and which will be witnessed by his having detained by force, and contrary to the terms of the capitulation, seven officers and 200 men from each of the three regiments of Militia that were in the garrison, and this with the object of forming them into a pioneer corps. The officers and soldiers of the Militia regiments, to a man, continued to refuse to enter voluntarily into the service of the Enemy, and the seven officers and 200 men of each regiment were detained forcibly. Such are the circumstances which have come to my knowledge of the conduct of the garrison of Almeida, and which I think it

it necessary to communicate to your Lordship.

Sir, *Aldea del Obispo, Aug. 30.*

The painful task has fallen to my lot, of acquainting your Excellency, that I was reduced to the necessity of surrendering the fortress of Almeida, which I had the honour to command, on the 27th inst. at ten o'clock at night, in consequence of the unfortunate explosion of the great magazine of powder in the castle, and the small magazines contiguous to it, by which dreadful accident I was deprived of the whole of my artillery and musket-ammunition, with the exception of a few made-up cartridges which remained in some of the expence magazines on the ramparts, and 39 barrels of powder which were deposited in the laboratory. Upwards of half of the detachment of artillery, and a great number of infantry soldiers, besides several of the inhabitants, were destroyed by the effect of this terrible explosion. Many of the guns were dismantled upon the ramparts, the works were materially injured, and a general dismay spread amongst the troops and inhabitants of the place.—In this distressing situation, I received a letter from the Commander-in-chief of the French army of Portugal, proposing to me that I should surrender the place to the French army under his command upon honourable terms, which, he said, he was ready to grant: I answered, that I wished to know the terms which he proposed; upon which the articles, of which I have the honour to send your Excellency a copy, were transmitted to me, and which, after using every effort in my power to obtain more favourable terms, I accepted, with an exception in favour of the Militia Regiments. I hope my conduct on this trying occasion will meet your Excellency's approbation, and that I shall remain justified by the circumstances in the eyes of my country. The Prince of Essling has been good enough to allow me to return to England on my parole, accompanied by Major Hewit and Capt. Foley, of the 24th Regiment; and we are now on our way to France, to embark from thence for a British port.

W. Cox.

(Translation.)

Capitulation for the Surrender of Almeida.

Art. I. The garrison shall be prisoners of war, with the honours of war, that is to say, they shall march out with their arms, which they shall deposit on the glacis of the place: Answer, Accepted; except that the militia, being only few, shall return to their homes after having deposited their arms; they are not to serve during the present war against

France or her allies.—Art. II. The officers of every description, and the soldiers, shall retain, the former their swords and baggage, and the latter their baggage only.—Art. III. The inhabitants shall retain their property, and shall not be disturbed for their opinions.—Art. IV. The military stores and artillery shall remain at the disposal of the French army, and shall be given up to the Commander of Artillery.—Art. V. The magazines, chests, &c. shall be given up to French Commissaries appointed for that effect.—Art. VI. The plans and memorials of the fortress shall be given up to the Commandant of Engineers of the French army.—Art. VII. The sick of the English and of the Portuguese army shall be taken care of and maintained at the expence of the French army, and on their recovery shall follow the destination of the garrison.

MASSENA, Prince of Essling, &c.
W. COX, Governor of Almeida.

Camp before Almeida, Aug. 27.

[This Gazette likewise contains a copy of a letter from Capt. Selby, of the Owen Glendower, dated off the Lizard, the 1st inst. mentioning the capture of the Indomptable French privateer of 18 guns and 120 men, belonging to Roscoff. The Enemy, it appears, got among the Owen Glendower's convoy coming down channel in a fog, and took one; but, it clearing up shortly after, he struck his colours, after having his sails shot away and several men wounded.]

Admiralty-office, October 4. This Gazette contains Copies of three Letters from Capt. Nugent, of the Strenuous gun-brig, announcing the capture by that vessel of two Danish cutter privateers, Aalbergh and Popham, of eight and three guns, off the Naze, on the 10th and 13th ult.; as also of the Danish brig Troforte, laden with rye, on the 26th.

Admiralty-office, Oct. 13. Letter to Lord Gambier, dated Caledonia, Basque Roads, Sept. 28.

My Lord, Since my letter of the 12th instant, detailing the capture and destruction of three of the Enemy's brigs on the East coast of this road, the small vessels with the boats of the Caledonia and Valiant have been successfully employed in stopping the coasting trade between Rochelle and the Isle of Aix, but more particularly in blockading three of the Enemy's brigs that had sought protection under the battery upon Point du Che, and forming part of a convoy to which the former vessels belonged, the whole of them laden with timber and provission on account of the Government.

I have

I have now the honour to inform your Lordship that, the tide being sufficiently high, and the nights dark, I judged it practicable to effect either the capture or destruction of these vessels; but, as the Enemy had strengthened his position with four field-pieces, and their artillery men posted upon the beach, and on a low point situated under the battery, with a strong detachment of foot and horse in the adjoining village of Angolin, it was obvious we could only succeed, with the means we possessed, in effecting this object but by a coup de main, and with a force adequate to the resistance that was likely to be immediately opposed to us. In consequence of this persuasion, I directed 130 marines from the Caledonia and Valiant to be embarked in the boats of their respective ships, under the direction of Capt. Sherman, of the Royal Marines of this ship, for the purpose of landing under Point du Che, to carry the battery and field-pieces by assault, and to spike the guns; allotting to the other boats of the squadron the capture or destruction of the brigs. I have the satisfaction to acquaint your Lordships, that this force proceeded last night, agreeably to the arrangement I had previously made, under the command of Lieut. Hamilton, of this ship, with the other Lieutenants of the squadron, who also volunteered their services in the command of the different boats upon this occasion; the whole acting with that degree of zeal, regularity, and attention I had every reason to expect, and which so much contributes to the success of an undertaking. The marines were landed at the place appointed, about half-past two o'clock in the morning; but, notwithstanding the near approach of the boats before they were discovered, the alarm was given from the brigs, and an ineffectual fire was immediately opened upon them from the Enemy's guns. Lieut. Little of the Royal Marine Artillery, immediately on landing, pushed forward with the bayonet to the assault, supported by Capt. M'Lauchlin's division, with Lieut. Colter, both of the Royal Marines of the Valiant, and Lieut. Gouche of this ship, with a separate detachment, and succeeded in carrying the battery and spiking all the guns. Lieut. Little, in a personal contention with one of the Enemy, when in the act of wresting his musket from him, received the contents in his hand, which was so much shattered in consequence as to render amputation necessary. Capt. Sherman, at the same time, took post with his division upon the road by the sea side, with his front to the village,

and an 18-pound carronade on his right in one of the launches. In a few minutes a considerable body of men advanced from the village, and were instantly checked in their approach by a warm fire from the marines and the boat; at this period the Enemy had succeeded, under cover of the night, in bringing a field-piece to flank the line, which the picquet immediately charged with the bayonet, and took from him, putting the men to flight. The object of this service being now executed by the capture of two of the brigs, and the destruction of the other by the fire, the marines were immediately embarked in the most perfect order without any loss, and only one person, a private belonging to the Valiant, wounded. The Enemy had fourteen men killed in defence of the battery upon Point du Che; what loss he sustained by the fire from Capt. Sherman's division, and from the launch, it is impossible to say, but he must have suffered considerably, as his line was much exposed, and completely kept in check. I have felt it to be my duty to be thus particular in the detail of circumstances upon this occasion; for, although the service performed is in itself of little importance, yet it required the promptitude and exertion of the officers and men employed upon it, that frequently is not so necessary in undertakings of greater magnitude; and I am solicitous to do justice to the merits of all the officers and men employed upon this service. I must beg in particular to call your attention to the conduct of Lieut. Little, who was most materially engaged upon this occasion, and whose loss of his right hand will be severely felt, in the hope that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty will take into consideration the injury he has sustained.

H. NEALE.

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Admiralty-office, Oct. 20. Letter from Lieut. Bentham, of the Roebuck, acting in the command of the Briseis Sloop, to Lord Gardner.

Briseis, Yarmouth Roads, Oct. 16.

My Lord, I have the satisfaction to state to you, that his Majesty's sloop you did me the honour to place under my command, fell-in with an Enemy's schooner at noon on the 14th inst. eighty miles W. by S. of Horn Reef, and, after an anxious chase of eight hours, we succeeded in bringing her to action, which she maintained with determined desperation for an hour, most part of the time the vessels touching; indeed, the severe loss on both sides speaks for itself; the Enemy before he surrendered having eight men killed and nineteen wounded, and, I

lament

lament to say, four men have been killed, and eleven badly wounded, on board the *Briseis*. It is the pleasantest part of my duty to state to your Lordship, that the whole of the Officers and sloop's company behaved in such a manner as to merit my warmest approbation. The prize which has arrived in these Roads with me proves to be the French privateer schooner *Sans Souci*, of ten twelve-pounders and four two-pounders, commanded by Jules Jacobs, with a complement of fifty-five men; she sailed from Amsterdam previous to my falling-in with her, in company with another vessel of the same class, for the purpose of cruising on the Dogger Bank against our trade. Inclosed herewith, for your Lordship's information, is a list* of killed and wounded.

G. BENTHAM, Acting Commander.

[This Gazette also contains accounts of the following captures: *La Comtesse de Montalivet*, French brig privateer, pierced for 16, but mounting only 14 guns, and 57 men, by *Rhin* ship, Capt. Malcolm; *La Temeraire* French schooner privateer, pierced for 10 guns and six swivels, with 85 men, by the *Fawn* sloop, Hon. Capt. Crofton; and *La Vengeur* lugger, of 16 guns and 78 men, by the *Revenge*, Hon. Capt. Paget.]

Admiralty-office, Oct. 23. This Gazette contains Copies of the following Letters: the first from Capt. Loring, of the *Niobe* frigate, reporting the capture, on the 20th inst. off Cape Barfleur, of *L'Hirondelle* French lugger privateer, of four guns and 80 men, commanded by Aimable Le Roy.—The second from Capt. Upton, of the *Sybille*, mentioning the capture of the French privateer *Edouard*, of 14 guns and 90 men, 210 tons, commanded by M. G. Moreau, out eight days from Abrevarake.—The third from Capt. Oliver, of the *Apelles* sloop, announcing the capture of the *Somnambule* French privateer, of 18 guns and 56 men, which, from the damage she had received, he was afterwards compelled to scuttle.—The fourth from Capt. Cumberland, of the *Saturn*, stating the capture of a Danish cutter privateer, of one gun and four swivels, by the boats of the above ship, under the direction of Lieut. Drewitt, of *Ebeltoft*, in *Jutland*, in presence of six other vessels of the same description. The fifth from Capt. Ryves of the *Africa*, mentioning the destruction of a Danish privateer, on *Falstubo Reef*, by a boat's crew, under the orders of Lieut. Finnisnere.—And the sixth from

* The list contains the names of four killed and 11 wounded.

Capt. Mainwaring, of the *Tartarus* sloop, giving an account of his having sunk two French privateers off Pillau.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Downing-street, Oct. 25. The following dispatch was last night received by the Earl of Liverpool, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

Extract of a Letter from Lieut.-col. Keating, dated Bourbon, 21st July.

I have much pleasure in forwarding to your Lordship a copy of my dispatch, under this date, to the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India; and I hope the conduct of the forces confided to my command may meet with the gracious approbation of his Majesty.

To N. B. Edmonstone, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government, Calcutta.

Sir, I have the honour to report that the force, consisting of 1800 European and 1850 Native troops, which the Right Hon. the Governor General of India, in Council, has been pleased to confide to my orders and directions, for the conquest of the Island of Bourbon, arrived at Roderigues on the 20th June, at which time I was absent on the important duty which has already been detailed, for the information of his Lordship, in my letter of the 16th of the same month. The intelligence which I then obtained enabled me at once to decide upon a plan of attack. On the 24th June, Commodore Rowley, commanding the blockading squadron before the Isles of France and Buonaparte, anchored in his Majesty's ship *Boadicea* off Fort Duncan, in the Island of Roderigues. No time was lost in making the necessary arrangements for the reduction of this Island, as well as for carrying into effect the ulterior object of the expedition. From the unfavourable state of the weather we were delayed at Roderigues until the morning of the 3d inst. when we weighed anchor, and proceeded to the point of rendezvous, fifty miles to windward of the Island of Buonaparte, which point we reached at four o'clock on the evening of the 6th, when, in consequence of the judicious arrangements made by Commodore Rowley, and the indefatigable zeal and exertions of Capts. Pym of the *Sirius*; Lambert of the *Iphigenia*, Curtis of the *Magicienne*, Willoughby of the *Nereide*, and Lieut. Robb, First of the *Boadicea*, the whole of the troops were removed from the transports, and embarked in the frigates, which immediately stood-in for the points of debarkation. It will appear by the disposition made in the plan of attack, for striking the first blow at the Enemy's capital, that

that there were two objects in view; first, to prevent a protracted warfare in the interior of a country almost inaccessible to an invading army; and secondly, to ensure the final reduction of the Island in the shortest time possible, by securing the principal garrison and the Governor, and the Commander in Chief, whom I knew to be at St. Denis. The first brigade composed of his Majesty's 86th regiment, the first battalion 5th regiment of Madras native infantry, and a small detail of artillery and pioneers commanded by Lieut.-col. Fraser, was ordered to land at Grand Chaloupe, and to proceed by the mountains direct against the West side of the Enemy's capital; whilst the second, third, and fourth brigades were to land at Riviere des Pluies, and to force the lines of defence extending from the Butor redoubt on the North or sea side, to the redoubt No. 11, on the South, and from thence to cross the rear of the town to the River St. Denis. About two o'clock p.m. on the 7th, the several ships having reached their stations, the beach from St. Marie, to within gun-shot of the Imperial Battery, was reconnoitred by Capt. Willoughby of the Royal Navy, and Lieut.-col. Campbell of his Majesty's 33d regiment, commanding the 4th brigade, or the advance. The weather being then moderate, and the Enemy not appearing in strength, it was determined to debark the troops. Accordingly, Lieut.-col. Campbell, with 150 light troops of his brigade, and Capt. Willoughby of the Royal Navy, commanding a party of seamen, and appointed to superintend the landing, immediately pushed off, and landed their men about four o'clock. Lieut.-col. Macleod, of his Majesty's 69th Regiment, commanding the 3d brigade, with one hundred and fifty men, effected a landing nearly at the same time. But, at this moment, the wind increasing with much violence, raised the surf to an unexpected height, and several boats being stove on the beach, the landing of more troops that evening became impracticable. This important object was not, however, given up, until an experiment, concerted with Commodore Rowley, was put in execution. A small transport (the *Udney*) was run upon the beach, in hopes that the troops might be enabled to land over her stern or under her lee. This service was performed by Lieut. Lloyd, 2d of the *Boadicea*, with the usual intrepidity which distinguishes our Navy; but the violence of the weather, and natural difficulties of the situation, were such as to frustrate the intention pro-

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board of his ship, I proceeded with the Commodore in the *Boadicea*, on the morning of the 8th, with the remainder of the 3d and 4th brigades, and effected a landing to leeward, at Grand Chaloupe, about 11 o'clock a.m. With this force under my immediate command, I instantly moved forward by the mountains; at two o'clock a.m. passing over the heights, I reconnoitred the Enemy's position, and by four o'clock had formed the necessary arrangements for the attack upon his capital. Major Austen, at the head of the 12th and 33d Grenadiers, and 12th Native Infantry, had received his final instructions to assail the town in the rear. Lieut.-colonels Macleod of the 33d, his strong posi from the B col. Clarges the West nies of the batteries a col. Drum brigade, h Marines of gallantly n on the w Through ti commandi

Macintosh of the Bombay Artillery, assisted by Lieut.-col. Clarges of the 69th regiment, and Lieut. Laubern of his Majesty's ship *La Nereide*, commanding a party of 50 seamen, I was enabled to get forward two field pieces, and one four and half inch howitzer, which were descending the mountain, and would have been in action in less than half an hour. This would have insured the result of the premeditated attack; or, in the event of any disaster, secured our retreat, which latter was, in my opinion, next to an impossibility. Affairs were thus situated, when I received a message from the left that the Enemy had sent out a trumpeter, with an Officer, to demand a suspension of arms, and on honourable terms to surrender the Island. There was not a moment to be lost in saving an Enemy completely in our power, and I accordingly issued immediate orders for the troops to halt. I am sorry that my situation prevented my communicating, agreeably to his Lordship's orders, with Mr. Farquhar, who was on board of the *Boudicca*, upon

odore Rowley to grant to a Enemy. I fore, that, on alope, I had ith two com- in 56th regi- the batteries

of which place he took by assault in the most gallant manner. Thus, Sir, in a few hours has this rich, extensive, and valuable colony been added to his gracious Majesty's dominions, with a population of upwards of 100,000 souls, and with a loss on our part comparatively trifling when the nature of the service, is considered, a return of which accompanies this dispatch, with a copy of the capitulation. The whole of the service has been conducted so completely to my satisfaction, that where praise is the just claim of all, it may be considered invidious to select; however, the truly military style and rapidity of the movements of the 1st brigade, call for my most unqualified thanks to Lieut.-col. Fraser, the officers and men under his command; the same is equally due to Lieut.-cols. Macleod and Campbell, and the troops under their orders, who landed under the greatest difficulties, opposed by the weather, and an almost inaccessible beach.

[Lieut.-col. Keating then goes on to praise and return thanks to Lieut.-col. Macleod, for the gallant manner in which he took possession of the batteries of St. Marie. Admiral Rowley commanding the squadron, for the assistance

he afforded: also Lieut.-Col. Drummond, Lieut. Cattel of the Marines; Captains Pym, Lambert, Curtis, and Willoughby, of the Royal Navy, commanding frigates; Lieutenants Robb, and Lloyd, of the *Boudicca*, Chudds, of the *Iphigenia*; and Laubern, of the *Nereide*; Lieut. Pye, of the Marines.—The Commanding Officers of corps and detachments, the heads of Departments, and the whole of the staff; Capt. Parkinson, of the 33d, Deputy Adjutant-General; Major Vernon, the Deputy Quarter-Master General; Capt. Barry, who acted as his Aid-de-Camp; Lieut. Blackiston, senior Officer of Engineers; Capt. Snow, Commissary of Provisions, who commanded the 2d bat. 19th Native Infantry; Dr. Harris, superintending Surgeon, and Mr. Surgeon Davies, of the Bombay establishment.]

The troops without exception, his Majesty's and the Hon. Company's, Royal Marines and seamen, conducted themselves with that courage and energy so truly characteristic of British soldiers. On the 9th, agreeably to his Lordship's orders, Mr. Farquhar was sworn-in Governor of this colony and its dependencies, at which ceremony Commodore Rowley and myself attended. Lieut.-col. Campbell, with the flank brigade, was dispatched on the 10th for St. Paul's, which place he immediately occupied, causing 1500 of the Enemy, composed of troops of the line, Garde Nationale, Creole Militia, &c. to surrender their arms.

HENRY S. KEATING,

Lieut.-Col. commanding.

Head-quarters, St. Paul's, Isle of Bourbon, 21st July 1810.

List of Officers killed and wounded.—Flank Corps—Lieut. Spinks and Whannel, slightly wounded.—86th Reg. Lieut. G. Munro, killed.—Major W. T. Edwards and Lieut. J. Webb, slightly wounded; Lieut. M. Creagh, Brigade Major, dangerously wounded; Lieuts. A. M'Lean, A. K. Blackall, and W. R. White, severely wounded.—TOTAL—1 subaltern, 1 serjeant, 16 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 7 subalterns, 2 serjeants, 2 drummers, 66 rank and file, 1 seaman, wounded.

The garrison surrendered prisoners of war, with the honour of war; and the Governor, Col. St. Susanne, is to be allowed a passage to the Isle of France, or to France, upon his parole, not to serve till exchanged.—145 pieces of cannon, with 195,000lbs. of gunpowder, were found in the military stores. The dispatches from Adm. Bertie include the letters of Commodore Rowley and Capt. Pym, relating to the naval operations, and which evince that the most cordial unanimity and zeal prevailed between

tween the army and navy on this service. The naval return is one marine killed and two seamen drowned.

Admiralty-office, Oct. 27. Lieut. Henry Taylor, commanding the *Olympia* cutter, captured on the 4th Aug. *L'Atalante* French brig, pierced for 18 guns, but only two mounted, from the Isle of France, bound to Bourdeaux, with a valuable cargo.

Admiralty-office, Oct. 30. A Letter from Capt. M'Kerlie, of the *Calliope* sloop, mentions the capture in the Channel on the 25th ult. of *La Comtesse d'Hambourg* schooner privateer, of 14 guns and 51 men, from Dunkirk, after all her sails and rigging had been cut to pieces. The *Calliope* had three wounded. Messrs. Blake and Borough, First and Second Lieutenants, Mr. Roberts, Master, and the Serjeant of Marines (the latter having received two musket-shots through his body, and one through his arm), are mentioned as having behaved in the most zealous and gallant manner.

Admiralty-office, Nov. 3. Letter to Adm. Sir R. Calder, Bart. Commander in Chief of H. M. ships and vessels at Plymouth,

Orestes, at Sea, Oct. 27.

Sir, In the execution of your orders, I this morning at daylight (in lat. 48 30 North, long, 8 56 West) fell-in with a brig, which, from her manoeuvre, I supposed to be a French cruizer; I made sail in chace, and had the satisfaction of bringing her to close action in less than an hour, owing to one of our shot carrying away her main haul-yards; she kept up a smart fire for about half an hour, when she struck to his Majesty's sloop under my command, and proves to be the *Loup Garon* French privateer, of 16 guns, commanded by Charles Laurent Faures, with a complement of one hundred men, belongs to Nantz, but last from Brest, out two days, and has made no capture; she is a remarkably fine vessel; one year old, coppered and copper fastened, well found in every thing, is victualled for two months, and, I think, fit for his Majesty's service. I cannot say too much in praise of Mr. Charles Squarey, my First Lieutenant, with the Officers and men under my command, for their very steady good conduct during the short contest, which was such as will ever give me the greatest confidence in them should fortune throw me in the way of an Enemy superior to the present one. I am happy to add we sustained no loss in killed or wounded: our sails and rigging are a

little damaged. The Enemy had four men wounded, two of them dangerously.

J. R. LAPENOTIERE.

Vice-Admiral Sir. J. Saumarez, Bart. and K. B. has transmitted to J. W. Croker, Esq. a Letter he had received from Rear-Admiral Dixon, dated 9th Oct. stating that three lugger gun-boats, sent under the direction of Lieut. Streatfield of his Majesty's ship *Ruby*, to cruise off the Island of Lessee, had destroyed two of the Enemy's privateers about that Island, captured a third, and forced the remainder to take shelter in Jutland.

Extract of a Letter from Lord Gardner, dated at Yarmouth, Oct. 31.

The Steinbill Danish cutter privateer, of ten guns and thirty men, belonging to Syet, has been captured by the *Tweed*, Capt. Symonds, and is arrived in these roads.

Admiralty-office, Nov. 6. Sir E. Pellew has transmitted a Letter from Capt. Payne, of the *Cretan*, giving an account of his having, on the 28th ult. captured the *Neptune* Danish privateer, of five guns and 24 men; she sailed the day before from Schelling, and had not made any capture.—Admiral Otway, at Leith, has also transmitted a Letter from Capt. Clay, of *La Nympe*, stating the capture, on the 26th ult. off Walbert's Head, of the Danish privateer schooner *Norwegian Girl*, of two guns and 19 men; out three days from Christiansand, and had not made any captures.

[This Gazette contains Orders for the Court's going into Mourning on Sunday the 11th inst. for her late Royal Highness the Princess Amelia; the Earl Marshal's Order for a General Mourning; and a notice from the Horse Guards and Admiralty to the Officers of the Army and Navy to wear black crape round their left arm, with their uniforms.

This Gazette also contains an Order from the Privy Council to the Archbishop of Canterbury to prepare a Form of Prayer to be offered up to Almighty God, in all churches and chapels in England and Ireland, for the Restoration of his Majesty's health; and also directions to the Ministers and Preachers of the Established and Episcopal Churches in Scotland to offer up prayers for the like purpose.]

Admiralty-office, Nov. 10. Copy of a Letter from Capt. R. Hall, commanding the *Rambler* gun-vessel, addressed to Commodore Penrose, senior Officer at Gibraltar.

H. M. S. Rambler, Gibraltar, Sep. 29.

Sir, In consequence of your orders to proceed with the first division of the flotilla to the Westward, in search of the Enemy's

Enemy's privateers, I left Gibraltar on the 26th, and having previously reconnoitred the Enemy's force at Barbet, I judged an attempt practicable, which was put in execution on the night of the 28th, No. 14 being the only boat in company. I accordingly landed with part of the crew, that of the Rambler, and the marines and seamen of the Topaze, in all thirty, and, crossing the sand hills, reached the Enemy's quarter, three miles up the river of Barbet, under which lay a privateer protected by two six-pounders, her own crew, and 30 French dragoons; after some sharp firing, in which our men displayed much steadiness, the Enemy retreated with the loss of 5 dragoons, 7 horses, and 2 of the privateer's crew, which was immediately carried, our people swimming off to her in a most determined manner. After the guns were spiked, we embarked with the loss of one marine killed, and one wounded. The conduct of all employed with me on this service was admirable: Lieut. Seagrove, commanding No. 14, gave proofs of much skill and bravery, and the marines of the Topaze under Lieut. Halsted, did every credit to the character of their corps; the sea-

men of that ship, who, with ours, had been constantly for twenty hours at the sweeps, landed, in a heavy surf, with an alacrity that insured success. The capture of this privateer must afford much satisfaction, as her properties of sailing and sweeping rendered her particularly offensive to unprotected vessels in the Streight.—I have, &c. R. HALL.

W. Parker, marine, killed; M. Weaver, ditto, wounded.

Admiral Sir R. Curtis has transmitted a letter he had received from Capt. Malcolm, of his Majesty's ship Donegal, giving an account of his having, on the 6th inst. captured off Cape Barfleur, the Surcouf French lugger privateer, of 14 guns and 56 men; she sailed the day before from Cherbourg, and had not made any capture.

Vice-Admiral Sir J. Saumarez has transmitted a letter he had received from Rear-Admiral Dixon, reporting the capture of a Danish privateer, of four guns and 21 men, and the destruction of two others by his Majesty's sloop Diligence, and three lugger gun-boats, manned from his Majesty's ships Ruby, Edgar, and Ganges.

(To be continued.)

PROCEEDINGS IN THE FIFTH SESSION OF THE FOURTH PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 1810.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Nov. 1.

Their Lordships met, from 20 to 30 in number, about half past three. The Lord Chancellor rose at four, and in a very impressive manner observed, that their Lordships were met together pursuant to regular notification for the 1st of November, which stated, that his Majesty would appoint a Commission in the usual manner. But it was with the deepest concern and regret that he found himself under the necessity of informing their Lordships, that such was at present the state of the personal indisposition of his Majesty, that he had not thought it his duty under the circumstances to proffer to his Sovereign a Commission to receive the Sign Manuel. This personal indisposition of his Majesty was created by the pressure of that domestic affliction (in which every noble Lord must sympathize) upon his Majesty's paternal feelings. But he was happy to say, that there were strong hopes of his Majesty's recovery from that indisposition. His Lordship then stated, that he had not felt himself authorized to put the Great Seal to the Commission without the Sign Manuel, and must therefore leave it to their wisdom to adopt such measures as the importance of the occasion required.

The Earl of Liverpool, after dwelling briefly on the lamented situation of the health of his Majesty, caused, as it had been truly stated by the Noble Lord on the Woolsack, by a serious and severe domestic calamity, stated, that there was every reason to hope, from the opinions of the physicians who attended the Royal Person, for a speedy recovery from the illness under which his Majesty at present suffered. Upon a view of the circumstances, his Lordship felt it to be his duty, and he believed he felt it in common with the House, to move that their Lordships do adjourn for a fortnight.

Lord Holland would have preferred an adjournment *de die in diem*; but, the present motion being founded on a parliamentary precedent, he would not oppose it. Carried *nem. dis.*

In the Commons, the same day, the Speaker having stated the circumstances under which they met, and that notwithstanding the Royal Proclamation for the further prorogation of Parliament, they were not to expect any Message from the Commissioners, declared that he felt it his duty to take the chair, in order that the House might adjourn itself.

The

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* entered into a statement similar to that made by the Lord Chancellor; declaring that the indisposition of his Majesty had prevented the Commission for a farther prorogation of Parliament receiving the Sign Manual; and proceeded: "It will not be imputed, I think, to me, that I would unnecessarily increase and aggravate the public anxiety, which is so universally felt upon that event. Indeed, I should altogether refrain from the topic, did I not feel that the communication I am about to make is truly consolatory—for if any thing could more sensibly increase those feelings of affection, and diminish those of affliction, which are at this moment felt by his People for their Sovereign, it is the knowledge that his disorder has originated from his constant unremitting anxiety and attention during the painful and protracted sufferings of a dearly beloved Child. This being the cause of his Majesty's complaint, it affords strong satisfactory and additional reasons for hoping a speedy recovery. I have farther the sincere happiness of being able to state, that the symptoms of his disorder are peculiarly mild; and that the Physicians who attend his Majesty express a most confident hope of his speedy restoration." He then stated, that it had been the intention of his Majesty, previous to his illness, to farther prorogue his Parliament; and that, therefore, a discussion upon any other subject than the adjournment, would, in his opinion, be highly improper; and concluded by moving that the House do adjourn to this day fortnight; that on that day there should be a Call of the House; and that in the interim the Speaker be requested to write a circular letter to all Sheriffs of counties, Stewards of towns and boroughs, to acquaint their representatives thereof.

Mr. *Sheridan* seconded the motion; after which the motions were severally agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Nov. 15.

The *Lord Chancellor* stated, that he had written letters to all the Lords who were Members, desiring their attendance that day; and that some few, whose names he read, had excused themselves on various grounds. The House having filled, his Lordship advanced to the table, and, after premising as his reason for addressing them from that place instead of the woolsack, that he intended to conclude with a motion, entered into a statement similar to that made on the 1st inst. as to the cause of his Majesty's illness.—"As the Physicians (continued his Lordship) then had a confident expecta-

tion of his Majesty's recovery; so they now also entertained a confident expectation of his Majesty's recovery, regard being had to his Majesty's time of life, and to his Majesty's former state of health. This is the unanimous opinion (I am anxious to state their own words) not only of the Physicians then in attendance, but of those whose care has since been thrown around his Majesty, and is given with as much certainty as can be attached to prognostics upon medical subjects. Those Physicians also who now attend his Majesty, and who attended his Majesty on a former indisposition, state; that they see, in the present state of his Majesty, all the symptoms of approach towards recovery, and none of the symptoms which indicate the delay of recovery." His Lordship then stated, that not conceiving, from the favourable expectations entertained of his Majesty's recovery, that there was any necessity for adopting any proceeding to supply the defect of the Royal authority, he should conclude by moving an adjournment till this day fortnight.

Lords *Grenville* and *Grey* shortly spoke as to the propriety of observing the precedent of 1788, and remarking that the necessity under which they met should be recorded upon the journals, and not rest upon the assertion of any individual.

The Earl of *Liverpool* replied, that the rapid convalescence of his Majesty rendered it unnecessary to examine the physicians.

Earl *Moira* and Viscount *Sidmouth* also spoke in favour of the adjournment; as did Earl *Stanhope* against it.—The motion was subsequently carried without a dissenting voice.

In the Commons, the same day, the *Speaker* took the Chair. The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* rose; and, having stated that, had there been a fuller meeting when they last assembled, he should then have proposed an adjournment to this day; entered into the consideration of a variety of particulars relative to the propriety of such a measure; and adverting to his Majesty's indisposition, said: "Having felt it my duty to have the best information on this afflicting subject, I have to state, that I this day repaired to Windsor, for the purpose of ascertaining the present state of his Majesty's health.—I there saw the Physicians, and I have the pleasure of acquainting the House, that all the Physicians were unanimously of opinion, that his Majesty's health was in a state of progressive amendment, and also, that the progressive amendment had already actually begun to take place." The

Hon.

Hon. Gentleman, after stating that he saw no probability of any pressing exigency requiring the meeting of Parliament, moved that the House do adjourn till this day fortnight.

Mr. Whitbread prayed for the speedy recovery of his Majesty; but hinted that the notices for the meeting on the 1st inst. had been sent to only a few Members. He condemned the proposal of adjournment, because it suspended the Constitution upon no authentic testimony upon recorded evidence; in short upon nothing but the bare statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who yet had not held forth any hope of the period at which we might reasonably expect his Majesty's complete restoration to the discharge of the Royal functions. He asked, why were not the physicians examined? why was not their evidence laid before the House, to enable it to form a judgment, instead of resting upon the testimony of a Member who had not seen his Majesty, but only his physicians. He concluded by deprecating the adjournment.

Sir Francis Burdett entirely coincided

in the sentiments expressed by the last speaker; and declared his intention of dividing the House upon the question. The Hon. Member dwelt upon the evil of shewing the people that Ministers could transact the public business without the executive branch of the Constitution; it was a proceeding calculated to bring the kingly office into contempt.

Mr. Tierney, *Lord A. Hamilton*, *Mr. W. Wynne*, *Sir S. Romilly*, and *Mr. Elliott*, spoke against the adjournment; and *Messrs. Canning*, *Ponsonby* (who recommended an adjournment of one week), *Bathurst*, *Wilberforce*, *Fuller*, and *Sheridan*, in its support. The latter Gentleman insisted upon the dilemma in which they would be involved, should they proceed to provide for the suspension of the executive functions in the ordinary way. He also stated, that, on the recovery of his Majesty on a former occasion, it had been highly gratifying to his feelings to be informed that no inquiry had been made into his situation. The question being then loudly called for, the House divided—For the adjournment 343, Against it 58—Majority 285.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

Buonaparte appears desirous of obliterating from the minds of his subjects every reference to the Revolution by means of which he attained his present elevation. He has recently appointed a commission at Paris, the members of which are authorized to visit the churches and all other public buildings, and pull down any figures, or efface any inscriptions, which may have owed their birth to the late Revolution in that country. The commissioners, in pursuance of their instructions, visited the Church of St. Genevieve, and removed several revolutionary signs; and, finding it difficult to efface on the principal door the inscription "French Pantheon, 4th year of Liberty," they replaced it by another.

Under the date of Amsterdam is a decree, dated Fontainebleau, Oct. 19, ordering all prohibited articles of English manufacture at present in France, or that may hereafter be brought into it, to be burned. The same order is applied to Holland, the Duchy of Berg, the Hanse Towns, and all the country included between the Maine and the sea. According to these, all British merchandise which has been introduced (no matter whether legally or not) into the kingdoms of Italy or Naples, the Illyrian provinces, the parts of Spain occupied by the French, and generally in all

the places within the reach of the French troops, is to be burned also. It orders the punishing of those introducing them with branding on the forehead, and imprisonment from three to ten years. This is another proof of the madness and injustice of despotic power.

Buonaparte's late Decrees respecting contraband trade are calculated to excite no less horror than astonishment. The ends of his Government seem to be the impoverishment and degradation of his subjects—ends which he prosecutes with direct and unmeasured severity.

A Paris Journal of the 15th contains a singular Decree issued by Buonaparte, relative to servants, both male and female. They are to be registered, and to receive a card of inscription, stating whom they serve. No person is to be permitted to hire any domestic who is not provided with this card of inscription. The object of this abominable decree is, without doubt, to extend further the horrible system of espionage, and to make every servant a spy, if necessary, upon his master.

Letters from France intimate, that Buonaparte has ordered, that no merchant in his Empire shall be allowed to indorse any bill of exchange payable in England, or drawn upon any person in the British dominions.

The

The French minister at war (Duke of Feltre) has officially notified to the Commander of the French troops in Germany, that 600 men shall be drafted from every regiment of infantry, and 200 from each of the cavalry; and that they shall, *as a special favour*, be permitted to return to France, and from thence *proceed to Spain!*

The Spanish prisoners of war in France are compelled to labour, like those made during the campaign with Austria, on public and private works. Even the Officers are not exempted.

The master of a Prussian galliot, last from Rochelle, reports, that another conscription was upon the point of being enforced throughout the French territory, and which was intended to produce 300,000 men.

The French Chamber of Arts has presented to M. Appert a premium of 12,000 francs, for his recent invention for preserving fruits, vegetables, meat, and all kinds of animal food, and even vegetable substances, several years; on condition that his method be made public for the general good.

A French physician (M. Dellill) has recently transmitted to the National Institute, a description of the real nature and properties of the celebrated Bohan Upas, or poison-tree of Java. M. Dellill prevailed with much difficulty on the natives to show him the tree; and he justly remarks, in contradicting the absurd notion of its diffusing noxious effluvia in the atmosphere, that the climbing species requires the support of other plants to attain its usual growth. He collected some of the poison by making an incision in the bark of the tree; and, from the experiments made with it on different animals, he concludes that this peculiar species of vegetable poison acts exclusively on the nerves.

A Committee of the Faculty of Medicine at Paris have been desired by the Government to examine and report upon the merits of M. Pradier's celebrated remedy for the gout, preparatory to its being purchased for the public good.

PREGNANCY OF THE EMPRESS LOUISA.

"Paris, Nov. 14.—Circular Letter to the Archbishops and Bishops:

"M. the Bishop of ———; It is with the most infinite satisfaction that I am able to announce to you the happy pregnancy of the Empress, my very dear spouse and companion. This proof of the blessing of God spreading over my family, and which imparts such happiness to my people, induces me to write you this letter, to inform you that it will be most agreeable to me that you ordain

particular prayers for the preservation of her person. I pray God, M. the Bishop of ———, to hold you in his holy keeping.

NAPOLEON.

"Done at our Palace of Fontainebleau, Nov. 11, 1810."

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The *Cadiz Regency Gazette* of the 29th Sept. contains the following intercepted letter from Joseph Buonaparte to his wife, dated Madrid, Aug. 18:—"My dear friend, I have received some of your letters to-day—my health is good—my situation always deplorable. I embrace you and my children. "LE ROI."

Joseph Buonaparte, in his recent hunting excursions to Vinuelas, had an escort and two pieces of cannon.

A considerable treasure, destined for the pay of the French armies, was, on the 10th ult. intercepted between Coza and Aureza, on the great road leading from Bayonne to Madrid. The escort comprised 300 infantry and 150 cavalry; and owing to information which the Governor of Gomara had received, he had thought fit to increase it to 600 men. The patriotic force was barely 550; and its Commander, Don Espaza Mena, therefore prudently chose to make the attack under cover of the night. The enemy, though taken by surprise, made a vigorous resistance; but being driven back, 12 waggons filled with the treasure were carried off by the Patriots, as well as 60 prisoners, 30 horses, arms, ammunition, &c. The booty thus made was calculated at 200,000 crowns;—a greater sum, we believe, than had ever before been taken, by so small a force, from the enemy, and which must tend still farther to exhaust his resources.

The following is the form of the oath tendered to the Members of the Cortes, previous to taking their seats:—"You swear to maintain the Spanish nation in her integrity, and to omit no means to rid her of her unjust oppressors; to preserve, for our own beloved Sovereign Ferdinand VII. the whole of his dominions; and in default of him, for his legitimate successors; and to use your utmost endeavours to release him from captivity, and seat him on the throne; and faithfully and legally to discharge the trust which the nation has confided to your care; observing the laws of Spain, with the power of altering, modifying, and varying those which the good of the nation may require."

The Cortes, after a protracted and warm discussion, have at length established, by 74 to 32 voices, the Liberty of the Press on all other than religious subjects. They have likewise appointed a
Regency

Regency, composed of Blake, Agar, and Ciscar, all military men. To supply the places of the two first, who are absent, Seignor Puig and the Marquis del Palacio were nominated; but the latter scrupling to take the oath, without this reservation—"I do swear, without prejudice to the oaths which I have already taken to King Ferdinand the Seventh," was put under arrest, and is succeeded

del Castellar. The executive is so exactly devoid of all cause of dispute to the Legislative Body. The latter have also resolved that the Italian territories form an integral part of the Empire, and have resolved that they shall be represented in the same principle, (on population) as the mother

Lisbon of the 3d inst. positions are defended by cannon, some of which are of 14 or 15 lb artillery, and that our troops landed in such a manner on the 10th inst. that 1000 men can be brought

to any one point of attack.

A British Officer, it is stated, had an interview with Gen. Junot, in answer to a French flag of truce; when the French General observed, "I give you credit for your *ruse de guerre*, in clothing the British troops in Portuguese uniforms, to induce us to believe that the Portuguese are excellent soldiers."

HOLLAND.

The lamentable consequences of the annexation of Holland to France have been felt not only in the total stagnation of trade, but in the extraordinary decline of the public funds: the two and a half per cents. have fallen so low as nine.

It is stated in a letter from Amsterdam, that no less than 16 French Couriers were imprisoned at Bayonne, for having refused to proceed to the armies in Spain and Portugal with Dispatches. Hardly one Messenger out of six, who takes the routes of the Western Pyrenees, is known to arrive at his destination. There is no security for their arrival, except in a strong escort of cavalry, and even these are frequently attacked and destroyed.

ITALY.

Murat's Address on abandoning the Invasion of Sicily.

"G.O. *Head-quarters, Scilla, Sept. 26.*

"SOLDIERS,—The expedition to Sicily is postponed. The object which the Emperor had in view, by causing that island to be threatened, has been accomplished; and the effect of the attitude which has

been maintained upon the Strait with so much dignity for four months, has even surpassed expectation. . . . You have supported with a courage above all praise more than 50 combats, against a force three times stronger than your's, and the success which you have constantly obtained, proves what you would have done against an equal one. Above all, you have solved one grand problem; you have proved that the enemy's flotilla cannot prevent even the smallest boats from crossing the Strait, and that Sicily will be conquered when its conquest is seriously set about", &c &c.

(Signed) "JOACHIM NAPOLEON.

And attested by COUNT GRONIER, General of Division, and Chief of the Staff of the Army."

Murat appears to be very fond of the marvellous—in a late article from Scilla, he states that a body of men succeeded in landing in Capatanati from two English vessels, and that they were all dispersed, and taken by the people; and that an unarmed Capuchin Friar alone made two British seamen prisoners, one of whom was armed with a musket.

One of the German Papers contains a letter from Naples, which, after Murat's boasts about the capture of Sicily, must, we should think, excite some merriment on the Continent. It states, that a considerable body of troops have been left in Calabria for the purpose of *defending* that province against any attack from Sicily!

The Ionian Monitor states, in an article from Naples, that the Grand Seignor Mahmoud II. had acknowledged Murat as King of the Two Sicilies.

Rome, Sept. 30. By a Decree of his Majesty the Emperor and King, promulgated by the Consulta Extraordinary of the States, it is ordained, that any ecclesiastic who shall presume to pronounce the nuptial benediction, *without the sanction of the Civil Magistrates*, shall for the first offence be deprived of his benefice, and imprisoned two years; for the second offence, five years; and for the third, he shall either be imprisoned for life, or hanged, as may best answer the ends of public justice. And it is further decreed, that such marriages as shall be contracted without the sanction of the Civil Magistrate, shall henceforth be deemed not valid.

GERMANY.

Hamburgh Papers and Letters, the former to the 12th, and the latter to the 16th inst. describe the ceremonial of burning some English manufactures on the 10th, which took place outside the Altona gate. The condemned goods were conveyed in sacks, and escorted by military.

military. It was strongly suspected, however, that the cupidity of those employed had counteracted Napoleon's design, and induced the substitution of rags and straw, for the velveteens and fine cloth condemned to the flames.

A letter from Altona, alluding to the rewards paid to persons giving information against the possessors of English manufactures and colonial produce, remarks, that those who consider morality as the bond of society, and the foundation of religion, tremble for the rising generation, when they behold the public authorities holding out such allurements to them to become informers.—We have lately, says the writer, seen a wife betray her husband—a son his father—and a neighbour his friend and protector!

Letters from Hamburgh announce the arrival of Marshal Davoust's staff in that city; and add, that the Senate had issued a Decree, providing for the accommodation of 500 French officers, who were daily expected there.

A German Paper (the *Neue Zeitung*) contains, under the head of Dresden, Oct. 24, an article, the object of which is evidently to prepare the people of Saxony for some change in the succession to the Throne of that kingdom. It is as follows:

“Great preparations are making in this city for the meeting of the Assembly of the States, which is fixed for the 1st day of January, 1811. Some important considerations will, it is said, be submitted to this distinguished and illustrious body, materially conducing to advance the glory and prosperity of Saxony. His Majesty who has so long and so earnestly laboured for the welfare of his people, will propose these resolutions through the medium of the Chancellor; and the age, increasing infirmities, with the earnest wishes of the Monarch, will doubtless cause them to be adopted by the Assembly of the States.”

A Proclamation has been issued at Frankfort, announcing, that all persons indebted to the *Elector of Hesse*, should pay their debts to *Buonaparte*, and offering rewards for prompt payment.

Apartments, it is said, in a German Paper, have been prepared for the *ci-devant* King of Holland, at the Baths, near Vienna; and from the circumstance of 250,000 ducats of gold having been offered for an estate in the neighbourhood in his name, it is inferred, that Louis wishes to settle permanently in the Austrian territory.

The press is to be further shackled in the Austrian States, by the establishment of a Censor at Vienna. A new order on this subject was shortly expected to be published in that capital.

An article from Vienna states, that a Convention has been concluded between the Courts of Paris and Vienna; one condition of which is, that Austria shall, under certain circumstances, furnish France with 80,000 troops. These circumstances, we apprehend to be either the subjugation of the Peninsula; an attack upon Russia; or the partition of the Turkish provinces.

RUSSIA.

Intelligence from Gottenburgh mentions, that advices had been received from St. Petersburg, stating, that the French Minister had applied for permission to march 25,000 troops through the Russian territories into Sweden. No answer had been returned to this proposal so late as the 10th ult. If such a proposition has been submitted to the Russian Government, it can only be with the view of its being rejected, and making the refusal a pretext for hostility. These 25,000 French would be collected sooner in Sweden, and with infinitely less inconvenience, by being smuggled over through the Danish Islands, a boat-load at a time, than by a wearisome march through the dreary territories of Russia.

A peasant, John Semzow, has discovered a method of making paper stoppers (corks) for bottles, so expeditiously, that one man may make near 7000 in an hour. A thousand, which in 1808 sold for 65 roubles, has fallen to 8 roubles; should the competition still continue, we may expect them at half a rouble per 1000, which is the price of the paper ones.

POLAND.

A census of the population of the Duchy of Warsaw is taking preparatory to the introduction of the Conscription.

Prince Poniatowski, Commander in Chief of the Polish army, attended by a number of French engineers, in a late tour examined minutely the fortifications of the principal places, and directed that workmen should be employed night and day to strengthen those in a dilapidated state. At Nowigrod, Larkow, Sendomir, and Wislikza, alone, it was computed that 3000 persons were engaged in this service, under the inspection of French Officers; and similar activity was observable at other places.

Even the conscription was deemed inadequate to the emergency in which the Polish Government would shortly be placed; and that was to be superseded by a *levy-en-masse*.

PRUSSIA.

The King of Prussia has issued a decree, ordering the most rigorous examination of all colonial produce, and English manufactures, in his dominions, in order to their being seized and confiscated.

ted. The shipping in all the Prussian ports have likewise been put under sequestration.

SWEDEN.

The adherents of Bernadotte, to secure him a favourable reception, circulated a rumour, that he had deposited in the Bank of Hamburgh four millions of rix dollars; being a moiety of the sum he intended to advance, on his own account, for liquidating the debt of Sweden. For this, he was to receive a perpetual interest of four per cent., and to sink the capital for ever. It was also hinted, that though he could not give his direct sanction to the trade between Great Britain and Sweden, he was disposed to connive at it. These artifices occasioned the

Swedes to express much joy on the arrival of the new Crown Prince.

The old King suffers severely from an attack of the dysentery. He has already invested Bernadotte, the Crown Prince, with several of the functions of Royalty.

The suspicions so generally entertained of the late Crown Prince of Sweden having been poisoned, appear to be well founded: a goldsmith and a comedian have lately been sentenced by the Royal Chancery to imprisonment for life, for having been implicated in the conspiracy; and the person who administered the poison is mentioned as having received 6,000 rix dollars for perpetrating the crime; with which sum he had succeeded in escaping out of the Swedish territories.

ACCOUNT OF THE LATE VIOLENT STORMS.

Nov. 9 and 10. We have to record one of the most violent storms ever remembered, the effects of which have been experienced in almost all parts of the kingdom.—Owing to the tremendously heavy rains, on the night of Friday the 9th and during the whole of the 10th, the river Exe rose to an unprecedented height, overflowing the country for an extent of many miles, and carrying off in its rapid and tremendous course sheep and bullocks, ricks of hay, parts of houses, bridges, &c. An immense quantity of apples were also washed away; from the parish of *Ide*, alone, it is supposed the quantity lost would have made 100 hogsheads of cyder.—At *Exeter* and its neighbourhood, owing to the heavy rain and high wind, all the low ground was flooded; and several houses were carried away. At five o'clock, A. M. no Plymouth nor Falmouth mail had arrived. The London and Shaftesbury mails were brought in by the guards in a chaise and four, after crossing the water in a boat; and the mail for Plymouth forwarded by six horses. The face of the level lands were deluged, and the City of Exeter completely inundated. Three vessels were thrown on the quay. The Clarence coach from Plymouth was washed away near *Alphington*, and two of the horses drowned; the passengers escaped.—Fifteen houses were destroyed between Exeter and Salisbury by the high wind; and the town of *Charl* has suffered severely.—At *Taunton*, there has been a continual rain for 24 hours, and the waters had risen to such a height, that all conveyances were stopped for four hours; and Saturday, being market-day, the whole town was in confusion.—At *Dawlish*, nine or ten houses, with their furniture, were swept into the sea. The beautiful canal, with its pic-

turesque bridges, is so entirely destroyed, that not a vestige of its original form remains. The damage sustained by one gentleman is estimated at 10,000l.—At *Rudleigh Salterton*, two houses near the beach were also washed away, and the force of the water was so prodigious as to make a channel of about 60 feet wide and 12 deep.

A waggoner and a boy were killed by the lightning on the down near *Upcerne*, Dorset.

The whole of the low lands in the neighbourhood of Baptist Mills, and many of the streets in St. Paul's, with Broadmead, the Broad Weire, &c. in *Bristol*, were flooded with water several feet deep.

In the town and neighbourhood of *Swansea*, a great number of houses sustained much injury. A poor woman, aged 60 years, who resided in the parish of *Devynoch*, having a son who had lately enlisted, and was ordered to join his regiment, was going to take leave of him, taking with her three live fowls as a present; but had not proceeded far, when she was found dead on the road.

In *Worcester*, about noon on Saturday the 10th, a quantity of electric fluid entered a chimney belonging to the house of Mr. Harris; two bricks and some soot were forced into the room, and, in its progress, the fluid singed one of Mr. Harris's stockings, his eyebrow, and hand, and partially burnt the paper on which he was writing; rushing across the room, it tore down a wainscot partition, but did no farther damage. The wind did considerable damage to some houses in the London road. One of the booths erected on Pitchcroft, called the Corporation Booth, was blown into the river. The brooks in parts were swelled to an extraordinary depth; on Saturday afternoon

afternoon the waggon of Messrs. Richards and Goddington, of the brewery, Birmingham, crossing at *Benley* brook, on reaching the middle of the stream, the current was so strong, that the strength of five excellent horses could not pull against it, and all were drowned; the drivers escaping with great difficulty.—Saturday evening a man and boy who had been sent from *Edwin Loch*, in the morning, to a place near Bromyard Down, to return two borrowed horses, were found dead in a bye-road near the latter place, with the horses standing near them, supposed to have perished through the inclemency of the weather.—A waggoner and boy belonging to Mr. Turner of *Parton*, Herefordshire, perished in the road whilst returning from Brecon with coal; another waggoner to Mr. Matthews of *Wotton*, also sunk under the cold; a young lad was found dead at *Clehonger*, Herefordshire; and another lad was so overcome by the cold whilst returning from Worcester to Whitbourne with his master's team, that he died shortly after.

About noon on Saturday, the chimney of a house in *Gloucester*, falling upon the roof of an adjoining dwelling, carried off a considerable portion of its covering, the whole of the ruins being precipitated into the street with a tremendous crash.

The storm committed great devastation about *Oxford*, and did much damage to several houses in various parts of that city. The church of *Dunstew* was entirely unroofed, and the lead blown to the distance of 30 feet from its original situation. Many trees have received great injury; one in Merton meadow, and also one in New College garden, were entirely destroyed. One of the leaden images, representing the Muses, on the top of the Clarendon Printing-office, was blown down, and fell into the area facing the schools, with a tremendous crash. Fortunately no one was passing at the moment; consequently no injury was sustained by any person except poor *Melpomene*, who was terribly bruised. The weight of the image was nearly a ton, and measured about seven feet high. About 50 years since an accident of a similar nature occurred; one of the statues then falling in Broad-street, which has never been replaced.

On Sunday the 11th, at *Hanborough*, near Woodstock, two young men, named Wicks and Boulter, servants to Mrs. King, of Hanborough mill, having procured a boat, to endeavour to save some sheep, they, with three companions, proceeded down the stream, till they came near a bridge, where their companions left the boat, and with difficulty

reached the shore. Being driven violently against the bridge, the boat upset, and they were both drowned.

The lovers of the fine arts will lament to learn that at *Hatton*, near Warwick, the frame of a beautiful painted window, which in 1784 had been put up in the chancel of the church by the late ingenious Mr. Egginton, was blown upon the ground to a considerable distance, and broke by its fall a massy grave-stone; some large stones which supported it were wrenched from the wall. The window itself, which had for some time been an object of admiration, was shattered into a thousand pieces; and one of the shutters, which had usually protected it from the weather, was blown over the church-yard into an adjacent field. In the Priory Park, adjoining Warwick, upwards of 30 trees, nearly half of them of large dimensions, have been shivered or torn up by the roots. Seven, whose roots had been undermined by a small brook, have been prostrated within the space of 50 or 60 yards. In the Earl of Clonmell's Park, near Coventry, 27 fine trees were torn up by the roots.

In *Leicestershire* the storm was very generally felt.—Mr. John Ward of *Hinckley* had trees growing on land at that place, from 50 to 60 feet long, torn up by the roots; and many other trees in that neighbourhood met with the same fate. At *Quorn*, the flood was higher than it had been for twenty years past. Mr. Hide's house was a yard deep in water; and at the public house at the foot of the bridge, it was as high as the parlour windows. Mr. Farnham had some very large trees torn up near to his house.—Nine elm-trees, all in a row, within the compass of 70 yards, were blown down at *Beaumanor*. Many large ash-trees were split near the house, and some torn up by the roots; many of the venerable oaks in Beaumanor park are much shattered, and large arms of an immense size torn off.—In *Garendon Park*, the fine elms in Mr. Phillipps's pleasure-grounds were all torn up by the roots; throwing down the garden-wall and beautiful iron-paling by the Hall-door; many trees in the park were also blown down.—Not less than 400 large trees have been laid prostrate in the lordships of *Witow* and *Kilby*.—At *Gumley*, several trees were torn up by the roots. At the Hall-house, many panes of glass were blown in, and the lead on several parts of the roof rolled up like a ribbon. At the vicarage, the chimney was blown down, the house roof much damaged, and the new bay-window greatly broken. Most of the houses in the village were more or less damaged:

damaged; but happily their inmates escaped unhurt.

Nov. 10. A letter from *Boston* states, that several of the sea-banks were washed away by the high tide, which was raised several feet above its level by a hurricane that blew from the E. S. E. from eleven in the day till six in the evening. Whole streets contiguous to the river were overflowed, and the ground floors of the houses inundated; the distress of the inhabitants was greatly increased by the heavy rains which fell. The surge passed over the old sea-banks; and the county from *Wainfleet* to *Spalding*, a distance of 30 miles, almost exceeds the powers of description. At *Fishtoft*, Mr. Smith Jessop lost his life in attempting to save his father's sheep, mistaking the approaching deluge for a fall of snow. All the ditches, ponds, and wells, are filled with salt water, which will render it difficult to preserve the sheep which may have escaped. The principal Inn (Plummer's) at *Boston* had the bay-window washed away. The loss of lives has not been ascertained; that of stock is computed at half a million of money. The tide was six inches higher than in the new year's gale. A vessel was carried on to the turnpike between the Black Sluice and the town, whilst two others stuck fast in the breach behind her. A sloop of war was sunk at *Hobhole*, with 30 men on board, who all perished. Another vessel has shared the same fate. Several houses were blown down, and many others have been unroofed.

Boston church was under water to a considerable depth in every part (except the chancel, to which there is an ascent of two steps). At the Western end of the steeple the water was two feet eight inches and a half deep. Of course divine service could not be performed on Sunday. Many of the neighbouring parishes, to *Sutterton* inclusively, were similarly circumstanced. We understand divine service on a Sunday had not been interrupted at *Boston* church for more than a century before.

A large hay-stack on the farm of Mr. Day of *Frieston* (near the shore-houses), was moved entire by the tide, from one end of a pasture to the other (a distance of 3 or 400 yards), and now stands erect and perfect!

Great damage was done to the shipping in *Lynn* Deeps; also to the houses in *Lynn* and *Grantham*.

At *Wisbech* the water flowed with such rapidity, that several craft, laden with grain, broke from their moorings, and were sunk; the banks in several places were overflowed, and the lands

near the town inundated. Several of the inhabitants have sustained a serious loss, as the warehouses and other buildings near the river were filled with salt water. The injury done to the bank near the outfall of the river is very extensive, and the marshes adjoining present a most afflicting spectacle. During the violence of the gale, three sloops belonging to *Hull* were driven upon the marshes between *Wisbech* and *Sutton Washway*.

The *Ambler*, from *London* to *Boston*, with groceries, drove on the *Herring Sand* in the night of the 9th. The whole of her crew, it is believed, perished. Mr. Blay, the master, was an excellent mariner, and as a man highly respected. The body of Joseph Anderson, the mate, was found near the vessel, which has righted again, and is expected to be got off with part of her cargo on board.—The brig *Hope*, supposed from *Sunderland*, coal-laden, came into the Deeps with the *Polly*, *Estill*, on Saturday morning, and brought up astern of the *Polly* in *Clayhole*. In the middle of the gale the brig foundered at her anchors, and every soul on board perished.—A Scotch schooner drifted from the *Scalp* in the gale, and upset; three hands, all on board, perished. When the tide left her, one poor lad was found lashed to the windlass. An American built ship, of 500 tons, pierced for 18 guns, prize to the *Hussar* frigate, by whom she had been captured from the *Danes*, off *Kiel*, in the *Cattegat*, came ashore at 7 o'clock on Sunday morning, on the main, above *Wainfleet*, where she bilged, and must be a complete wreck. Lieut. W. M'Dougall, who had charge of her, a Midshipman, and some others of the crew, landed on the main.—The *Sea Venture*, of *Whitby*, was wrecked on *Holbeach Marsh*, after having weathered the storms of a hundred years. She was built in the reign of Queen Anne, and has been a constant trader from *Whitby* to *London* ever since. By the gales which prevailed a fortnight ago, she was, for the first time, compelled to run for *Boston* Deeps; and the subsequent tempest has wrecked her on a new shore. The crew with great difficulty landed on the Marsh from the boats, almost perished.

The tremendous gale has done very extensive damage in the neighbourhood of *Stamford*. In the Marquis of Exeter's beautiful domain more than 100 large trees have been blown down; many of them in avenues, the regularity of which is of course destroyed by the chasms. In *Walcot Park*, the estate of *Nevile Noel, Esq.* 400 trees are destroyed; and about the same number in the park of *Colonel Noel*, at *Exton*, and of *Earl Winchelsea*, at

at *Aspley*, including in the latter an entire avenue of chestnuts. In *Normanton Park* (Sir Gilbert Heathcote's) 50 trees are blown up by the roots, and about as many broken in half. A spinney below the house is nearly annihilated. At the Earl of Westmorland's, 21 trees are lying between the mansion-house and Moor-hay-lawn, and a great number in *Aberthorpe Park*—50 at *Luffenham*, 13 at *Bourn Abbey* (Mrs. Pochin's), 7 at *Stockton-hall*, 20 upon and near the road between *Stamford* and *Leicester*. Twelve fine young elm trees on Miss Tryson's estate at *Glaston*, were torn up by the roots, and more than 50 yards of her garden wall, which was planted with choice fruit-trees, blown down.

At *Kirtling*, *Cambridgeshire*, the wind blew down the chancel-window of the church; and a windmill was blown completely over, without injuring the miller, who was at work therein.

Eighty yards of a new brick wall, recently erected on the farm of *Alderman Yallop* of *Norwich*, were levelled with the ground. A barn was also blown down in the neighbourhood of *Wroxham*.

Between 50 and 60 vessels are supposed to have been wrecked on the *Norfolk* coast, many of whose crews were drowned.

A shallop, laden with coals, droy ashore at *Trimingham*. Capt. Manby's mortar and apparatus being conveyed to the spot, by the great exertions of some humane and active persons, they succeeded in throwing the first two shots that were fired over the rigging, and by this means rescued four poor fellows from a watery grave. Same day, about eight in the morning, a large brig, named *Anna*, of *North Shields*, Cranson master, coal-laden, came ashore at *Mundesley*, and, in an hour's time, went to pieces; when the crew, consisting of eight men, and a woman and child (passengers) all perished. [There is no mortar at *Mundesley*; but application, it is understood, will be immediately made to have one placed there.] Same day, at *Yarmouth* (where the sea and the tide in the river rose higher than has been known for a long time), the *Union*, *Robinson*, with coals, was driven ashore south of the pier, and went to pieces, and the cargo lost, but the crew saved. The *Thomas*, *Wm. Wood*, likewise came ashore on the beach, the crew saved; and it is expected the cargo, consisting of hemp and iron, will also be saved.—The *Trafalgar* fishing vessel, belonging to *Cromer*, was towed ashore, bottom upwards, by the shore-boats, at this port; the crew, consisting

of the husbandman blasted, not merely for the present, but, on account of the ponds, wells, and ditches, being, without exception, filled with salt-water, for a considerable time in the future.

Mr. URRAN, *Surfleet, Nov. 19.*

To the distressing account of the storm, on to add a few particulars, ally fell under my own observation as the inhabitants of age near Spalding in Lincolnshire retired to bed, they were informed, that the dykes were broken, and the sheep were scattered on the open pastures. Immediately they started themselves with the storm, and bore "the pelting rain," to rescue their flocks in waggons and carts. Farmers and graziers have sustained losses of cattle; and damage has been done to crops of cole and turnips, the new-sown wheat, and

to the new grazing land. The reservoir presents a melancholy scene of ruin. The road galled in various places. The sluice of the Vernatt's Drain separated from the shore, and the salt water rushing in. Amongst numerous other losses, a barn and corn stacks, belonging to Mr Wheat, near the New-sea Bank, have been completely swept away. A great many sheep, the property of the same person, were drowned; and the cottage of his shepherd totally gutted by the tide, and the poor inhabitants compelled to wade to the house of their neighbour, Mr. Densley, whose loss has been very extensive. But the most afflicting scene was at Fosdyke, from which place to Boston it appeared one sheet of water; and both new and old banks were broken on every side. The Inn was in the most imminent danger of being swept away, and the stables were demolished. Owing to the violence of the rain from above, and the fury of the waves from below, there was not a dry room in the house. In addition to the accumulated horrors of this most tempestuous night, the poor sufferers, who dwell near the sea, were alarmed, at intervals, by the crash of the banks, which blew up with a loud noise, resembling a clap of thunder. It was shocking to see the sheep lying dead, and the corn, hay, and household furniture floating in every direction. I myself counted nearly forty sheep drowned in a field of about five acres. Mr. Bickett has been a great sufferer in the loss both of live and dead stock; and, to complete the dreadful scene, he had been winnowing wheat, which stood in sacks deep in water; and near them lay the corpses of two women, one of

them aged eighty years. What much added to the distress (a day or two after the inundation, when the dry land began to be seen) was to hear the mournful lowings of the bullocks, which, although part of every field was still flooded, in vain tried to quench their thirst, and could obtain no relief from their owners, who are themselves in the greatest want of that necessary article, fresh water. Upon the whole, it is supposed that about fifteen thousand valuable sheep, besides other cattle, have been lost, and upwards of twenty thousand acres of the richest land in the kingdom deeply flooded, from Wainfleet to the neighbourhood of Spalding. The losses also at sea have been immense. Not fewer than forty wrecks are thrown up along the Lincolnshire coast, and dead bodies of sailors are brought in with every tide. I will close my tale of woe with the consolatory reflection, that God has been merciful to the old inclosures of Surfleet, which were in the most perilous situation, from the apprehended blowing up of the Glen Sluice. This sluice was expected to give way every moment; but providentially withstood the late most tremendous storm, which the memory of the oldest man living cannot parallel. "The waves of the sea are mighty, and rage horribly; but yet the Lord, who dwelleth on high, is mightier."

Yours, &c. SAMUEL ELSDALE.

Mr. URRAN, *Harwich, Nov. 22.*

About three o'clock on Saturday morning, the 10th inst. we were visited by one of the most tremendous gales of wind from the E. S. E. accompanied with heavy rain, ever experienced here within the remembrance of the oldest inhabitant, which continued with unabated fury for the space of eleven hours, during which time the vessels in the harbour were in the greatest confusion, and presented a scene truly awful. Some driving with three anchors a-head, while others, by the impetuosity of the foaming billows, were driven on shore, and several of which have been completely wrecked. A barge, laden with bricks, sunk close under the new stone quay, near the Angel Gate, and so dreadful was the fury of the ruthless waves, that, the crew, consisting of three men, were only saved by means of a rope being fastened round each of their bodies, and the spectators hoisting them on shore. On the aforementioned quay, a battery was erecting; but by the vehemence of the tide, which rose unusually high, it ran together with a considerable part of the quay, been almost totally destroyed. The tide has also considerably undermined the foundation of a stone-house

erected

occupied by the naval store-keeper, and much endangered the building.—Many of the houses, situate at the Eastern part of the town, were partly filled with water. The gale did not subside till about two P. M. when the wind suddenly shifted round to the South-west; but, during the night, it again changed to its former point, and blew extremely hard; when many other damages were experienced round this coast. Since the gale, a number of vessels have put into this harbour, with the loss of anchors and cables, and other serious injuries. But amid the awful scene which presented itself here, on the day before described, I have much pleasure in adding that *no lives were lost*. R. R. BARNES.

At *Ipswich*, the common quay was completely inundated; and considerable damage was done on the banks of the Orwell, at Nova Scotia, and to the embankments at Wherstead, near Sir Robert Harland's.

At *Canterbury*, the heavy rains which fell during the latter part of the last week have inundated the vale of the Stour, both above and below that city, and the water has risen in its vicinity to the ground floors of many of the houses adjoining the banks in North-lane, St. Peter's lane, &c. Below Canterbury the valley to Starr had the appearance of a lake, and the adjacent levels of St. Nicholas, Minster, and Monkton, were so completely inundated as to give the idea of an estuary, and reduce Thanet literally to an island. The waters have since subsided.

At *Margate*, the hurricane carried before it into the ocean several ruinous houses in Hazardous-row.

A nearly finished house, behind the Royal Crescent, *Brighton*, and the back part of another house in the new-road, were blown down; and many other buildings in the town much damaged.

Oct. 19. The *Britannia* sloop, Cumberlidge, on her passage from London with goods (chiefly groceries), this night struck on a sunken wreck, near the *Shipwash Sand* (between Harwich and Orfordness), and immediately went down. The Master and Mate were saved; the remainder of the crew, consisting of three boys, perished.

Oct. 23. A dreadful accident occurred at *Bath* to Mrs. Nivetto, an ingenious fire-work maker, and a young man, her assistant. They were preparing sky-rockets, &c. when an explosion took place of two barrels of gunpowder, which blew the house, and another adjoining, to atoms. The unfortunate woman and

the young man were both so miserably burnt and bruised, that their lives are despaired of.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Friday, October 5.

A journeyman tallow-chandler, in the service of Mr. Bridgman, on Clerkenwell-green, hung himself in a cellar where he had been making candles. To effect his purpose, he was obliged to put one leg down a hole made to receive ashes, and to keep the other lifted up.

Saturday, October 13.

This morning early, as a wherry was passing under London Bridge, by some mismanagement it upset, when a young man named Southall was drowned.

Monday, October 22.

Jeffery the seaman arrived in town this day; when the Lords of the Admiralty gave him his free discharge from the service; and the friends of Capt. Lake made him a liberal compensation for the hardships he had sustained. He is a good-looking young man, and confesses he made the ✕ for his name, though he can write; but he says that it is common among sailors to use the cross for shortness. He says, he was eight days on the Island of Sombbrero, during all which time he had nothing but rain water to subsist on, which he drank out of the crevices of the rocks; that several vessels passed within sight, but he was too weak to hail them; and that he was in the very last state of starvation when the American vessel touched at the Island. He left town on Tuesday in high spirits, with his money, to see his mother. Several persons were desirous of engaging him to exhibit himself; but with this proposal he could not comply, as he obtained his discharge from the service on the sole condition of immediately quitting the metropolis.

Tuesday, October 30.

A fire broke out this evening, in the cloisters of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, which destroyed three houses. By the exertions of the neighbours and the Blue-coat boys, it was extinguished without doing the least damage to the hospital, or occasioning any injury to its numerous patients by alarm. The premises are not to be re-built, as a precaution to prevent danger to the Hospital, and to afford a more free circulation of air.

Friday, November 9.

In consequence of the antient custom of this City, that the Lord Mayor cannot retain his situation beyond the year, supported by the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown; the late Lord Mayor, the Lord Mayor Elect (Joshua Jonathan Smith,

Smith, Esq., the Aldermen, Recorder, &c. proceeded in a private manner this day from Guildhall to the Court of Exchequer, Westminster Hall; where the Lord Mayor Elect was sworn into office by the Barons, and the late Lord Mayor rendered an account of his Administration during the year he had been in office.—There was no procession by water, nor were any of the usual civic festivities observed at Guildhall, or by the different Companies of the Liverymen.

Wednesday, Nov. 14.

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weeks of harvest, and caused our valleys to be covered with corn.—Sustain and keep alive in us, we beseech thee, such a sense of thy bountiful goodness, that we forget not, in the pride of our heart, the hand from which every blessing flows.—It is thy mercy, O God, that humblest us in want. It is thy mercy that feedest us with plenteousness. Protect and cover us, we pray thee, from the abuses of each; lest we be full, and deny thee, and say Who is the Lord? or lest we be poor and steal, and take the name of our God in vain. More especially at this time dispose us to acknowledge, with all humility, thy good providence, in supplying our wants at the moment of approaching necessity, in upholding our cause against the increased aggression of our enemies, and in continuing thy protection to our most gracious Sovereign, the father of his people, and the dispenser of thy mercies.—These praises and prayers we humbly offer at the throne of grace, through the merits and mediation of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.—Amen."

PRAYER FOR THE RESTORATION OF HIS MAJESTY'S HEALTH.

BY THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

"O God, who commandest us when we are in trouble, to open our hearts, and to tell out our sorrows unto thee in prayer, and dost promise to listen with compassion to our humble supplications, give us grace so to approach thee, that we offend not in word or thought: put away from us every impatient feeling, silence every unworthy expression: let not our prayers assume the language of complaint, nor our sorrows the character of despair. Upon thee, O God, and upon the multitude of thy mercies, we repose our grief. To thee alone we look for that blessing, for which our hearts bleed. Raise, we implore thee, our beloved Sovereign from the bed of sickness and of affliction; soothe his parental cares, restore him to his family, and to his people.—And of thy great mercy, O God! look down with pity and compassion on the accumulated sorrows of the Royal Family. Give them strength, and courage, and virtue; to meet with pious submission the grievous trial to which they are exposed: and, whether it shall seem fit to thine unerring wisdom, presently to remove from us this great calamity, or for a time to suspend it over us, teach both them, and us, patiently to adore thy inscrutable Providence, and to bless thy holy name for ever and ever.—These prayers and supplications we humbly address to thy Divine Majesty, in the name, and through the mediation of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Amen."

Oriz.

THE THANKSGIVING PRAYER:

Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for his mercy in having vouchsafed to bestow on this nation an abundant crop and favourable harvest.
"O Almighty God! who openest wide thine hand, and satisfiest the desire of every living thing, we thank thee that thou hast reserved unto us the appointed

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

MR. Roblin, of Lyndhurst, Hants, a
 Regarder of the New Forest.
 Rev. John Pretyman, M. A. Master of
 Spital Hospital, near Lincoln.
 Rev. Dr. Douglas, master of Bene't
 college, Vice-chancellor of the University
 of Cambridge.
 Mr. Richard Hooker, Yeoman of His
 Majesty's Buttery; *vice* Jacob, dec.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

THE Lord Bishop of Bristol, Barwick
 in Elmet R. Yorkshire.

Rev. Peter Sandiford, Newton R. Ely,
vice Plumptre, dec.

Rev. Clement Chevallier, M. A. Wil-
 lingham All Saints, *alias* Ellough, R.
 Suffolk.

Rev. J. H. Beeston, B. A. rector of
 Hope Mansel, Walford V. Gloucester-
 shire, *vice* Rev. J. Barrol, resigned.

Rev. Richard Venables, B. D. Ash-
 wicken and Leziate consolidated RR. Nor-
 folk, *vice* Smith, dec.

Rev. James Drake, M. A. Warmfield
 V. Yorkshire, *vice* Venables, resigned.

Rev. E. Symonds, M. A. Ovington R.
 Norfolk.

Rev. J. Hodgkinson, M. A. Hale perpe-
 tual curacy, Lancashire.

Rev. R. P. Packwood, St. Mary's V.
 Warwick.

Rev. J. B. S. Carwithen, Sandhurst per-
 petual curacy, Berks.

Rev. Mr. Douglass, Stretton R. Rat-
 land, *vice* Plumptre, dec.

Rev. Samuel Rooth, Boyton R. Wilts.

Rev. C. J. Blomfield, Quarrington R.
 Lincolnshire.

Rev. John King, M. A. Bisley R. Sur-
 rey, *vice* Cecil, dec.

Rev. Charles Jerram, M. A. Cobham
 V. Surrey, *vice* Cecil, dec.

Rev. Wm. Frederick Baylay, M. A.
 F. A. S. St. John's V. Margate, *vice* Chap-
 man, dec.

Rev. Mr. Bull, Chapple perpetual cu-
 racy, Essex.

Rev. Thos. Huttingford, M. A. Kemps-
 ford V. Gloucestershire.

Rev. Peter Heaton, B. D. rector of
 Eversden, Cambridgeshire, Great Evers-
 den V.

Rev. B. Marshall, B. A. Nymet Tra-
 cle *alias* Bow R. Devon.

Rev. John Lane, High Roothing R. Essex.

BIRTHS.

Oct. **A**T. Edmonthorpe-hall, Leicester-
 7. **A**shire, the wife of Charles Man-
 ners, esq. a son.

Oct. 10. The wife of Mr. M. S. Haynes,
 of Queothithe, merchant, a son.

Oct. 25. The wife of John Finch Simp-
 son, esq. of Laund abbey, co. Leic. a
 daughter.

Oct. 29. At Louth-hall, Ireland, Lady
 Louth, a son.

Oct. 31. In Upper Harley-street, the
 wife of Geo. Smith, esq. M. P. of a son.
 At Baldock academy, the wife of Rev.
 John Simpson, a son, being her 10th child.

Lately, In Margaret-street, Cavendish-
 square, Hon. Mrs. Courtenay Boyle, a
 daughter.

In Stanhope-street, Lady Loveton
 Gower, a daughter.

At Woodcote, near Warwick, the wife of
 John Eardley Wilmot, esq. a son and heir.

Nov. 3. At Bredwardine, Herefordshire,
 Viscountess Hereford, a son.

Nov. 6. The Countess Cowper, a dau.

Nov. 10. The wife of Sir Hungerford
 Hoskyns, bart. of Harewood, Hereford-
 shire, a dau.

Nov. 18. At Totteridge, Herts, the
 wife of Tho. Cadell, esq. a son.

The wife of D. Jennings, esq. Sun-
 church-street, a daughter.

Nov. 19. Hannah Brown, 19, Bellin-
 street, Long-acre, of two girls and a boy.
 She keeps a chandler's shop, and her
 husband is a footman.

MARRIAGES.

June **A**T. Halifax, Nova Scotia, Thos
 25. **A**D'Avenant Cotton, esq. of the
 Royal Fuzileers, son of the late Dean of
 Chester, to Miss Mary Hadley Brialley.

Oct. 2. J. M. West, esq. of New-
 house, near Cardiff, to the only daughter
 of the late Sir John de la Pole, bart. of
 Shute-house, Devon.

Oct. 15. At Edinburgh, James Ross
 Watson, esq. representative of the an-
 cient families of Moray and Kinneaird, of
 Coulbin, in Morayshire, to Isabella,
 sister of Sir T. Ramsay, of Balmain, bart.

Oct. 19. Sir Thos. Troubridge, bart. to
 Miss Cochrane, dau. of the Hon. Sir A.
 Cochrane, K. B. Governor of Guada-
 loupe.

Oct. 20. C. Coote, esq. of Bellanagh
 Forest, co. Cavan, to Louisa, youngest
 daughter of the late Michael Dawson,
 esq. of Dawson-grove, co. Monaghan.

Oct. 27. At Bothwell castle, Capt.
 Scott, of Gala, R. N. to the Hon. Caro-
 line Lucy Douglas, second dau. of Lord
 Douglas.

Oct. 28. Hon. Robert Leeson, of Cler-
 mont, co. Wicklow, youngest son of the
 late Earl of Miltown, to Philippa-Juliana,
 youngest dau. of the Rev. J. Neve, D. D.
 of Middleton, Oxen, prebendary of Wor-
 cester.

Oct. 30. Rev. John Haggitt, rector of
 Ditten, Gloucestershire, to the eldest dau.
 of the late, and sister to the present, Sir
 Henry Peyton, bart.

Lately, Rev. Samuel Locke, D. D. to
 Sarah Quinch, both of Exeter, Devon.

Lately.

Bath, at Alderley, Gloucestershire, Rev. Martin Whish, prebendary of Salisbury, and vicar of St. Mary Redcliff, Bristol, to Miss Elizabeth Blagden Hall, dau. of the late John Hall, esq.

Rev. Josiah Crampton, rector of Castle Connell, to Miss Waller, dau. of the late J. T. W. esq. of Castletown, co. Limerick.

Wm. Moore, esq. of the Breck, eldest son of Col. M. of Brockwell, to Harriet, youngest dau. of the late D. Dyson, esq. of Willow-hall, near Halifax.

Lieut. Henry Clements, of the 71st Foot, to the only dau. of the Hon. Col. Southwell, of Castle Hamilton, co. Cavan.

R. W. M. Vyse, esq. of Stoke-place, Bucks, M. P. for Beverley, to Frances, second dau. of Henry Hesketh, esq. of Newton, near Chester.

Nov. 1. By special licence, Sir Thomas Edward Winnington, bart. of Stamford-street, M. P. to Joanna, second dau. of John Taylor, esq. of Moseley-hall, Worcester-shire.

At Selby, Yorkshire, Mr. Yorke, banker, of Opadle, to Jane, dau. of Thos. Ship-ton, esq. of Selby.

Nov. 2. At Bath, the Rev. Gilbert Holmes, dean of Ardfert, Ireland, to Lydia, eldest dau. of Francis Saunderson, of Castle Saunderson, co. Cavan, esq.

Nov. 9. Mr. Geo. Morgan, of Ludgate-hill, to Miss Harrison, of Kensington.

Nov. 10. Sir Bellingham Reginald Graham, bart. of Norton Conyers, York-shire, to Harriette, third dau. of the late Geo. Clark, esq. of West Hatch, Essex.

Sir John Fleming Leicester, bart. of Table-house, Cheshire, to Georgiana-Maria, youngest dau. of Col. Cottin.

Wm. Ellis, esq. of Rushforth-hall, near Bingley, to Mary, only dau. of the Rev. J. Chapman, of Baildon, Yorkshire.

In Nottinghamshire, Chevalier Bisson, to Miss Burdett, with a fortune of 30,000*l*.

Nov. 16. At Boston, Rev. J. B. Spooner, rector of Blyborough, to the youngest dau. of the late John Lawrence, esq. of Lincoln, and niece to the Dowager Lady Monson.

Nov. 21. Rev. Wm. Price, late fellow of Pembroke-college, and rector of Cole St. Denys, Gloucestershire, to Miss Dar-vies, of Abingdon.

Nov. 22. At Barnwood, co. Gloucester, John Gordon, son of the late Hon. Gov. John G. of Aboyne, to Eliza, dau. of Robert Morris, esq. M. P. for Gloucester.

T. Walker, esq. of Standon, Stafford-shire, to Miss Coulton, of Leicester, only dau. of the late Rev. G. C. rector of Ab-Kettleby and Houghton, co. Leic.

DEATH AND FUNERAL OF HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS AMELIA.

On the 2d of November, about twelve o'clock, departed this life, at Windsor, after a long and painful illness, her Royal Highness the Princess Amelia, his Majesty's youngest daughter, to the great grief of all the Royal Family. Her Royal Highness completed her 27th year a few months since; she was born Aug. 7, 1765.—However the early death of this truly-amiable Princess may be regretted, every reflecting and feeling mind must derive consolation from the consideration that she has at length been released from sufferings which no human aid could remove. Her Royal Highness was from early youth of a very tender and delicate constitution, and was frequently attacked with severe indispositions. Her disorder began to discover alarming symptoms about two years ago. Sea-bathing, moderate exercise on horseback (to which she was partial), and every thing that medical knowledge could prescribe, were adopted; but, though they served to prolong her existence, and afforded incidental relief, no sanguine hopes of her recovery were entertained by those who are conversant with the nature of her malady. About a month ago she was attacked with St. Anthony's fire, which brought on a relapse into an extreme state of debility, under which she displayed the noblest Christian faith and fortitude during weeks

of prolonged agony, uncheered by any ray of hope. For the last few days her strength had been rapidly wearing away, and she died, without the least struggle or convulsion, as one dropping gently and calmly to sleep.

In person, her Royal Highness was tall and slender, and her air was graceful and prepossessing. Illness had impressed its marks on her countenance. In her manners, she was mild, elegant, and affable. The frequency of ill health prevented her from studying so deeply as her elder sisters; yet she cultivated the fine arts with great success. In music and painting she was a proficient: she met with few rivals in excellence on the piano-forte, and displayed a classical taste in her selection and execution of pictures. Dignified, though condescending; benevolent, without ostentation; lively, though a prey to sickness, which usually quenches the spirits as well as the health of youth; she was beloved by all who lived within the sphere of hearing of her virtues. In performing the duties of humanity and benevolence, she was indefatigable; and the grateful sympathy with which all her acts of this nature were performed, was not less soothing and gratifying than the actual tribute of her kindness. In the relations of domestic life, nothing could exceed her attention, assiduity, and affection. The great affliction

affliction of knowing that her beloved Father was ill, had been spared her. The last act of her filial tenderness evinced, that it was not in the power of sickness, severely as it operated on her, to lessen the amiable temper of her mind; for, languid as she was at some periods, and tortured by pain at others, a desire of testifying her affection for the best of Fathers was one of the strongest feelings of her heart. She wished to present her Royal Father with a token of her filial duty and affection; and she had the satisfaction of placing on his finger a ring, made by her own directions for the express purpose, containing a small lock of her hair, inclosed under a crystal tablet, set round with a few sparks of diamonds. The effect of that present on his Majesty's paternal heart, after so many severe trials during the whole progress of her illness, the publick have to deplore at this moment; though we indulge the hope that our beloved Monarch will soon be restored to his people; and that the knowledge of the termination of his Daughter's sufferings will tend to the abatement of his own.—The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge are the executors of her will, which was opened on the 4th instant. The Prince, the residuary legatee, has very handsomely presented her jewels, &c. to the Princess Mary, her favourite sister: she had directed them to be sold to defray her debts and a few legacies; but the Prince has taken these wholly on himself. In consequence of a delay in sending an official notice of her Royal Highness's death to the Dean of St. Paul's, caused by the death of the Lord Chamberlain, Lord Dartmouth, (see p.500,) the custom of tolling the great bell at St. Paul's did not take place till Sunday afternoon, Nov. 4, immediately after a grand funeral anthem had been sung.—Orders were issued, Nov. 5, for the Court's going into mourning, from the Lord Chamberlain's office; for a general mourning, from the Earl Marshal; and for officers of the Army and Navy to wear crape, from the Horse-guards and Admiralty, to commence on Sunday, Nov. 11. The Theatres and all other places of public amusement were closed till after the funeral.

The remains of her Royal Highness were on the night of Nov. 14th privately interred in St. George's chapel. At eight o'clock a procession was formed from Augusta-lodge in the following order:

Servants and Grooms of their Majesties and the Royal Family, in state liveries,
Trumpets of the Royal Horse Guards Blue,
The Heralds,
drawn by the King's set of eight English black horses, fully caparisoned,
escorted by Royal Horse Guards Blue.

One of his Majesty's carriages, drawn by a full set of English black horses, conveying the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge, the executors; also escorted by Horse Guards.

Two of his Majesty's carriages, each conveying four of the attendants of the late Princess.

Carriages of the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge, each drawn by six horses.

The whole flanked by the Staffordshire Militia, every 6th man bearing a flambeau.

Upon arrival at the Chapel, the Servants, Grooms, and Trumpets, filed off without the South door.—At the entrance, the Dean and Prebendaries, attended by the Choir, received the Body; and the remainder of the procession having previously been formed, the whole proceeded down the South aisle, and up the nave into the choir, in the following order (the Procession being flanked by the Royal Horse Guards Blue, every fourth man bearing a flambeau):

Poor Knights of Windsor;

Pages of Royal Family and their Majesties;

C. Bicknell, esq. Solicitor to the Princess;
R. Battiscombe, esq. apothecary; D. Dundas, esq. surgeon;

Rev. Mr. Gosset, Curate and Rector of Windsor;
Rev. Mr. Plymley,

Drs. Baillie and Halford, physicians;
Equerries of the Royal Family and their Majesties;

Hon. Gen. Finch, Gen. Campbell, Hon. R. F. Greville, C. Herbert, esq.

grooms of the bedchamber to the King;
Lieut.-col. Disbrowe, Queen's vice-chamberlain;

Lord G. Thynne, and Earl of Courtown, comptroller, and treasurer of King's household;

Earl Harcourt, Queen's master of horse;
Lords Arden, St. Helen's, Rivers, and

Boston, lords of the King's bedchamber;
E. of Macclesfield, capt. of yeomen of guards.

Choir of Windsor;

Prebendaries;

Dean;

Lord J. Thynne, acting as lord chamberlain;
Earl of Aylesford,

lord steward of the King's household;
Vere Warner, esq. gentleman usher of his

Majesty, bearing the coronet on a black cushion;

THE BODY

In a coffin covered with crimson velvet and a black velvet pall, adorned with eight

escutcheons of her Royal Highness's arms; the coffin carried by eight yeomen of the guard; the pall supported

by Viscountess Cranley, Lady E. Thynne, Countess of Ely, and Lady G. Murray;

Countess of Chesterfield, veiled,
chief mourner,

her train borne by a baronet's wife, Lady Halford, veiled;

Countesses

338 *Funeral of her late Royal Highness Princess Amelia.* [Nov.

Quintessence of Macclesfield and Ilchester, supporters to the chief mourner, seated;
 Duke of Cambridge, Prince of Wales,
 Duke of York, Duke of Clarence,
 Duke of Kent, Duke of Cumberland,
 Duke of Sussex,

In long black cloaks, the Prince's train borne by two of his gentlemen, the Duke's by one;

Marq. Aberscorn, Cornwallis, Wellesley;
 Earl Westmorland, Chesterfield, Bathurst,
 Dundas, Liverpool, Wilson, Harbottle;
 Bishop of Salisbury, Chancellor of Warter;
 Lords Walsingham, Mulgrave, and Eldon,
 Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, C. Yorke,
 R. Ryder, R. Dundas, and Sir B. Dundas;
 Lieut.-gen. Calvert,
 Count Münster,
 Major Price, Colonel Taylor.

Ladies attendants on the Queen and Princesses, viz.

Lady Albinia Cumberland, Miss Goldsmith, Mrs. Williams, Hon. Mrs. Fielding, Hon. Mrs. Egerton, Hon. Miss Townshend, Madame and Mademoiselle Beckendorf,
 Mrs. Adams, Miss Knight, Miss Montgolfin, Miss Platts, Miss Gaskin, Miss Ryerley, Mrs. Davenport, Mrs. Robinson, the Queen's and Princess's dressers.

Upon entering the choir, the body was placed on tressels, the head towards the altar; the coronet and cushion on the coffin. The chief mourner sat at the head of the corpse; her supporters on either side; and the supporters of the pall in their places near the body.—During the service, which was read by the Hon. and very Rev. the Dean of Windsor, the Prince of Wales and his Royal Brothers, as well as the Knights of the Garter present, occupied their respective stalls. The Nobility, Privy Councillors, and officers of the household, as well as others who had followed the body, were placed in the vacant and intermediate stalls. The Ladies attendants were in the seats below the stalls on the North side nearest the Altar; the Grooms of the bedchamber, Physicians, Rector and Curate of Windsor, Surgeon, Apothecary, and Solicitor of her late Royal Highness, in the seat below the

stalls on the South side, nearest the Altar; the equerries, and the Queen's and Princess's other attendants, in the front seats on either side; the pages were arranged below the Altar.—The part of the service before the interment, and the anthem being performed, the procession moved out of the choir in the order in which it had entered, and proceeded up the North side of the choir, flanked by the Royal Horse Guards Band, to the place of burial behind the Altar.—The body being deposited in the vault, and the service concluded, Sir Isaac Heard, Garter, after a short pause, pronounced, near the grave, the style of her late Royal Highness, as follows:

"Thus it hath pleased Almighty God to take out of this transitory life unto his divine mercy, the late most illustrious Princess Amelia, 6th and youngest daughter of his most excellent Majesty George the Third, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith; whom God bless and preserve with long life, health, and honour, and all worldly happiness!"

After which, the Royal Princes, the Nobility, and others, who had composed the procession, returned, having witnessed that every part of this mournful and affecting ceremony had been conducted with great regularity, decorum, and solemnity.

The shops and houses in Windsor and Eton were shut up, from respect to the memory of the Princess, during the whole of the day on which the funeral took place; and scarce an individual was to be seen in the streets who was not attired in mourning.

The following is the inscription (issued from the Herald's office,) engraved upon the plate of the coffin:

"Depositum
 Illustrissimæ Principissæ Ameliæ,
 Filie sextæ et natæ minimæ
 Augustissimæ et Potentissimæ Georgii Tertii
 Dei gratiæ Britanniarum Regis,
 Fidei Defensoris, &c.
 Obiit Iida die Novembris,
 Anno Domini MDCCCLX.
 Ætatis suæ XXVII."

MEMOIRS OF THE LATE JOSEPH WINDHAM, ESQ.

The late Joseph Windham, Esq. of Norwich, in the county of Norfolk, whose death we noticed in p. 390, was born August 27, 1739, at Twickenham, in the house since the residence of Richard Owen Cambridge, esq. He was educated at Eton School, from which he went to Christ's College, Cambridge, but took no degree. He returned from an extensive tour through France, Italy, Istra, and Spitzberg, in 1769; and soon after married the Miss Charlotte De Grvy,

L. J. WINDHAM, ESQ.

readiness to impart his varied and copious information, united with a singular modesty and simplicity, marked his conversation and manners.—Few men had a more critical knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages, or a deeper feeling for the beauties of style and sentiment in the classic writers; but in his minute and comprehensive acquaintance with every thing in them illustrative of human life and manners, especially all that relates to the Fine Arts, he scarcely had an equal. He knew not only whatever had been delivered by the writers who treat professedly on the subject, but had suffered nothing to escape him in those who have only incidentally mentioned facts connected with the history of Art; and, as it may be asserted without exaggeration, that his studies had embraced every work now extant in the Greek and Latin tongues from the æra of Homer to the fall of Constantinople, his copiousness of information can scarcely be imagined but by those of his friends who, by a similarity of pursuits, were led to confer with him on these subjects.—The history of Art in the middle ages, and every circumstance relative to the revival of Literature and the Arts, from the fourteenth century to the present time, were equally familiar to him; and his acquaintance with the language of modern Italy was surpassed by few. He had very particularly studied the Antiquities of his own country, and was eminently skilled in the history of English Architecture:—To all that books could supply, he added the fruits of extensive and accurate observation of every thing worthy notice, as well during the course of his travels through France, Italy, Switzerland, and Istria, as in his own country. His pencil, as a draftsman from Nature, was exquisite. His portraits of mere natural scenery were peculiarly spirited and free; and his drawings of Architecture and Antiquities most faithful and elegant. As his industry was indefatigable, his collection is very great, and equally precious for accuracy and beauty.—During his residence at Rome, he studied and measured the remains of antient Architecture there, particularly the Baths, with a precision which would have done honour to the most able professional Architect. His numerous plans and sections of them he gave to Mr. Cameron, and they are engraved in his great work on the Roman Baths. To this work he also furnished a very considerable and valuable part of the letter-press. He drew up the greater portion of the letter-press of the second volume of the *Ionian Antiquities*, published by the Society of Dilettanti. And Mr. Stuart received material assistance from him in the second

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volume of his *Athens*. In his own name he published very little. His accuracy of mind rendered it difficult to him to please himself; and, careless of the fame of an author, he was better content that his friends should profit by his labours, than that the publick should know the superiority of his own acquirements.—Mr. Windham had been long a Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies; and, in the latter, was for many years of the Council, and one of the Committee for the Publication of the *Cathedrals of England*. He more than once declined the honourable office of Vice-President.—Of the Society of Dilettanti he was one of the oldest members; and to his zeal it was principally owing that the publications of that Society were continued, after a suspension of many years.—It may easily be supposed that the library of such a man was excellent. It is, in fact, for real use, one of the first collections in this country. Not a volume was bought by him on the mere account of its rarity; but no price prevented his purchasing what was really useful; and the selection of editions, and the beauty of the copies, is what might be expected from his correct and elegant taste.—Though the severer Sciences had not engaged so much of his attention, he was not unacquainted with any of them. Natural History had been successfully studied by him.—In private life, Mr. Windham was the most amiable of men. Benevolent, generous, cheerful, without caprice, above envy, his temper was the unclouded sunshine of virtue and sense. If his extreme modesty and simplicity of character prevented his striking at the first acquaintance, every hour endeared him to those who had the happiness of his intimacy.—In every relation of life he was exemplary. A kind husband, a firm friend, a generous landlord, an indulgent master. The constant and anxious enquiries of his poorer neighbours at his gate, during his illness, bore the most affecting testimony to his worth; and his memory is honoured by the long and deep regrets of his equals—by the prayers and tears of the poor. Such was the man whom, after an intimacy of 33 years, the Writer of these lines has to lament.

MEMOIRS OF THE LATE COLONEL COLLINS.

Col. David Collins was the eldest son of Gen. Arthur Tooker Collins, and Harriet Fraser, of Pack, in the King's county, Ireland, and grandson of Arthur Collins, esq. author of the *Peerage of England*, &c. He was born the 3d of March, 1756, and received a liberal education, under the Rev. — Marshall, Master of the Grammar School at Exeter, where his father resided.

II.

In 1770 he was appointed lieutenant in the Marines; and, in 1772, was with the late Admiral M'Bride, in the Southampton frigate, when the unfortunate Matilda, Queen of Denmark, was rescued from the dangers that awaited her by the energy of the British Government, and conveyed to a place of safety in the King her Brother's Hanoverian dominions. On that occasion he commanded the guard that received her Majesty, and had the honour of kissing her hand. In 1775, he was at the battle of Bunker's Hill; in which the first battalion of Marines, to which he belonged, so signally distinguished itself, having its commanding officer, the gallant Major Pitcairne, and a great many officers and men, killed in storming the redoubt, besides a very large proportion of wounded. In 1777, he was Adjutant of the Chatham Division; and, in 1782, Captain of Marines on-board the *Courageux*, of 74 guns, commanded by the late Lord Mulgrave, and participated in the partial action that took place with the enemy's fleet, when Lord Howe relieved Gibraltar. Reduced to half-pay at the peace of 1782, he resided at Rochester, in Kent, (having previously married an American lady, who survives him, but without issue); and, on its being determined to found a colony, by sending convicts to Botany Bay, he was appointed Judge Advocate to the intended settlement, and in that capacity sailed with Governor Philip in May 1787 (who moreover appointed him his Secretary), which situation he filled with the greatest credit to himself and advantage to the Colony, until his return to England in 1797. The *History of the Settlement*, which he soon after published, followed by a second volume, a work abounding with information, highly interesting, and written with the utmost simplicity, will be read and referred to as a book of authority, as long as the Colony exists whose name it bears. The appointment of Judge Advocate, however, proved eventually injurious to his real interests. While absent, he had been passed over when it came to his turn to be put on full pay; nor was he permitted to return to England to reclaim his rank in the corps: nor could he ever obtain any effectual redress; but was afterwards compelled to come in as junior captain of the corps, though with his proper rank in the Army. The difference this made in regard to his promotion was, that he died a captain instead of a colonel-commandant, his rank in the Army being merely brevet. He had then the mortification of finding that, after 10 years' distinguished service in the infancy of a colony, and to the sacrifice of every real comfort, his only reward had been the loss of many years' rank, a vital injury to

an officer. A remark which his wounded feelings wrung from him at the close of the second volume of his *History of the Settlement*, appears to have awakened the sympathy of those in power; and he was, almost immediately after its publication, offered the Government of the projected Settlement on Van Diemen's Land, which he accepted, and sailed once more for that quarter of the globe, where he founded his new colony; struggled with great difficulties, which he overcame; and, after remaining there eight years, was enjoying the flourishing state his exertions had produced, when he died suddenly, after a few days' confinement from a slight cold, on the 24th March, 1810.—His person was remarkably handsome*, and his manners extremely prepossessing; while, to a cultivated understanding, and an early fondness for the *Belles Lettres*, he joined the most cheerful and social disposition. How he was esteemed by the inhabitants of the Colony over which he presided, will appear from the following extract of a letter announcing his decease. By the death of Col. Collins "this Colony has sustained a loss it will take a number of years to get over. I have known and served with him from the first establishment of the Colony; and, when I speak the feelings of my heart on this melancholy occasion, I am sure that it is not my single voice, but that of every department whatsoever in the Settlement, who, with the most heartfelt regret, universally acknowledge him to have been the father and friend of all."

Vol. LXXX. p. 677, line 40, b. for "died 6th June," read "died 9th June."

Vol. LXXXI. p. 90. Mr. *Robert Bishop*, whose premature death is here recorded, was the youngest son of Chas. Bishop, esq. of Doctors Commons, and of Russel-place, Fitzroy-square. He was, for many years, together with his elder brother Charles, at the Rev. Mr. Gilpin's, Cheam, near Epsom, Surrey (see vols. LXXIX. Parts I. and II. LXXX. and LXXXI. p. 394.) His peculiarities, and the good-nature of disposition exhibited during his stay at Cheam-school, will long live in the recollection of his schoolfellows.

P. 240. The scholars on Dr. Bell's new foundation are to be the sons, or the orphans, of those Clergymen of the Church of England whose circumstances and situations are altogether such as not to enable them to bear the whole expence of sending their sons to the University of Cambridge. The first election is to take place between Nov. 12 and Dec. 25, 1810; when there will be elected two

* An engraved portrait of him is prefixed to the second edition of his work, published in 1804.

Scholars

Scholars of the third year of standing, that is, who were admitted between commencement of 1807 and 1808; profits to commence from July the 6th, 1810, and to be continued for two years. At the same time will be elected two other Scholars of the second year, who were admitted between commencement 1808 and commencement 1809; profits to continue for three years. The second election will be on the Friday after Midlent Sunday, 1811, of two Scholars of the first year; profits to continue for four years. The fourth election will be on Friday after Midlent Sunday, 1813, of two other Scholars of the first year, to succeed those two of the third year, who were two of the four first chosen, and so on for ever: the profits to continue for four years, and no more. Every Scholar is to take the degree of A. B. in the most regular manner. No Scholar to be elected from King's-college, or from Trinity-hall. The electors are — the Vice Chancellor, the Regius Professor of Divinity, the Regius Professor of Civil Law, the Lucasian Professor of Mathematics, and the Public Orator.

P. 309. a. lines 8 and 9 from the bottom, instead of "the line from the second Viscount," read, "the line proceeding from the second marriage of the first Viscount."

P. 390. b. For *Richard* read *Nicholas Pennell*.

P. 392. a. The late *John Williams*, esq. was a native of Carmarthen. He was a man gifted by nature with extraordinary powers of memory, and an excellent understanding. To these happy endowments he added the most patient and persevering application to the study of the Law: his labours were crowned with success; he became one of the most eminent Lawyers of modern times. His luminous expositions, sound deductions, clear reasoning, profound and accurate knowledge in his profession, were justly appreciated, in Westminster-hall, by his contemporaries, and will long be recollected by them with admiration and merited eulogy; but his professional and posthumous fame will not rest on the frail basis of living testimony. His edition of Lord Chief Justice Saunders's Reports will remain to afterwards a proud and splendid monument of his intimate acquaintance with the Laws of his Country, his deep research and erudition, and his indefatigable and successful industry in the pursuit of Legal knowledge.

P. 393. b. read, "After a very long and painful illness, which he bore with the greatest fortitude, aged 78, *William Darnell*, esq. of Hail Weston, Huntingdonshire, and Bermondsey, Surrey."

P. 396. b. The late Sir *Benjamin Sullivan* was for a series of years one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature at

Madras. He was a man of unaffected benevolence, and blessed by Providence with a fortune which gave him the happy means of exercising that amiable quality: a quality which, comparatively speaking, is so rarely possessed by the affluent and the great. No man, perhaps, was better qualified to appreciate the weight of the claims, the sufferings, or the merits, of those whose cases came before him for assistance: consequently, whatever object enjoyed his protection, was never to be found otherwise than altogether worthy. The large fortune which he had acquired by his protracted stay in the East Indies, he would, we doubt not, had he lived, have used, after the example of his kinsman Sir Richard S. in the exercise of that best and most god-like of virtues, Charity; but, no sooner had he arrived in this country, than it pleased the Almighty, in pity to his bodily sufferings, to call him off the stage of life. The Right hon. John Sullivan, M. P. (who is married to Lady Harriet Hobart) will, by the death of this worthy man, receive a large addition to his already noble fortune, and will be enabled, by this unexpected event, to extend more widely the sphere of his generosity.

P. 398. b. line 9. read "parishioners."

DEATHS.

1810. **A**T Mangalore, in his 19th year, Jan. 14. Charles Brown, esq. of the 10th Native Infantry, eldest son of Col. B. of Amwell Bury, Herts.

May 28. His Highness Mobarek-u-Dowlah, Nawab of Bengal. His remains were conveyed, on the following day, with due solemnity, from the palace at Moorshedabad to the burial-place of his family at Jaffiergunge. His eldest son succeeds to the vacant Musnud.

In May last, while accompanying Gen. Malcolm's embassy to Persia, Alex. Fotheringham, esq. fourth son of Alex. Ogilvy F. esq. of Fowrie.

June 1. In the West Indies, in his 21st year, Lieut. Richard Bowen, son of the late Captain Richard B. of the port of Bristol. He gave in his conduct a very fair promise of being a credit to his country and an ornament of his profession.

July 5. Shot by some person unknown, Dr. James Niblock, a native of Ireland, but for six or seven years last past an inhabitant of Brunswick county, Virginia. From the posture in which he was found, it appeared he instantly fell dead the moment he received the shot. He had obtained great celebrity and practice as a physician: has a father now living in Ireland, but no relation in Brunswick that is known of.

Aug. 14. At Harwich, aged 76, Mr. Robert Enefer, parish clerk of St. Nicholas,

las, which situation he had filled upwards of 30 years; a man of mild manners, and greatly esteemed.

Aug. 27. At Paris, the wife of Mr. Saladin de Crans, 2d dau. of the late Col. Wm. Egerton, and sister to the Hon. Arriana Margaret Egerton, of Berkeley-square.

Aug. 29. At Buff Bay, Jamaica, Mr. Thomas Scriven, late of Henbury, near Bristol.

Sept. 23. At Bristol, Mr. Richard Bent, son of Mr. B. of Paternoster-row.

At Corderia, George Hume Yeats, esq. assistant-deputy paymaster to the Forces serving under Lord Wellington.

Sept. 24. Aged 47, Aline, the wife of James M. Siordet, esq. of Cadogan-place.

At Cheshunt, Henry Aspinall, esq. of Lincoln's-inn.

In Mortimer-street, Richard Church, esq. late of the civil service, Bombay.

At Maryport, aged 59, Mary, the wife of Capt. Robert Buchanan, of the brig Hawke, of Maryport, and sister-in-law to the Rev. Dr. Claudius B. famed for his literary researches in the East.

At Boston, aged 70, very generally respected, Mr. Robert Marshall, draper and tailor. He had lately retired from business, with a comfortable independence, to enjoy the close of a well-spent life.

Aged 62, Mr. Southam, of Ensham; a member of the common-council at Oxford, and formerly a baker there. He was found drowned in the river Isis, near Bablake Hythe; and is supposed to have fallen in accidentally, while crossing the river late in the evening.

Lately, On Colston's Parade, Bristol, Mrs. Barry, widow of the Rev. Dr. B.

At Crowcombe, Somerset, Mr. William Biss, many years a respectable shopkeeper.

Miss Wagstaff, sister to the Rev. Mr. W. of Goadby, Leicestershire.

At Harleston, Norfolk, universally respected, J. Redgrave, gent.

Aged 21, Mr. John Clark, one of the clerks in the bank of Messrs. Pitt and Co. of Cirencester. His death was occasioned by swallowing an apricot-stone in the course of last summer, which lodged in a part not likely to create serious injury; but, on jumping into the water a few days since to bathe, the concussion caused its removal to so dangerous a part that his dissolution became inevitable.

Suddenly, Mr. Humphrey Giles, corn-dealer, of Langford, Wilts.

Aged 74, the wife of Jacob Preston, esq. of Yarmouth, Norfolk.

Mr. Baker, coach-proprietor, of Lincoln, much respected.

At Beverley, aged 78, Mr. Thomas Johnson.

At Spittal, near Berwick, after a life of strange vicissitudes and wonderful escapes, aged above 90, T. Gordon. It is

related of him, that at one period of his life, being under sentence of death in Edinburgh gaol, one of the county magistrates, speaking warmly about the prisoner, said that "all the Gordons should be hanged." This speech was conveyed to the then Duchess of Gordon, who, feeling for the honour of the name, immediately exerted all her influence in behalf of Gordon, and succeeded in getting his sentence changed to a few years' solitary confinement.

At Lutterworth, Mr. Chamberlain, attorney.

At Countesthorpe, co. Leic. aged 63, deservedly esteemed, Mr. Rich. Basset.

Aged 52, Mr. John Marwood, lately owner of the ship William and Mary, of Whitby.

In the Wells road, Bristol, Mr. Robert Smith, sen. formerly an eminent brewer of Bath.

At Duddlestone, near Taunton, Mr. William Buncombe.

Mr. Ethersey, attorney, of Worcester.

At Milborne Port, aged 84, Mr. James Hyde.

In Dublin, Mr. Charles Campbell, for 33 years editor of the Dublin Evening Post.

Suddenly, Mr. William Reynolds, attorney-at-law, at Folkestone, co. Kent.

Aged 76, John Mills, of Bury, gent.

At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, aged 80, Mr. Seth Johnson, one of the chamberlains of that town.

Aged 26, Mr. Richard Plummer, of Dalton, only son of John P. esq. of Shiremoore house, Tynemouth.

At Stamfordham, aged 81, Mrs. Mable Johnson, relict of Mr. W. J. who for near 60 years kept the Masons' Arms public-house in that place with much credit.

At the High Felling, near Gateshead, aged 80, Mr. Christopher Dodds.

At Trimdon-hall, Durham, much lamented, Miss Dunning.

In Elvet, Durham, aged 80, Mr. Wm. Holmes, blacksmith.

In the South Bailey, Durham, aged 78, Timothy Hutchinson, esq.

In Old Elvet, Durham, whither he had arrived from London the day preceding, in the 25th year of his age, Joseph Bacon, esq.

At Hexham, suddenly, much and deservedly regretted, Mr. Lancelot Liddel, attorney at law.

At Dean-house, near South Shields, whilst speaking to his servant, Mr. Thomas Humball, a gentleman highly esteemed through life, and much lamented by a numerous acquaintance.

At Carlisle, aged 77, Mrs. M. Richardson, widow of Mr. James R. late clerk of St. Cuthbert's,

At York, aged 76, Margaret wife of Mr. Alderman Rhodes.

At Leeds, aged 72, Mr. Christopher Smith, formerly an eminent cooper.

At Barnsley, Mr. Richard Rock, surgeon. His professional abilities, and humane disposition, will be long remembered.

At Liverpool, aged 70, Mr. Henry Ashcroft, stonemason.

At the same place, aged 93, Mrs. Moulton; who retained her faculties till the last.

At Moston, near Chester, aged 52, Mr. Stephen Howard, land-steward to — Massey, esq. of Moston-hall, in whose and his father's employ he had been upwards of twenty years.

At Erdswick-hall, Cheshire, aged 75, Mrs. Davies, whose example through life was worthy of imitation.

At an advanced age, Mr. Woolridge, of Calveley-hall, Cheshire.

At Heaton-house, Cheshire, Mrs. Parker, upwards of 50 years housekeeper to the Earl of Wilton.

Suddenly, at Peckforton, Cheshire, aged 67, Mr. Alexander Kelly, well known in that and the neighbouring counties, as a travelling linen-draper. He was a native of Scotland, a man of great strength of mind, sound judgment, and facetious disposition; his quaint observations on political and polemical subjects, will long be remembered by a wide circle of admiring friends and acquaintance.

At Cromford, aged 72, Mr. Robert Mason, who formerly kept the Old Bath at Matlock.

At Nottingham, aged 72, Mr. John Harvey, schoolmaster.

Suddenly, at Pickworth, Lincolnshire, aged 70, Mr. John Middleton, grazier.

At Long Sutton, aged 90, Mrs. Anne Collishaw.

At the Rakes House, in Heckington Fen, aged 70, Mr. Baker.

At Burford, near Tenbury, Mr. E. Ford, brother to the late Admiral F.

At Hereford, aged 80, Mr. William Payne, shoemaker; the oldest tradesman and shopkeeper in that city, having been in business in the same street 55 years.

At Folkestone, aged 89, Mr. Robert Spicer.

At Lewes, aged 77, Mr. Aaron Lempriere, many years a respectable plumber and glazier.

At Bath, Mrs. Burleigh, relict of Rev. R. B. of Badesley, Hants.

At Alphington, aged 90, Mrs. Warden, aunt to the present Bishop of Bangor.

Oct. 6. At Newtown, near Kilmacthomas, in his 95th year, Denis Macnamara, commonly known by the name of *Buadh*, or *Red-haired*. During 70 years, at least, of such a rare course of longevity, this extraordinary man had been

looked up to by his contemporaries in Irish literature, as possessing that poetical eminence which ranked him among the most celebrated of the modern Bards.

At Hertford, Mary, eldest daughter of Henry Bradley, esq.

Suddenly, Mr. Brown, watchmaker, of Charing-cross. He ate a very hearty supper, and appeared in perfect health and spirits. On getting up, he began to complain, and in about an hour afterwards was a corpse!

At Blackheath, William Churchill Lawrie, only son of Peter L. esq.

Aged 85, Mrs. Delafosse, of Collyweston, near Stamford. This venerable gentlewoman lost her life in consequence of her clothes catching fire on the 3d inst. when her sister was present, but so infirm as to be unable to afford her any assistance.

At Bristol Hotwells, Georgiana the wife of John Cowher Dod, esq. of Mortimer, near Reading.

Elizabeth Hodgson, of Hill House Bank, Leeds, who had been tapped forty times for the dropsy; and, on the different operations, 140 gallons of water were taken from her.

Oct. 7. At Reading, aged 21, Miss Henrietta Josepha Robinson Thornton, daughter of H. F. T. esq.

At Grantham, the wife of Mr. Turner, grocer, alderman elect for that borough.

At David Mustard's, esq. at Romanhill, Essex, where she was on a visit, after a short illness, Mrs. Ram, relict of the late Mr. James R. of Monkwick, Essex.

In George-street, Manchester-square, Mrs. Halliday, widow of the late William H. esq. of the island of St. Christopher.

At Loughborough, aged 66, Mr. William Palmer, upwards of 30 years landlord of the Plough-inn; from which he had retired a few years.

At Souldern Cottage, of a paralytic stroke, aged 71, Mrs. Gabell, relict of the late Rev. Henry G. rector of Standlake.

Oct. 8. Aged about 25, Mr. Platt, son of the Rev. Mr. P. of Wilmot-square. He dropped down dead while conversing with a friend in Bartholomew-lane.

Aged 77, Mrs. Elizabeth Burden, widow, many years landlady of the Woolpack-inn, Boston.

Oct. 9. At Walworth, Mr. John Fry, of Birchin-lane.

At Old Brompton, aged 76, Mrs. Naylor, relict of Col. N.

At Hastings, Elizabeth the wife of Joseph Cockfield, esq. of Upton, in Essex.

Aged 85, Mrs. Jane Wilson, of Chorley-wood, Herts.

In his 80th year, Mr. R. Morley.

At

At Clifton, Mrs. Clarke, relict of Rev. John C. vicar of Hungerford, Bucks.

In Caithness, Mr. Marcus Gunn, tacksman, of Dalemore, within one day of completing his 95th year. He and his predecessors have possessed that farm for seventeen generations in succession; and he is succeeded in it by his son, who makes the eighteenth.

Oct. 10. At Sunbury, aged four years, Theresa Caroline, dau. of C. Bishop, esq.

At her daughter's in Kentish Town, aged 92, Mrs. Mary Hough.

At Gainsborough, aged 25, of a rapid fever, Miss Heywood, daughter of J. H. esq. lately an eminent and respectable solicitor at Nottingham.

Oct. 11. At Kilburn, aged 69, the wife of Mr. Thomas Calladine, of Catharine-street, Strand.

At Sutton-place, Hackney, aged 64, Mrs. Sarah Chambers, relict of the late Mr. Jarvis C. of Gutter-lane, Cheapside.

At Wincanton, in Somersetshire, Miss Catharine Messiter, daughter of the late Moulton M. esq.

At Grove Cottage, Fulham, aged 70, Mrs. Frederica Louisa Parr, relict of Thomas P. esq. late of Portland-place.

Aged 79, Mrs. Bands, of St. Peter le Bailey, Oxford.

At Haverfordwest, the wife of John Colthurst, esq. and widow of the late Thomas Jones, esq. of Carmarthen.

At Brighton, John James, the eldest son of Sir David Wedderburn, bart. of Ballindean.

Oct. 12. At Islington, aged 26, Mr. J. Gibson, formerly of Middleton Teasdale, Durham.

Very suddenly, at Buxton, co. Derby, at which place she had arrived only the day before, the wife of Joseph Mellor, esq. an eminent solicitor, of Ashton-under-Line, near Manchester. It is supposed that she broke a blood-vessel in plunging too precipitately into one of the baths.

At his brother's house, near Whetstone, co. Leic. aged 29, Mr. John Simkin, draper, of Manchester.

Very suddenly, aged 49, Mr. William Barton Robinson, of New Malton, attorney-at-law.

Oct. 13. At the Dockyard, Portsmouth, on his way to Madeira, for the recovery of his health, Capt. Thomas Smyth, R. N. son of the Hon. John S. of Heath, near Wakefield, and grandson of the Duke of Grafton.

Aged 42, Mr. Thomas Leigh, drawing master.

At Mr. Barkley's, Highbury-grove, Miss S. A. Urquhart.

Aged 19, of a decline, James Pulbrook, printer, son of Mr. P. of Holywell, Oxford.

At Polesworth, Warwickshire, Mr. William Lythall, one of the society of Friends.

At Sleaford, aged 39, Lieut. George Wynne, of the 45th regiment of infantry.

At Bryn, near Beaumaris, Anglesea, in his 79th year, Sir Samuel Brooke, bart.

Oct. 14. Aged 67, Mrs. Farrel, of Clapton.

At Thatcham, Berks, aged 24, John Whiting, esq.

At Ensham, Oxon, aged 68, Mr. John Druce.

At Witney, Oxon, aged 15, Henry, youngest son of Mr. Turner, bookseller.

Aged 73, Mr. William Smalley, of Wisbech.

Very suddenly, owing to the rupture of a blood-vessel, aged 57, Mr. James Wright, ship-broker and ship-owner, of Hull.

At Plymouth, Mr. George Sinclair, formerly an ironmonger at Hull.

Mary-Ann, aged 6, and, on the 24th, Jane, aged 9, of the scarlet fever, daughters of Samuel Deverell, esq. of Winchester.

Oct. 15. In George-street, Hanover-square, the wife of Nicholas Hall, esq. of Brighton.

Mr. John Page, auctioneer, of High Holborn.

At North Kilworth, co. Leic. after going to bed in good health, Mr. J. Kilbourn, mill-wright.

Oct. 16. At Ashburton, Devon, Mrs. Soper Dempster, of Skillo, Sutherlandshire.

Aged 64, the wife of Mr. Francis Walton, of Horseley-down.

At Cottingham, near Hull, after being confined to her bed 12 weeks, the latter three of which she lived nearly without any sustenance, aged 75, Mrs. Anne Ringrose, widow of the late Mr. Martin R.

Oct. 17. Mr. J. P. DuRoveray, a respectable merchant. He seated himself at a table in Tom's coffee-house, complaining to the waiter of a violent pain in his stomach; and had scarcely finished the sentence, when, reclining against the back of the seat, he expired.

At Thame, Oxon, aged 86, Mr. C. Wakelin.

Aged 30, Mr. De Rippe, lately a grocer at Stamford. Being on a journey to London, he had proceeded on the coach-box but a few hundred yards from Stamford, when he complained of sudden and violent illness. He alighted immediately, and, being conveyed back to the town, died a few hours afterwards, at the George and Angel inn. He was of a respectable family at Wakerley, co. Northampton.

Oct. 18. At Ripley, Surrey, the wife of the late Capt. Middleton, R. N.

Aged 63, Mr. Richard Wilson, of George-street, Minories.

At Glasgow, John M'Taggart, esq. of Mincing-lane and Knoits Green, Essex.

Mr.

After a short indisposition, Mr. Samuel Weston, many years clerk to the Coventry Canal company.

At Abergavenny, in his 20th year, Mr. W. Watkins, only son of Mr. W. mercer; a youth of promising talents, and upon the eve of entering into a public seminary, to be educated for the Christian ministry.

Oct. 19. Of a rapid consumption, supported with exemplary patience and fortitude, aged 28, Frances Elizabeth, the wife of Mr. Frederick Turner, of Bloomsbury-square, solicitor. The eminent virtues displayed in her character, her amiable manners, and benevolent disposition, caused her to be highly esteemed while living, and her death to be deeply lamented by her relatives and friends.

At Exeter, of a decline, aged 30, the wife of Henry Christopher, esq. commander of the Sir William Pulteney East-Indiaman.

At Pentonville, in her 74th year, Mrs. Holman, mother of Mr. H. late of Covent-garden Theatre.

At Esher, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Wadham Diggle, vicar of Esher, and rector of Fyfield, Wilts.

Oct. 20. At Addington-place, near Maidstone, aged 82, Leonard Bartholomew, esq.

At Walthamstow, the eldest daughter of the late Mr. Deputy Long.

Aged 13; Penelope, eldest daughter of John Cave, esq. of Brentry-house.

Oct. 20. At Gibraltar, Major Grant, of the 89th reg. He was mortally wounded in the late unfortunate expedition against a fort in the vicinity of Malaga.

Oct. 21. Mr. G. Hancock, one of the partners in the firm of Ward and Co. coal-merchants, of Oxford.

At Lincoln, aged 71, Mrs. Wrigglesworth, widow of the late Mr. John W.

Mr. S. Hall, of Castle-court, Budge-row, solicitor.

In George-street, Edinburgh, in his 86th year, Sir James Hay, bart. of Smithfield and Haystown.

Oct. 22. Aged 47, Mr. John Hall, haberdasher, of Cheapside.

Aged 73, Margaret, relict of the late John Hawes, of Stratford-green, esq.

At Guildford, Mr. Charles Booker, sen, one of the aldermen of that place.

At Edw. Ommaney Wrench's, esq. Chester, in his 79th year, Lieut.-col. Wm. Handfield, formerly of the 38th regt. and several years a resident at Knutsford in Cheshire.

At Tiverton, Devon, Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Hugh Northcote, of Upton Pyne, near Exeter.

Oct. 23. At Aveley, Essex, of a typhus fever, Mr. Thomas Woodthorp, jun.

Thomas, youngest son of Wm. Wills, esq. of Streatham.

Oct. 24. In Lamb's Conduit-street, after four days illness, aged 69, Wm. Wilkinson, esq.

At Clifton, in his 15th year, W. Bligh, son of Thos. B. esq. and nephew to the Earl of Daruley.

In her 20th year, Miss Gween Pearce, dau. of Mr. Samuel P. of Walthamstow.

Oct. 25. Of a lingering decay, aged 78, Mr. Loder, senior member of the corporation of Oxford, who served the office of chamberlain in 1764.

At the Post-office, Woodstock, Mrs. Lewington.

At Teviot-row, Edinburgh, Mrs. Brown, widow of G. B. esq. and daughter of the late James Dundas, esq. of Dundas castle, West Lothian. Mrs. Brown has left one son, Robert Brown, esq. now in India, and three daughters, Viscountess Hampden, Lady Wedderburn, and the Hon. Mrs. Alexander Hope.

Edw. Grace, esq. formerly of Winchester.

Oct. 26. At Kentish-Town, in the house belonging to his vicarage of St. Pancras, in his 75th year, the Rev. Weldon Champneys, D. D. He was born April 24, 1736, O.S. was entered of Trinity college, Cambridge; B. A. there 1760, M. A. 1767. He was elected a minor-canon of St. Paul's in 1760; and, after filling several offices in that cathedral, eventually became sub-dean thereof. For nearly 50 years he was minor-canon of Westminster-abbey; and for almost as long a period minor-canon of Windsor. He was successively possessed of the benefices of Kensworth and Caddington, Hertfordshire; Langdon Hills, Essex; and St. Pancras, Middlesex; all in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. Dr. C. at one period also enjoyed a living from the Dean and Chapter of Windsor, who permitted him to resign it in favour of his eldest son, the Rev. Weldon C. In the early part of his life he was for a short time minister of the chapel at Market-street, Herts, which he resigned 39 years ago. He also held, for many years, under the patronage of Sir Christopher Whichcot, bart., the vicarage of Deeping James, Lincolnshire. He was the oldest Lecturer in London, having been chosen to the lectureship of St. Bride's in 1767; and was for many years chaplain to the worshipful companies of Goldsmiths, Cutlers, &c. In all his various preferments, Dr. Champneys was very indefatigable in his attention to the duties of his profession; and, from his pleasant and convivial habits, and lively turn of conversation, was much esteemed by the members of the respectable Corporate Bodies

Bodies to which he had the honour of being chaplain, and by an extensive circle of private friends.

Oct. 26. Aged 52, Mr. John Scott, of Cornhill.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Grace McDonald, wife of Mr. James Ralston, stabler.—Mr. R.'s afflictions have been uncommonly severe, having lost one daughter on the 13th, and another on the 14th, after very short illnesses.

At Evenjobb, co. Radnor, Mr. Evan Jones, late of Chelsea. He was born in 1757 at Llandegley, in the same county, where his ancestors had been settled for some centuries; and was recommended to return to his native air, as a last hope for the restoration of his health, originally impaired by a severe cold.

Oct. 27. In her 29th year, Jemima, wife of Mr. John Dollman, of St. James's-street, and daugh. of Mr. Carbery, of Conduit-st.

At Kennington, John Tetlow, esq.

At Barnet's-Place, Sussex, in his 81st year, Fasham Nairn, esq.

At March, in the Isle of Ely, in his 55th year, Mr. John Elwes.

At Madeira, whither he went for the recovery of his health, H. Palmer Acland, esq. eldest son of John A. esq. of Fairfield, co Somerset.

Oct. 28. At Preston-Pans, aged 92, Rebecca Gallaway, relict of John Menons. She lived to see 128 of her children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren.

In the neighbourhood of Perth, the hon. Capt. Francis Hay Drummond, of Cromlix, only brother of the earl of Kinnoul. In attempting to cross the river Earn, by a ford, on which the water had been deepened by the rain of the preceding evening, he was thrown from his horse into the river, where he perished. From the report of a boy who was in the neighbourhood, it is conjectured, that the horse having got beyond his depth, Capt. D. kept his back while he swam across, but was unseated in the violent struggles of the terrified animal to get up the bank at a steep and unfavourable place. He had spent the preceding day with Lord Ruthven at his seat of Freeland, and was prevented by the badness of the evening from returning, as he intended, to Dupplin castle, where he lately arrived on a visit to his brother, after escaping the dangers of war both in Walcheren and Portugal. In the morning he was anxious to get home betimes, that he might accompany his brother to church. His body was found in the Earn, Oct. 30, at nine o'clock, 48 hours after its submersion. It was nearly half a mile, by the course of the river, below the ford which he had attempted to pass.

Of a decline, in her 29th year, Miss E. Layland, of Beeching-Stoke, Wilts.

Rev. Mr. Sydenham, of Kidlington, Oxfordshire, and rector of Ratley, co. Warwick.

In Britain-street, Dublin, the wife of Mark Magrath, esq.

In Buckingham-street, Fitzroy square, Mrs. Elizabeth Reid, relict of the late Rev. Wm. R. of Bishops-Cleeve, Gloucestershire.

At Preston, of an apoplectic fit, aged 35, Capt. Grundy, 32d foot.

Oct. 29. At Scotland Green, Enfield, Mrs. Sarah Fuller, last surviving daughter of the late Wm. F. esq. banker, Lombard-street.

At Stoke-Newington, aged 68, Mr. T. Draper, of Bishopsgate-street.

In Montagu-square, Harriet, wife of A. B. St. Leger, esq.

At Brandon House, near Coventry, in his 30th year, the Right Hon. Henry Yelverton, Lord Grey de Ruthyn, Baron Hastings, Wyford, and Valance, Lieut.-col. Commandant of the 4th reg. of Warwickshire Local Militia, and an active Magistrate for the county of Warwick: His Lordship was born Sept. 8, 1780, the son of Edward Thorton Gould, esq. of Nottinghamshire, by the late lady Barbara Yelverton, who died in 1781, sole daughter and heir of Henry Yelverton, third and last earl of Sussex, who died April 22, 1799.—The barony of Grey de Ruthyn passed from Charles Grey, eighth earl of Kent, who died in 1625, to his sole daughter and heir Susan, who married Michael Longueville, who had by her Charles Longueville, to whom the barony of Grey de Ruthyn was adjudged in 1640, and from him it passed by his daughter and heir Susannah, in marriage to the Yelvertous.—His Lordship succeeded his grandfather, Henry Earl of Sussex, as 18th Lord Grey of Ruthyn, on April 22, 1799; and afterwards took the name of Yelverton. He married, in June 1809, Maria, daughter of Wm. Kellam, esq. of Ryton, by whom he has left an infant daughter, who succeeds to the titles and estates. His Lordship held some time a commission in one of the regiments of foot guards. He passed three weeks in Coventry with his regiment, during which period he was slightly indisposed, but had immediate relief. After his return to Brandon House, he was again seized with a violent hemorrhage, which terminated his existence in five days. His Lordship possessed great abilities, with an independent mind; and was much beloved in Coventry and its neighbourhood.

In her 76th year, Mrs. Anne Taylor, wife of the Rev. Thomas T. the oldest minister in the Methodist connexion.

In

In Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, in his 65th year, Alexander Williams, esq.

Aged 66, W. Booth, gent. of Granby-street, Leicester.

Mr. John Taylor, of Peterborough, draper, and stamp-distributor, formerly of Leicester.

Oct. 31. In his 75th year, Rev. Alexander Cromleholme, rector of Sherington and Beachampton, both in the county of Bucks, and diocese of Lincoln. He went out into life as domestic chaplain to the late bishop of Durham, and to lord chancellor Thurlow: and though from such connexions he might, without any imputation of unreasonable ambition, have looked forward to a much more elevated situation in the church; yet, when by the sudden and premature death of his Patron, every expectation of this kind was done away, he retired contentedly to his parsonage at Sherington; happier, as he frequently observed to his friends, in a release from the anxieties of dependence, than mortified by the disappointment of his hopes. Here for the space of 26 years he discharged, with conscientious fidelity, the various duties of a parish priest, inculcating by his doctrine, and illustrating by his example, the blessed effects of pure and undefiled Religion. In his public capacity as a Magistrate, he was cautious and temperate, equally free from corruption and partiality. In his private capacity, pious without enthusiasm, devout without hypocrisy, and charitable without ostentation. But it was in the circle of social and domestic life, amidst his family and his friends, that his worth and virtues were most duly appreciated. Endeared to them in no common degree by cheerfulness of temper, simplicity of manners, and the most studious attention to their comfort, a deep and lasting regret for such a loss will live in their hearts, when this short memorial of respect from one who was honoured with his friendship, shall be no longer remembered.

At the New Slaughter Coffee-house, St. Martin's-lane, John Dolan Burke, esq. an Irish gentleman; who had poisoned himself by taking arsenic. He had married into an Irish family of consequence, and had lodged three months at the hotel. His attorney stated to the Coroner's Jury, that he had not been one minute sober these four years; which he attributed to his embarrassments; and he considered him a maniac. The Jury gave a verdict of *Lunacy*.

In Spital-square, aged 82, Mrs. Ad-dington, relict of the late Dr. A. of Grove-house, Mile-end.

Aged 70, the wife of Benjamin Harenc, esq. of Foot's Cray-place, Kent.

At Whetstone, Middlesex, aged 57, GENT. MAG. November, 1810.

Anne-Caroline, the wife of Mr. Charles Stuart, of Great Tower-street.

At the house of the Rev. Dr. Philips, Haverfordwest, the eldest daughter of the late Henry Thomas, esq. of Streatham, Surrey.

Of a fit of apoplexy, Mrs. Morgan, of Savage-gardens.

Mr. Robert Blockley, of Hinckley.

At Croom's-hill, Blackheath, aged 73, Christopher Chapman Bird, esq.

Aged 85, Mr. Thomas Turner, collector of the Dock Dues at Hull. The early part of Mr. Turner's life was spent at sea, he having entered into the service as clerk on-board a King's vessel, in 1735, when only 10 years old. He was eighteen years clerk, on-board different vessels; and afterwards purser, seven years in the Sapphire, and fifteen in the Juno, of 32 guns each. He went into the William and Mary yacht, as clerk, in 1740, and was on-board her when the mother of his present Majesty was brought over and landed at Greenwich. In July 1755, he went clerk in the Royal Caroline yacht, which in the succeeding May took his late Majesty on-board, at Harwich, and landed him at Helvoetsluys, and in September brought him back to England, being the last time his Majesty visited his continental dominions. He was also on-board the same yacht when she brought over her present Majesty to England. In 1771, being then purser of the Juno, he sailed in that vessel at the time she went to take possession of Falkland islands, and returned in her to Plymouth. At the commencement of the works for a dock at Hull, in 1774, Mr. Turner was appointed Collector of the Dock Dues, an office which he filled up to the time of his death, in a manner highly honourable to himself, and satisfactory to his employers.

At Raith, Fifeshire, Robert Ferguson, esq. On the 29th he was apparently in perfect health; but on that day suffered a paralytic stroke, which, though not at first alarming, terminated his life on the second day. His second son, the gallant Major-gen. F. was with him in his last moments.

In Mary-street, Dublin, Philip Adams, esq. barrister at law. He had been long in a declining state of health, and was found dead in his bed.

At Tunbridge Wells, aged 27, the wife of G. M. Jukes, esq.

Mr. Johnson, many years a resident in the Market-place, Leicester, and occupier of the property heretofore known as Johnson's-garden.

Aged 69, Rev. James Miller, formerly pastor of the Baptist church, Blackburn; which office he held with much credit for upwards of 40 years.

Lately,

Lately, At Bath, aged 12, Mary dau. of the late George Armstrong, esq. who, in November 1799, was drowned by falling over the Drawbridge, Bristol.

The wife of Rev. Henry Hasted, lecturer of St. Mary's, Bury St. Edmund's.

At South Wingfield, Derbyshire, aged 17, the eldest daughter of T. Pearson, esq.

Mr. Snow, surgeon, of Southam, Warwickshire.

The wife of George Hubback, esq. of Acomb, Yorkshire.

At Nelson-house, the wife of George Brisac, esq. of Cheltenham.

Mary Margaret, only daughter of Rev. Joshua White, rector of Oxburgh, Norfolk.

At Sutton, Herefordshire, Mrs. Turner, widow of P. T. esq. of Scutt Mill, near Hereford.

Mary the wife of John Horsley, esq. of High Beech, third daughter of the late John Rich, esq.

At Castle Connel, the wife of Humphrey Minchin, esq. of Dublin.

At Collip's Well, co. Wexford, Mrs. Catharine Hay, relict of the late P. H. esq.

In St. Anne's, Jamaica, Mr. W. Buchanan. He was choked by a live sprat, which in fishing he attempted to hold in his teeth.

Drowned in the Baltic, Lieut. W. Bonley, of the Vanguard. Having been to procure water for the ship, a gale of wind came on, which the boat not being able to encounter, he ran for a merchant's vessel for safety. He could not be persuaded to leave the boat till he had seen all his men safe on-board the ship, when, in attempting to get himself on-board, he fell between the two vessels, and instantly sunk.—On the same day, a boat, with seven men and a midshipman, belonging to the same ship, was upset, and all perished.

At East Sheen, aged 66, John M'Clary, esq. of Hart-street, Bloomsbury.

At the Madeiras, the eldest son of Sir Charles Watson, bart.

At Isleworth, aged eight years, Charles-Saunders-John, son of the Right hon. the Earl of Westmorland.

At Bourdeaux, of the colic, a woman of 106 years of age. The French papers say she never was indisposed, and never had bad health; she was extremely gay and lively, much beloved, and very lately sang songs of the time of Louis XIV. and danced the *Passe-pied*. She was a native of Libourne, or thereabouts, and for more than 80 years an inhabitant of Bourdeaux.

Off Bermuda, by falling from the quarter-gallery of the Swiftsure, Capt. Conn. He had for some time before been much indisposed, in consequence of his son having been taken prisoner in the Junon. On the preceding evening he was delirious,

but apparently recovered shortly before the accident happened.

The son of Mr. Woolfitt, farmer, of Harmston, near Lincoln. As he was ringing the sermon-bell at Wellingere church, he suddenly desisted, observing that the bell was so heavy, he was quite fatigued. He died a few minutes after in the church-yard.

At Guadaloupe, of a fever, Major Henderson, of the York Rangers. He was interred with military honours, the governor and admiral on the station attending on the occasion.

Mr. Wm. Rabone, merchant, of Birmingham.

John Dickenson, esq. of Birch-hall, near Manchester.

At Thorpe, aged 78, the Rev. Samuel Newton, upwards of 50 years minister of the dissenting congregation called *The Old Meeting*.

Aged 72, Mr. Roger Cossins, of Crewkerne.

At Carmarthen, in her 73d year, the wife of John Lloyd, esq. of Kilgardan.

At Maidstone, ——— Hodsoil, esq. late of Brasted.

Mary, the wife of the Rev. Christopher Naylor, of Canterbury.

At Doncaster, Mrs. Downes, relict of Lieut.-col. D. 1st drag.-guards.

At Sunderlandwick-lodge, near Driffeld, aged 73, the wife of Simon Horner, esq.

At Hereford, aged 61, Grey Heselrige, esq. of Noseley-hall, Leicestershire.

At Faversham, Charles Long, esq.

At the advanced age of 92, Mrs. Martha Philpot, of Broadstairs.

Aged 58, Rev. Wm. Bowen, of Nettleton, Wilts.

At the Mermaid-inn, Shrewsbury, aged 77, Mr. Anderson, of Bristol, who travelled the kingdom many years as a vender of Scot's pills.

At Chester, in his 79th year, Lieut.-col. Wm. Handfield, formerly of the 38th regiment.

At Moffat, on her return from a visit into Scotland, Mrs. Turner, of Warrington, relict of Wm. T. esq.

At Preston, Robert Fletcher, esq. late colonel of 3d Royal Lancashire militia.

At Inchdarry, Scotland, Major-general Aytoune.

At Tiverton, whither he went for change of air, after a lingering illness of eight years, James Holloway, of Bridgewater.

At Sidmouth, Theodosia-Maria Rickards, eldest daughter of Peter R. esq. of Evenjobb, Radnorshire.

The wife of Rev. John Wilson, Dissenting minister of Matlock Bath.

At Birmingham, Sarah, youngest daughter of the late Egerton Allcock, esq. of Bromley-park, Staffordshire,

In Jersey, John Herriot, esq. capt. in the 77th reg. foot, and son of the late Roger H. M. D. physician to the forces in that island.

In Hans-place, the infant son of the Hon. Fitzroy Stanhope.

In Hill-street, Berkeley-square, the infant son of Geo. Baring, esq.

At Whatton, near Morpeth, Dorothy, relict of Thos. Bowker, esq. of Deckam's-hall.

At Elvington, near York, while on a visit to the Rev. J. Mulcaster, his son-in-law, Mr. Eyre, of Ferrybridge.

Abraham, only son of Mr. Toothill, Dissenting minister at Rainford. This promising youth lost his life in one of the beautiful lakes of Westmoreland.

At Liverpool, aged 40, the wife of Francis Haywood, esq.

At Lichfield, aged 13, Mary-Elizabeth, only dau. of the Rev. Dr. Buckeridge.

The infant dau. of the Rev. R. Kennedy.

At Stourbridge, aged 88, Mrs. Mary Bate, a lady of unbounded charity.

At Leigh Court, aged 12, Thomas, youngest son of the late Capt. Spooner.

At Wycombe-Marsh, aged 37, Mr. John Goodwin, son-in-law of Daniel Bennett, esq. of Farringdon-house, Berks.

At Parson Drove, near Wisbech, aged 42, Mr. Isaac Hardley. His death was occasioned by lying on a damp bed at Peterborough, during the late fair.

At Chelmsford, Mrs. Mary Reed, widow of the late Mr. W. R. organist. She has left an orphan family of six young children.

At Spalding, aged 98, Mary Holmes, for many years one of the tenants of the Church-street alms-houses.

At Frindsbury, Kent, aged 52, the wife of Geo. Gunning, esq.

In an attack of our gun-boats on the enemy's flotilla off Cadiz, Lieut. Leeke, of Havant.

Nov. 1. Mr. J. Chalie, wine-merchant, of Mincing-lane. As he was sitting on his horse, inquiring after one that was to be sold at Mr. Hall's, in Grosvenor-place, he dropped off in an apoplectic fit, as it is supposed, and died in a few minutes.

Aged 73, Mrs. Sykes, of the Terrace, Camberwell.

At College-green, Bristol, Lieut.-col. Frith, of the North Hampshire Militia, deeply regretted by his regiment, and a very extensive circle of military and other friends. His hospitable, cheerful, friendly, and humane disposition, gained him universal affection; and his benevolence to those under his command, particularly in the lower ranks, will be long remembered in the regiment, as he was the constant visitor of the sick, nor could the malignity of their disorder prevent his being a daily

attendant at their bedsides. Anxious in the discharge of his duty, he was the friend of every good soldier, and watched unremittingly over their comforts and their wants. His remains were solemnly interred on the 4th, at two o'clock, in St. Augustin's church with military honours, attended by all the Officers in the garrison.

At Kentish-town, aged 93, Charles Grignion, who flourished in this country, as an Historical Engraver, upwards of half a century. He passed a portion of his early youth at Paris, in the study of the celebrated Le Bas; and, though his stay with that Artist was but short, it was of sufficient duration to enable him to imbibe such sound principles, as laid the foundation of a style at once energetic and elegant. Having commenced his career in this school, he could draw, as well as engrave; and, as he possessed that rare talent in his art, the power of giving a free and faithful translation of a picture, the quality and cast of his productions were bold and original. His engraving was not an imitation of Audran, of Edelinck, or of Froy; it was the emanation of a natively-vigorous mind, skilfully directed by a familiar study of the ablest models. His best works not only possess, in an eminent degree, whatever constitutes character and expression (as the print he engraved from one of Hogarth's series of Election Pictures abundantly proves) but they partake of that *curiosa felicitas* — that happy carelessness of execution, which is as much a characteristic beauty in the style of painting or engraving, as it is in that of poetry. As Mr. Grignion advanced in life, his pure old-fashioned style was superseded by a more imposing, a more finished, but a less intelligent *manner*. This revolution in Engraving threw him into obscurity, and reduced him to poverty; but a few Artists and lovers of Art, to whom his virtues and his talents were equally dear, by a prompt and efficient subscription, smoothed the path of his declining age, and enabled him to close his days in the bosom of his family, with a contented and grateful mind. The above venerable Engraver resigned his life without any pain or struggle, and rather like one insensibly falling into a soft sleep, than by the unerring hand of "the King of Terrors." The vital oil, which supplied the lamp of life, was exhausted merely by old age. Of the elegant art of English Engraving he first planted the seed, which has risen to such luxuriance and maturity under the more accomplished hands of our chief Engravers, either of whom he would have equalled, had he, in conjunction with his knowledge of drawing, and his various taste, been competent to a more powerful production of

of effect, and to that mechanical dexterity of style and finishing, requisite to perfect the Art, such as it is seen in the works of our best Engravers.—The remains of this venerable Artist were deposited on the 11th instant, in the vault under the Chapel at Kentish-town. Messrs. W. Sharp, Scott, Middiman, Warren, and several other Engravers, attended his funeral, as a tribute of respect to his talents as an Artist, and his moral worth as a man.—*Examiner.*

At Castle Menzies, Perthshire, the wife of Lieut.-col. Menzies, and daughter-in-law of Sir R. M. bart.

Suddenly, at Wareham, aged 65, Mr. J. Laurence, mayor of that borough; which office he had filled several times.

At Bristol, Mr. Charles Madox, son of the late John M. esq. of Norton Ferrers, Somersetshire.

At Stamford, of a typhus fever, the wife of Wm. Pearse, esq. and daughter of the Rev. Dr. Thomas, rector of Kirby Misperton, Yorkshire.

Sarah, the youngest dau. of Pieter Hoffman, esq. of the Crescent, Minorics.

Nov. 2. At his seat in Cornwall, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, the Right Hon. George Legge, third Earl of Dartmouth and Viscount Lewis-ham, Lord Chamberlain to His Majesty, and K. G. His Lordship was born Oct. 3, 1755; was educated at Christ-church, Oxford, and obtained the degree of M. A. in 1775. In 1775 he was returned M. P. for Plymouth, and in 1780 for Staffordshire; and two years after, was appointed one of the Lords of the Bedchamber to the Prince of Wales; and in 1789, Lord Warden of the Stanneries. While he was Member for Staffordshire, he supported the Coalition administration; and voted for Mr. Fox's India Bill; and in 1783, was nominated one of the Commissioners of Mr. Fox's new Board of Admiralty, who were to be assisted by a subordinate Board of nine Directors. He was called up to the House of Peers, as Baron Dartmouth, June 16, 1801, during the lifetime of his father; succeeded his father in the Earldom, July 15; and was appointed President of the Board of Control in the same year. He was appointed Lord Steward of His Majesty's Household, 1802, and Lord Chamberlain, 1804. In the summer of 1807, he resigned the Colonelcy of the Loyal Birmingham Volunteers, on account of ill health. His Lordship was much beloved, and inherited the amiable qualities of his family, for which they were distinguished from the time of "honest Will Legge," as King Charles I. called him. He married Sept. 24, 1782, Lady Frances Finch, sister to the Earl of Aylesford, by whom he has left a numerous family. He is succeeded by his eldest son William, born 1784. His re-

maine were on the 24th removed from Berkeley-square, and interred in the family-vault in Trinity-church, Minorics. The following lines were written on the late Earl by the Earl of Carlisle, when they were boys at Eton-school:

"Mild as the dew that whitens yonder plain, [train;
Legge shines serenest 'midst your youthful
He whom the search of fame with rapture
moves, [loves—
Disdains the pedant, though the Muse he
By Nature form'd with modesty to please,
And join with wisdom unaffected ease."

Nov. 3. In Beaumont-street, aged 86, Mrs. Shipley, mother of Col. S.

Nov. 4. At Walmer, in Kent, in his 77th year, Robert Keeler, esq. a rear-admiral of the Royal Navy, on the superannuated list. He was born at Sandwich, in Kent; and was made a Post-captain in 1761. (See vol. XXXI. p. 235; vol. LXIX. p. 902; and vol. LXXII. p. 181.)

Nov. 8. At Camberwell, the wife of Mr. Wm. Rich, of Ludgate-hill.

In Gloucester-street, Portman-square, Charles Moore, esq. auditor of public accounts. He was the youngest son of the late Dr. John Moore; and brother of the late much-lamented Sir John Moore, K. B.

At the Red Cow, in Belgrave Gate, Leicester, in her 96th year, Ann Barlow. She was left a widow with seven children in the reign of George II.; was a stout woman, seldom ill, but blind for the last ten years.

At Warminster, of an apoplectic fit, John Middleton, esq.

Aged 29, Anne, eldest daughter of Henry Foot, esq. of Berwick St. John, Wilts.

Nov. 9. At Church Eaton, Staffordshire, Rev. George Taylor, of Mardge, Devonshire, rector of Church Eaton, and Aldford, Cheshire.

At Gainsborough, aged 82, Mr. Thomas Langley, one of the people called Quakers.

Mrs. Eleanor Chapman, of Mark-lane.

At Bath Place, aged 65, Abraham Hipsley, one of the people called Quakers; a man whose simplicity of manners, it may be truly said, formed him a Puritan of the society to which he belonged; and, from a frugal and abstemious mode of life, he has left considerable property to be appropriated in liberal benefactions.

John Cope, who drove the mail from Bath, from its first starting, more than 20 years. He was suddenly taken ill on the coach-box, and on being carried into the Full Moon Tavern, Bath, died instantly.

At Spalding, after a lingering illness, occasioned by a fall down stairs, by which accident she unfortunately broke her leg, Mrs. Robert Robinson, formerly of Gosberton.

At Salisbury, the Rev. Mr. Berghere, a respectable French clergyman.

Aged 75, Mrs. Elizabeth Mason, of Boston.

Nov. 10. At Camden Town, aged 55, Mr. W. Henshaw, jun.

At Upper Homerton, Mrs. Le Mesurier, widow of the late Alderman.

At Stanmore, aged 54, Rev. Tho. Clarke, M. A. prebendary of Hereford.

At Hammersmith, aged 76, Mr. R. Voyec.

At Sidmouth, aged 18, Charlotte-Temperance, eldest surviving daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Alston, of Odell Castle, Bedfordshire.

At Yoxford, Suffolk, aged 87, Thos. Sparrow, who had been many years deprived of sight.

During the severe gale of this day, Mr. Jos. Nead, a respectable farmer of Highleadon. As he was coming to Gloucester on horseback, a large tree, on the side of the turnpike road near Highnam, was blown down at the moment of his passing; and in its fall injured him so dangerously, that he survived the accident only two hours.

Nov. 11. The wife of Henry Gardiner, esq. Downe-lodge, Wandsworth.

Mr. John Davies, of Winchmore-hill.

At Strand-on-the-Green, near Kew-bridge, Johan Zoffani, esq. R. A. (of whom more fully in a future page.)

Suddenly, at Wimbledon, where he had been to meet a party of friends, Mr. Taylor; a gentleman who resided at Merton.

In Baker-street, the wife of J. Bulkeley, esq.

At Hounslow, in her 31st year, the wife of Mr. F. S. Toosey, solicitor.

In Charles-street, Westminster, aged 43, Capt. John Orton, royal marines.

In Rutland-square, Dublin, in his 20th year, Edward Magan, esq. eldest son of the late Arthur M. of Cloncart.

At Bedminster, Mr. Geo. Paxter, jun.

At Hardington, near Northampton, Benj. Lever, esq.

Nov. 12. The wife of Wm. West, esq. Bride-lane, Fleet-street.

In her 84th year, Mrs. Dorothy Combe, of Phillimore place, Kensington.

In her 51st year, Mrs. S. Robinson, wife of Mr. G. R. of Piccadilly.

At Enfield, the wife of F. Elwin, esq.

At Grantham, aged 83, Mrs. Waite, mother of Mrs. Towne, of that place.

At Southwell, Rowland Heathcote, son of the Rev. Godfrey H. of that place.

Mr. Palethorpe, carpenter, of Redmill, near Belvoir-castle. He was resting on a seat near his own door, from which he fell, and instantly expired.

Nov. 13. At Kentish-Town, the wife of Mr. Robert Tate, of Salisbury-street, Strand.

At Brighton, aged 5 years, Charles, second son of Wm. Locke, esq. of Norbury-park, Surrey.

At her father's, James Newton, esq. Merton-abbey, aged 26, the wife of Mr. Robert Christie, of Mark-lane.

At Hartwell, of a dropsy, after having lingered several years in a very bad state of health, her most Christian Majesty Marie Josephine Louise de Savoie, Comtesse de Lille, consort of Louis XVIII. She displayed in her last moments that firmness, piety, and resignation, which are the characteristics of the House of Bourbon. Her Majesty's death-bed was attended by the Count de Lille and all the Princes and Princesses of the Royal blood, of whom she took the most affectionate leave. On Sunday the 25th, her remains were brought to the French Catholic Chapel, in Little King-street, Portman-square. The hearse was followed by a long train of mourning coaches, occupied by the French Princes and emigrant nobility. The Chapel was hung with black, and lighted with wax. At nine o'clock on Monday, the service for the dead began. The French Princes arrived at 10, the Foreign ambassadors between 11 and 12. The coffin was placed in the middle of the chapel, covered with crimson velvet, and highly ornamented; in an escutcheon were the arms of France and Savoy, and the crown of France was placed at the head; it was surrounded with forty lighted tapers. At the head of the coffin stood the Duc d'Avray, as having the charge of the crown; and near him Père Etiséé, as surgeon to her Majesty; at the foot next to the altar stood the Comte de la Chatre, as commissary of the King of France, and near him the Comte de Nantouillet, as master of the ceremonies. On the right, on a row of raised seats, were the French Princes, Monsieur, the Duc d'Angoulême, the Duc de Berri, the Prince de Condé, and the Duc de Bourbon; and below them their respective officers. M. de Broval, as representative of the Duke of Orleans, sat on the left of the Princes. On the left of the coffin, and opposite the French Princes, was another row of seats for the Foreign Ambassadors, viz. the Duke of Albuquerque, Admiral Apodaca, Don Pedro Cevallos, belonging to the Spanish embassy; M. de Souza, Portuguese ambassador; M. Le Comte de Front, Sardinian ambassador; and the Prince of Castalcala, Sicilian ambassador. Below them were the great Dignitaries of the ancient French military and chivalric orders.— The service was performed by M. Dalbignac, bishop of Angoulême; and an excellent sermon was preached by M. l'Abbé de Bouvan. There were also present the Archbishop of Rheims, the Bishops of Sisteron, Digne, Nantes, Tarbes, Rhodéz, Aire,

Aire, Uzez, Blois, and Montpellier; Dr. Poynter, co-adjutor to Dr. Douglas, titular bishop of London, &c. In the chapel, the same ceremonial was observed as at St. Denis, and the cards of admission were for "The Funeral of the Queen of France." The cards of admission for Westminster Abbey were simply for "The Obsequies of the Comtesse de Lille." From the chapel to the hearse, the coffin was borne by twelve knights of St. Louis, and the pall supported by four Dames d'honneur. The procession then commenced, at half past one, in the following order: Thirteen men on horseback; a mute with feathers on horseback; a coach and six with the four Dames d'honneur—Mesdames la Duchesse de Pienné, la Duchesse de Coigny, la Comtesse de Narbonne, and la Comtesse de Mesnard; another coach and six, with persons of the household; Gardes de Corps on foot, headed by one of their officers; her late Majesty's Equerry, uncovered, mounted on a fully caparisoned horse, led by two grooms, carrying on a cushion the crown of France, covered with black crape; the Hearse drawn by six horses, and adorned with a profusion of plumes; then four mourning coaches, drawn by six horses, containing the French Princes, followed by ten black coaches and four, in which were the Foreign Nobility and Ambassadors; and the carriage of the deceased, drawn by six horses. After the mourning coaches came that of the Prince of Wales, drawn by six horses, and conducted by his Royal Highness's state coachmen, with three footmen and six pages; the coaches and six of all the Royal Dukes followed, according to seniority; as also the coach and six of the Marquis of Buckingham; those of the Marquis Wellesley, of Mr. Perceval; and all the Ministers; and those of several English noblemen and gentlemen. The Counts de Nantouillet and de la Chatre, arranged the order of the funeral, which was conducted with the utmost solemnity and regularity. The procession arrived at the Abbey about three o'clock. The Dean of Westminster, at the head of the Chapter, received the body at the entrance of the church; the avenues and ailes being guarded and lined by the battalion of St. John and St. Margaret's volunteers. The introduction to the burial service was sung in solemn procession by the full choir, assisted by the choirs of St. Paul's Cathedral and His Majesty's

Chapel Royal, accompanied by the organ. The procession having reached the grave, the Dean read the Service. "I heard a voice from Heaven" was sung by the choir without any accompaniment (the organ being too far off), and had a most solemn effect. The sound of so many accordant human voices without instrumental aid, is a musical enjoyment that very seldom occurs; on this particular occasion it made (together with the reflection, that within the space of a few yards, almost all that remained of the Nobility of a once flourishing and great nation, could be contemplated) a most visible impression on a genteel and select auditory. — The remains of the Countess were deposited in the same vault with those of the Duc de Montpensier, in the South-east recess of King Henry VII's chapel. The coffin is very superb; it is covered with crimson velvet; on the top was a silver gilt crucifix, the ornaments and nails are also silver gilt; on the plate is the following inscription:

"Ici reste le corps de la très haute, très puissante, et très excellente Princesse Marie Josephine Louise de Savoie, Reine de France et de Navarre. Decedée au château de Hartwell, en Buckinghamshire, le 13 Novembre, 1810; agée de 57 ans, 2 mois, et 11 jours."

The whole of the day had been incessantly rainy; but, at the awful moment when the above solemn groupe entered the Abbey, the sun broke out, and gave a most interesting effect to this majestic and sublime procession. The populace without were very numerous; and having not calculated on the great room requisite for the horses and carriages, were put to some inconvenience; but no accident occurred. The arrangements that are now making, under judicious auspices, to render the Western avenue to the Abbey more commodious, will supersede this long-felt inconvenience in future.

Nov. 13. At Canterbury, Charles Orlando Gore, esq. eldest son of the late C. G. esq. of Tring-park, Hertfordshire, many years one of the Representatives in Parliament for that county.

In Montague-square, J. L. Douglas, esq. admiral of the white.

The Rev. John Bown, rector of Winterbourne Abbots, with Winterbourne Steepleton, Dorsetshire, and formerly fellow of Lincoln college, Oxford, M. A. June 17, 1784; B. D. June 30, 1794.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Oct. 23, to Nov. 20, 1810.

Christened.	Buried.	2 and 5	204	50 and 60	130
Males - 732	Males - 809	5 and 10	76	60 and 70	117
Females - 625	Females 725	10 and 20	51	70 and 80	77
Whereof have died under 2 years old	486	20 and 30	102	80 and 90	22
Peck Loaf 5s. 3d.; 5s. 2d.; 5s. 2d.; 4s. 11d.		30 and 40	118	90 and 100	5
Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.		40 and 50	146		

AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL PROPERTY, DOCK STOCK, FIRE-OFFICES, &c. in November 1810 (to the 24th), at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge-street, London:—Staffordshire and Worcestershire, 749*l.* 10*s.* Dividing 40*l.* nett per Annum.—Swansea, 167*l.* the last Dividend 8*l.* per Share.—Monmouthshire, 126*l.* 5*s.* to 133*l.* with 2*l.* 10*s.* Half-Year Dividend.—Grand Junction, 293*l.* to 275*l.* with 3*l.* Half-Year Div.—Kennett and Avon, 41*l.* 10*s.*—Wilts and Berks, 55*l.*—Rochdale, 55*l.*—Ellesmere, 73*l.*—Union, 26*l.*—Lancaster, 26*l.* 27*l.* 10*s.*—Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 24*l.*—Basingstoke, 45*l.* 3*s.*—Worcester and Birmingham Old Shares, 38*l.*—Grand Surrey, 72*l.* to 69*l.* 15*s.*—West India Dock Stock, 165*l.*—London Dock, 125*l.* 10*s.*—Commercial Dock, 72*l.*—Globe Assurance, 124*l.* per Share.—Albion Assurance, 60*l.*—Imperial Assurance, 76*l.*—London Institution, 55*l.*—Surrey Institution, 23*l.* 2*s.*

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending November 17, 1810.

INLAND COUNTIES.										MARITIME COUNTIES.											
Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans		Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans			
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		
Middlesex	99	5	40	10	42	0	32	10	55	6	Essex	96	8	49	0	44	0	32	6	50	9
Surrey	105	8	50	0	47	0	34	2	52	0	Kent	96	9	58	0	42	3	32	0	46	9
Hertford	90	4	53	0	45	0	31	0	50	6	Sussex	105	6	00	0	00	0	32	0	00	0
Bedford	91	2	49	6	43	6	30	6	56	0	Suffolk	91	9	00	0	42	2	31	11	43	6
Huntingd.	88	4	00	0	43	5	26	4	44	2	Cambridg.	86	7	39	0	39	6	21	5	49	4
Northam.	94	9	52	0	43	1	23	0	48	0	Norfolk	88	2	42	0	38	6	30	0	41	1
Rutland	89	6	00	0	45	9	25	6	47	0	Lincoln	88	9	42	10	41	8	23	1	51	6
Leicester	90	8	49	3	43	5	25	1	45	2	York	85	4	56	0	41	2	24	9	56	3
Nottingham	93	2	46	4	46	0	29	2	56	2	Durham	83	4	00	0	46	0	26	2	00	0
Derby	90	8	00	0	49	8	30	0	55	8	Northum.	77	5	60	0	38	3	27	8	00	0
Stafford	103	2	00	0	47	5	33	1	58	10	Cumberl.	89	7	54	2	46	3	29	1	00	0
Salop	109	3	65	8	49	8	34	4	00	0	Westmor.	95	9	54	10	44	9	29	5	00	0
Hereford	114	7	64	0	48	6	31	11	50	1	Lancaster	95	8	00	0	51	4	30	8	62	8
Worcester	120	2	00	0	47	8	36	4	55	1	Chester	94	9	00	0	50	10	34	3	00	0
Warwick	111	2	00	0	49	4	34	4	59	4	Flint	103	2	00	0	57	7	29	0	00	0
Wilts	108	4	00	0	44	6	32	0	66	0	Denbigh	101	0	00	0	55	4	31	6	00	0
Berks	106	3	00	0	45	0	32	9	58	3	Anglesea	000	0	00	0	42	0	23	0	00	0
Oxford	109	4	00	0	42	10	32	4	54	8	Carnarv.	93	0	00	0	48	6	24	0	00	0
Bucks	98	6	00	0	41	5	31	10	49	6	Merionet.	101	4	64	0	52	6	27	10	00	0
Brecon	121	8	00	0	57	8	28	10	00	0	Cardigan	104	9	00	0	46	0	14	8	00	0
Montgom.	112	9	00	0	43	9	28	6	00	0	Pembroke	85	11	00	0	41	10	16	0	00	0
Radnor	122	3	00	0	50	1	30	4	00	0	Carmarth.	97	6	00	0	46	8	17	11	00	0
Average of England and Wales, per quarter.	101	1	55	10	47	5	29	2	53	4	Glamorg.	120	10	00	0	49	0	26	0	00	0
Average of Scotland, per quarter:	77	11	49	11	40	8	29	4	54	9	Gloucest.	122	9	00	0	46	10	00	0	54	9
Aggregate Average Prices of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.....	97	6	50	6	44	10	27	3	52	3	Somerset	115	4	00	0	46	9	24	0	61	0
											Monmo.	122	9	00	0	50	6	00	0	00	0
											Devon	110	7	00	0	46	5	27	10	00	0
											Cornwall	96	5	00	0	45	1	26	2	00	0
											Dorset	112	10	00	0	45	2	00	0	00	0
											Hants	107	5	00	0	47	7	32	6	57	0

PRICES OF FLOUR, November 26 :

Fine 85*s.* to 90*s.*—Seconds 75*s.* to 80*s.*—Bran 14*s.* to 16*s.*—Pollard 26*s.* to 30*s.*

RETURN of WHEAT, in Mark-Lane, including only from Nov. 12 to Nov. 17 :

Total 17,292 Quarters. Average 85*s.* 7½*d.*—0*s.* 3½*d.* lower than last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, November 17, 51*s.* 1*d.*

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, November 21, 44*s.* 8½*d.* per Cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, November 23 :

Kent Bags.....	5 <i>l.</i>	5 <i>s.</i> to 7 <i>l.</i>	15 <i>s.</i>	Kent Pockets.....	6 <i>l.</i>	0 <i>s.</i> to 9 <i>l.</i>	9 <i>s.</i>
Sussex Ditto.....	5 <i>l.</i>	0 <i>s.</i> to 7 <i>l.</i>	0 <i>s.</i>	Sussex Ditto.....	5 <i>l.</i>	0 <i>s.</i> to 7 <i>l.</i>	15 <i>s.</i>
Essex Ditto.....	0 <i>l.</i>	0 <i>s.</i> to 0 <i>l.</i>	0 <i>s.</i>	Farnham Ditto.....	11 <i>l.</i>	0 <i>s.</i> to 14 <i>l.</i>	0 <i>s.</i>

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, November 8 :

St. James's, Hay 7*l.* 15*s.* Straw 3*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*—Whitechapel, Hay 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* Clover 9*l.* 9*s.* Straw 2*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*—Smithfield, Clover 7*l.* 19*s.* 0*d.* Old Hay 8*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* Straw 2*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*

SMITHFIELD, November 26. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	4 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	8 <i>d.</i>	Lamb.....	None for Sale.
Mutton.....	5 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market this Day:	
Veal.....	5 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i> to 7 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	Beasts about 2550.	Calves 120.
Pork.....	5 <i>s.</i>	8 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>s.</i>	8 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs 15,480.	Pigs 280.

COALS, November 26 : Newcastle 47*s.* 6*d.* to 71*s.* 9*d.* Sunderland 53*s.* to 55*s.* 3*d.*

SOAP, Yellow 90*s.* Mottled 100*s.* Curd 104*s.* CANDLES, 12*s.* 0*d.* per Doz. Moulds 13*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 4*s.* 3*d.* Clare Market 4*s.* 3*d.* Whitechapel 4*s.* 1½*d.*

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN NOVEMBER, 1810.

No.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. B. Red.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Cons.	5 per Ct. Navy.	5 per Ct. 1797.	Long Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchange. Bills.	South Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Om-nium.	Irish 5 per Ct.	Imp. 3 per Ct.	Eng. Lot. Tickets.	English Prizes.
31	254	65½	66½	82½	99¾	—	177½	183	24 a 25 pr.	8 a 11 pr.	71½	65½	—	5½ dis.	—	shut	—	2 per ct. dis.
30	254	65½	66½	82½	99¾	—	177½	182	24 a 25 pr.	8 a 11 pr.	—	65½	—	6½ dis.	—	shut	—	Ditto.
29	254	65½	66½	81½	99¾	—	177½	192	24 a 25 pr.	8 a 11 pr.	—	—	—	5½ dis.	—	64½	—	Ditto.
28	252½	65½	66½	82½	99¾	—	177½	—	25 a 26 pr.	12 a 11 pr.	71½	—	—	6½ dis.	97½	—	—	Ditto.
27	252½	65½	66½	82½	99¾	—	177½	—	25 a 26 pr.	—	—	—	—	5½ dis.	—	—	—	Ditto.
26	249	65½	66½	82½	99¾	—	177½	—	27 a 28 pr.	9 a 12 pr.	—	—	—	5½ dis.	—	64½	—	Ditto.
25	249	65½	66½	82½	99¾	—	177½	—	27 a 28 pr.	7 a 11 pr.	—	65½	—	5½ dis.	—	—	—	Ditto.
24	249	65½	66½	82½	99¾	—	177½	181½	26 a 27 pr.	8 a 11 pr.	—	65½	—	5½ dis.	—	—	—	Ditto.
23	249	65½	66½	82½	99¾	—	177½	181½	26 a 27 pr.	8 a 11 pr.	—	65½	—	5½ dis.	—	—	—	Ditto.
22	248	65½	66½	82½	99¾	—	177½	181½	26 a 27 pr.	8 a 11 pr.	—	65½	—	5½ dis.	—	—	—	Ditto.
21	248	65½	66½	82½	99¾	—	177½	181½	26 a 27 pr.	8 a 11 pr.	—	65½	—	5½ dis.	—	—	—	Ditto.
20	248	65½	66½	82½	99¾	—	177½	181½	26 a 27 pr.	8 a 11 pr.	—	65½	—	5½ dis.	—	—	—	Ditto.
19	248	65½	66½	82½	99¾	—	177½	181½	26 a 27 pr.	8 a 11 pr.	—	65½	—	5½ dis.	—	—	—	Ditto.
18	248	65½	66½	82½	99¾	—	177½	181½	26 a 27 pr.	8 a 11 pr.	—	65½	—	5½ dis.	—	—	—	Ditto.
17	248	65½	66½	82½	99¾	—	177½	181½	26 a 27 pr.	8 a 11 pr.	—	65½	—	5½ dis.	—	—	—	Ditto.
16	248	65½	66½	82½	99¾	—	177½	181½	26 a 27 pr.	8 a 11 pr.	—	65½	—	5½ dis.	—	—	—	Ditto.
15	247	65½	66½	82½	99¾	—	177½	181½	26 a 27 pr.	8 a 11 pr.	—	65½	—	5½ dis.	—	—	—	Ditto.
14	247	65½	66½	82½	99¾	—	177½	181½	26 a 27 pr.	8 a 11 pr.	—	65½	—	5½ dis.	—	—	—	Ditto.
13	249	65½	66½	82½	99¾	—	177½	181½	26 a 27 pr.	8 a 11 pr.	—	65½	—	5½ dis.	—	—	—	Ditto.
12	249	65½	66½	82½	99¾	—	177½	181½	26 a 27 pr.	8 a 11 pr.	—	65½	—	5½ dis.	—	—	—	Ditto.
11	249	65½	66½	82½	99¾	—	177½	181½	26 a 27 pr.	8 a 11 pr.	—	65½	—	5½ dis.	—	—	—	Ditto.
10	249	65½	66½	82½	99¾	—	177½	181½	26 a 27 pr.	8 a 11 pr.	—	65½	—	5½ dis.	—	—	—	Ditto.
9	249	65½	66½	82½	99¾	—	177½	181½	26 a 27 pr.	8 a 11 pr.	—	65½	—	5½ dis.	—	—	—	Ditto.
8	249	65½	66½	82½	99¾	—	177½	181½	26 a 27 pr.	8 a 11 pr.	—	65½	—	5½ dis.	—	—	—	Ditto.
7	249	65½	66½	82½	99¾	—	177½	181½	26 a 27 pr.	8 a 11 pr.	—	65½	—	5½ dis.	—	—	—	Ditto.
6	249	65½	66½	82½	99¾	—	177½	181½	26 a 27 pr.	8 a 11 pr.	—	65½	—	5½ dis.	—	—	—	Ditto.
5	249	65½	66½	82½	99¾	—	177½	181½	26 a 27 pr.	8 a 11 pr.	—	65½	—	5½ dis.	—	—	—	Ditto.
4	249	65½	66½	82½	99¾	—	177½	181½	26 a 27 pr.	8 a 11 pr.	—	65½	—	5½ dis.	—	—	—	Ditto.
3	249	65½	66½	82½	99¾	—	177½	181½	26 a 27 pr.	8 a 11 pr.	—	65½	—	5½ dis.	—	—	—	Ditto.
2	249	65½	66½	82½	99¾	—	177½	181½	26 a 27 pr.	8 a 11 pr.	—	65½	—	5½ dis.	—	—	—	Ditto.
1	249	65½	66½	82½	99¾	—	177½	181½	26 a 27 pr.	8 a 11 pr.	—	65½	—	5½ dis.	—	—	—	Ditto.
30	245	66½	67½	82½	100½	—	177½	183	27 a 28 pr.	12 a 15 pr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto.
29	245	66½	67½	82½	100½	—	177½	183	27 a 28 pr.	12 a 15 pr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto.
28	245	66½	67½	82½	100½	—	177½	183	27 a 28 pr.	12 a 15 pr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto.
27	245	66½	67½	82½	100½	—	177½	183	27 a 28 pr.	12 a 15 pr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto.
26	245	66½	67½	82½	100½	—	177½	183	27 a 28 pr.	12 a 15 pr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto.
25	245	66½	67½	82½	100½	—	177½	183	27 a 28 pr.	12 a 15 pr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto.
24	245	66½	67½	82½	100½	—	177½	183	27 a 28 pr.	12 a 15 pr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto.
23	245	66½	67½	82½	100½	—	177½	183	27 a 28 pr.	12 a 15 pr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto.
22	245	66½	67½	82½	100½	—	177½	183	27 a 28 pr.	12 a 15 pr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto.
21	245	66½	67½	82½	100½	—	177½	183	27 a 28 pr.	12 a 15 pr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto.
20	245	66½	67½	82½	100½	—	177½	183	27 a 28 pr.	12 a 15 pr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto.
19	245	66½	67½	82½	100½	—	177½	183	27 a 28 pr.	12 a 15 pr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto.
18	245	66½	67½	82½	100½	—	177½	183	27 a 28 pr.	12 a 15 pr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto.
17	245	66½	67½	82½	100½	—	177½	183	27 a 28 pr.	12 a 15 pr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto.
16	245	66½	67½	82½	100½	—	177½	183	27 a 28 pr.	12 a 15 pr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto.
15	245	66½	67½	82½	100½	—	177½	183	27 a 28 pr.	12 a 15 pr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto.
14	245	66½	67½	82½	100½	—	177½	183	27 a 28 pr.	12 a 15 pr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto.
13	245	66½	67½	82½	100½	—	177½	183	27 a 28 pr.	12 a 15 pr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto.
12	245	66½	67½	82½	100½	—	177½	183	27 a 28 pr.	12 a 15 pr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto.
11	245	66½	67½	82½	100½	—	177½	183	27 a 28 pr.	12 a 15 pr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto.
10	245	66½	67½	82½	100½	—	177½	183	27 a 28 pr.	12 a 15 pr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto.
9	245	66½	67½	82½	100½	—	177½	183	27 a 28 pr.	12 a 15 pr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto.
8	245	66½	67½	82½	100½	—	177½	183	27 a 28 pr.	12 a 15 pr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto.
7	245	66½	67½	82½	100½	—	177½	183	27 a 28 pr.	12 a 15 pr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto.
6	245	66½	67½	82½	100½	—	177½	183	27 a 28 pr.	12 a 15 pr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto.
5	245	66½	67½	82½	100½	—	177½	183	27 a 28 pr.	12 a 15 pr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto.
4	245	66½	67½	82½	100½	—	177½	183	27 a 28 pr.	12 a 15 pr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto.
3	245	66½	67½	82½	100½	—	177½	183	27 a 28 pr.	12 a 15 pr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto.
2	245	66½	67½	82½	100½	—	177½	183	27 a 28 pr.	12 a 15 pr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto.
1	245	66½	67½	82½	100½	—	177½	183	27 a 28 pr.	12 a 15 pr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto.

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GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

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Embellished with a Perspective View of Part of the Remains of, and Architectural and Sculptural Fragments from, the Abbey of BERMONDSEY, SURREY.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by J. NICHOLS and SON, at CECRO'S HEAD, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-street, London; where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID. 1810.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY for November, 1810. By Dr. POLK, Bristol.

Days Mo.	M. 8 h.	G. heat	Inches. 100ths.	WEATHER.
1	42	44	29-15	cloudy, showery, evening windy
2	33	40	29-14	cloudy, some rain, windy
3	42	46	29-17	cloudy, some light rain, high wind
4	38	42	29-18	clear
5	32	45	29- 6	cloudy, some light rain [bearhood
6	38	41	29- 1	cloudy, considerable rain and hail—snow in the neigh-
7	32	38	28-17	cloudy, evening rainy
8	33	40	29-18	cloudy, rainy, evening clear
9	33	50	29- 6	scattered clouds
10	37	38	29-13	constant rain night and day, very tempestuous wind
11	43	40	29- 6	cloudy, but little rain
12	39	48	29-10	cloudy in general
13	33	41	29-19	clear
14	41	37	29-18	steady rain all day
15	48	54	29- 9	cloudy in general, some rain, windy
16	49	55	29- 2	mostly cloudy, frequent rain
17	45	49	29- 4	alternately clear and cloudy, frequent rain
18	44	48	29- 8	cloudy at times, with light rain
19	42	45	29-10	cloudy, some light rain
20	39	44	29-11	cloudy, evening very rainy
21	52	56	29- 5	cloudy, light rain
22	45	47	29- 7	mostly cloudy, showery
23	50	54	29-11	mostly cloudy, frequent heavy rain, some hail
24	42	50	29-11	clear
25	41	47	29-10	cloudy at times, with rain
26	46	47	29- 1	morning heavy rain, afternoon clear
27	36	43	29- 1	cloudy, frequent rain
28	38	45	28-18	cloudy at times, with rain
29	33	39	28-17	cloudy, some rain
30	34	40	29- 1	clear.

The average degrees of Temperature, as noted at 8 o'clock in the morning, are 40; those of the corresponding month in the year 1809, were 36; in 1808, 42 52-100ths; in 1807, 34 55-100ths; in 1806, 45 30-100ths; in 1805, 36; and in 1804, 42 10-100ths.

The quantity of Rain fallen this month is equal to 6 inches 80-100ths; that of the corresponding month in the year 1809, was 1 inch 54-100ths; in 1808, 3 inches 8-100ths; in 1807, 5 inches 44-100ths; in 1806, 3 inches 36-100ths; in 1805, 1 inch 35-100ths; and in 1804, 5 inches 44-100ths.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for December 1810. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Dec. 1810.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Dec. 1810.
Nov.	°	°	°			Dec.	°	°	°		
27	41	47	42	29, 20	fair	12	35	46	42	29, 30	rain
28	40	46	39	, 01	fair	13	46	52	47	, 85	fair
29	36	43	37	28, 98	rain	14	48	48	43	, 50	stormy
30	35	42	34	29, 25	fair	15	40	46	36	, 86	fair
Dec 1	38	38	36	, 50	fair	16	37	43	35	30, 30	cloudy
2	32	36	31	, 90	fair	17	41	49	47	, 08	cloudy
3	30	37	40	, 85	rain	18	48	46	45	29, 40	rain
4	42	44	46	, 90	air	19	41	40	3	, 51	fair
5	45	49	47	, 89	fair	20	37	44	43	, 64	rain
6	47	50	44	, 46	rain	21	43	46	42	, 38	fair
7	44	47	36	, 30	fair	22	41	46	52	, 60	cloudy
8	37	42	30	, 61	rain	23	52	47	43	, 42	fair
9	29	35	31	, 87	fair	24	42	43	41	, 45	rain
10	35	40	36	, 23	rain	25	49	49	46	, 05	stormy
11	36	38	30	, 80	fair	26	44	47	44	, 70	fair

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For DECEMBER, 1810.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 8.

YOUR ready insertion of my short Memoir respecting Major-general Sir SAMUEL AUCHMUTY *, induces me to offer you this paper. It affords me great happiness, that a short notice of Brigadier CRAUFURD, which I had given to the publick in another work, occasioned the following detailed account from a much more able pen; and I request your insertion of it for the reason stated therein, to which I will add my own observations respecting that high-minded Briton.

“As I think the Country ought to be made intimately acquainted with any officer who particularly distinguishes himself, and to whom they may confidently look for the most important services, I beg your insertion of the following particulars respecting Brigadier-gen. Robert Craufurd, whom I have known many years, and whose character I never ceased to admire:

‘Brigadier-general Robert Craufurd was first in the 95th regiment of foot, then commanded by that excellent officer Sir Charles Stuart, brother to Lord Bute, who soon discovered in my friend that enthusiastic ardour for the military profession, that ardent application, and genius, for which he is so conspicuous. Sir Charles had the highest opinion of him, and always bore him the warmest regard. At an early age, he passed several years with the Prussian, Austrian, and Saxon armies, studying his profession with the utmost diligence in all its branches. He became deeply versed in tactics, as well as in the Artillery and Engineering sciences, and an excellent military draftsman. Afterwards he went to the East Indies in command of the 75th regiment, upon its being raised. He formed that regiment in the most perfect manner, and commanded it in the field under Lord Cornwallis with great credit. Disgusted at not obtaining an appointment to which he thought himself entitled, he quitted the army; but he never was easy till he returned to a profession for which he is so eminently qualified. He served with the

Austrian armies under the Archduke Charles and Marshal Clairfait, in those most interesting campaigns of 1795, 96, and 97, and filled the Military mission to the Archduke, after his brother was wounded. He then became deputy quarter-master-general in Ireland, and distinguished himself greatly when Humbert landed in that country. He was much esteemed by Lord Cornwallis, Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and General Lake. Afterwards he was sent by our Government to Switzerland, and served the campaign of 1799 there with the Austrians. At Buenos Ayres, where he commanded a part of our troops, he did as much as possibly could be done, under all the disadvantageous circumstances of his situation, according to the unanimous opinion of every officer under him. He afterwards commanded the light brigade under the much-lamented Sir John Moore, who had a very high opinion of him. The manner in which he has commanded the light division of Lord Wellington's army, is too recently before the publick to need illustration. Had he not retired from the army in disgust, as I have mentioned above, he would now have been Lieutenant-general.’

“Having had particular opportunities of knowing intimately this gallant and highly-distinguished Officer, and appreciating as I do his fine character and brilliant talents, I felt it a duty incumbent upon me to send this account of him to your Paper, which is so deservedly famed for justice, liberality, and accuracy of information.

“A SOLDIER OF LONG SERVICE.”

I beg leave to add to the foregoing facts, that it is now about twenty years since I served several Campaigns with the gallant Brigadier-general Robert Craufurd, then a Captain; and I am truly happy in being able to bear testimony to the integrity, rigid principles of truth, disinterestedness, and unremitting zeal for the honour of His Majesty's arms, which that high-minded Soldier has always displayed. In proof of this assertion, I have to state, that I was in camp with him when he

* See our Magazine for April of the present year, p. 301. EDIT.

he quitted the service in disgust; and though he could, to my knowledge, have got £2500. for his Company, he would not accept of more than his Sovereign's regulated price; viz. £1500. because he felt himself bound in honour to adhere strictly to the rules of the service.

Brigadier Craufurd never required any person under his command to endure any hardship or privation, which he would not cheerfully undergo himself; for when danger and fatigue were "the order of the day," he was always found leading the van! After enduring the cold, wet, hunger, and fatigue of a fourteen hours' march, in a low rich soil, swoln with rain, I have found *this second Frederick of Prussia* in his tent, fighting battles on paper, or else translating his favourite German author, Marshal Tilk, while the rest of the army were in the arms of sleep! *In this way he realized the science of the Prussian Hero; which he, subsequently, proved in Ireland; for the French General, Humbert, who invaded that country, declared, that "Craufurd was, in his opinion, the most scientific General in the Island;"* as it was owing to his little flying corps, that the progress of the French was principally retarded, and, in the conclusion, obliged to capitulate. I heard this anecdote in Germany.

Feeling, *as I do*, the truth of this statement, I am justified in giving credence to this gallant Briton's masterly reply to Massena, *as he was certainly an eye-witness to all that he relates, and I know him to be incapable of stating a falsehood.* He has therefore completely exposed the slandering lies of this mushroom Duke, *this Honourable Member of Buonaparte's most Honourable Legion of Honour!* For I am as fully persuaded of the moral truth of every word in Brigadier-general Craufurd's Reply to Massena's Statement of the affair of the Coa—an affair which proves what an handful of Britons can do, *when led by a Craufurd*, against the united strength of France!—as though it had been verified on oath before that fountain of Rectitude and Virtue, the great Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough, of the King's Bench. When we contemplate the facts above stated, I think that we may insist, with the simplicity of truth, that the

general service would be highly benefited, were men of Brigadier Craufurd's transcendant talents and public virtue—witness *his contempt of filthy gold, and his luminous Military Lectures in Parliament, on the defence of the Nation*—promoted to a rank that would entitle them to exalted commands. But when I add, that this Veteran's standing in the service, with his critical knowledge of almost every acre of land in the subjugated States of Europe, confirms this observation in his particular favour, I feel satisfied that a Prayer from the Representatives of the People in Parliament, for his promotion to his entitled rank of a Lieutenant-general, would be greeted by every soldier in the service; as many Generals who now enjoy separate and high commands, were only subaltern officers, when Craufurd was commanding, and forming a young regiment. But, independent of the obvious equity of such a proceeding, the public weal should dictate the measure, as it would place a man, who unites the qualities that adorned a Cæsar, in a state of capability to scourge that Foe who threatens the slavery of the world!

A British Soldier in Retirement.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 7,

I SHOULD have particular pleasure in supplying you with some Memoirs of a person so universally and highly respected and beloved, as the late Major-general John Bellasis, of Bombay, according to the desire expressed in your note on the mention of that gentleman, in the account of Mr. Bunce, late Resident at Muscat, who had the distinguished honour of his patronage and friendship; but it is not at present in my power to say more, than that the General was a native of Berkshire, and had an uncle of the name of Hill, a very worthy Clergyman at Sherborn, near Basingstoke, in Hampshire, by whom he was educated, and with whom he either wholly resided, or passed a great part of his youthful days, and where he became acquainted with the family of Mr. Bunce's maternal grandfather, the Rev. James Plowden, who possessed an estate in the adjacent parish of Ewhurst, and was the patron and rector of that church. Mr. Bellasis went out to India in the
Mili-

Military service, and was most deservedly promoted to the high rank which he held. He married the only daughter of the Rev. John Hutchins, the Historian of Dorsetshire; to whom he was attached, at a very early age, before he left this country; and, with those honourable and virtuous principles which marked every period, and governed every action of his life, he steadily retained that attachment; and, as soon as his situation admitted, completed it in marriage. He has left three sons; one of whom resides in England; the other two remain in India, in the Military service of the Company—one at Surat, the other at Bombay; and an only daughter, the wife of Henry Fawcett, esq. of Portland-place.

This is all I can at present communicate, with any degree of accuracy, respecting the good General, except the following account of his death (which I do not recollect having been noticed in your Obituary *) from Mr. Wm. Chicheley Bunce's letter to his father, dated Bombay, Feb. 15, 1808:

"How shall I relate to you, with any degree of composure, an event, which I well know will cause you as much sorrow and regret, as it does me. My faithful friend, I may say my second Father, (second only to yourself in my regard) is, alas! no more. This melancholy event took place most suddenly, on Thursday the 11th instant; and, till this moment, I have been unable to relate it. On the morning of that day, we breakfasted together at Randal-lodge (the General's house in the country) and, as usual, went into town, the General apparently in perfect health—but I find I can proceed no farther; and must refer you to the enclosed Bombay Newspaper. On the 12th, I attended the remains of this dear respected friend to the grave."

Extract.

"Bombay, Feb. 13, 1808.

"On Thursday last, the 11th instant, departed this life, aged 60 years, Major Gen. John Bellasis, Commanding Officer of the Forces, and Colonel of Artillery on this Establishment. Never was the instability of human enjoyments more fully exemplified, than in this sudden and unexpected event. The General took his

accustomed seat as President of the Military Board, about half past twelve, and appeared in excellent health and spirits, while the ordinary business of the day was under discussion. About half past one, he was seized with a slight cough, succeeded by an immediate rupture of an artery in the lungs, which terminated his existence in a few minutes. By the demise of this highly-honourable and worthy man, the service is deprived of a zealous, brave, and faithful Officer, and his children of a most affectionate parent; while those who were attached to him through an intercourse of private friendship, have to deplore the loss of a character, whose memory they will long cherish with every sentiment of respect and esteem. The Major-General's remains were interred yesterday afternoon with due military honours, attended by a numerous concourse of gentlemen, and of all ranks and professions."

It is no inconsiderable confirmation of the character you have inserted of Mr. William Chicheley Bunce, that he not only possessed, in a very high degree, this great and good man's esteem and regard, but likewise that of the General's sons in India, who, in their letters to Mr. Fawcett respecting his decease, mention him as the protégé of their late father, and express, in the most feeling terms of friendship, their concern on the occasion, and for the deep affliction it would cause to his parents, to whom they were anxious it should be communicated with the greatest caution and tenderness. Such kind and considerate attentions, extending even to the surviving relatives of their deceased friend, do equal honour to the living and the dead.

Whenever *unfavourable* characters are presented, you would certainly call for the most authentic documents, before you gave them any publicity; and though there cannot be the same occasion to authenticate those of an opposite description, it is a peculiar satisfaction to me, that I have such indubitable proofs in my possession, in respect to both the above, as well from public records, as the private correspondence of some of the most respectable persons in England and India, and they will readily be entrusted to your perusal, whenever you may have occasion, or a desire to see them, for the purpose of confirming the truth and justice of every line that has been sent you, as a tribute to their merits and their memory.

W. B.
WEST-

* We particularly thank this worthy Correspondent: we *knew* the General's worth, and sincerely lament his loss. EDIT.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY. This venerable Pile will be restored to all its former grandeur. Mr. Wyatt, the Architect, has undertaken to put the walls and ornaments in a complete state of durability, without the least injury to the Monuments. A drawing of the original Structure has been found in a vase taken from the Court of Records, in a high state of preservation. From this the Artist will be enabled to produce all the minute ornaments, which time has destroyed. The Saints which stood in the niches are to re-appear."

Mr. URBAN,

July 11.

ABOVE I take the liberty of sending you an extract from several of the latest daily Prints. As I have no other means of ascertaining the truth of this assertion, I beg leave to refer to you, who are almost the only brief Chronicle of the times that can be depended upon in these matters, for a confirmation, or rather an explanation, thereof. We are told, that the walls and ornaments are to be put in a complete state of repair, without injuring the Monuments. This must, doubtless, have reference to the interior of the venerable Structure; but how Mr. Wyatt, or any body else, can restore these walls to *all their former grandeur*, without injuring, or indeed removing, many of the *modern* Monuments, is an assertion, which rather staggers an inquisitive observer. Can it be possible for the South Cross to be restored to its original appearance, if the numerous works of Rysbrack and Roubiliac remain undisturbed? It is much to be wished, that persons who authorize the insertion of paragraphs similar to the above, which has somewhat the appearance of coming from an official quarter, had seen that they were not so studiously vague and inexplicit. Of the drawing found in the Court of Records, I need say nothing, as much has appeared about it already in your pages; but I would particularly call your attention to the closing sentence of this unaccountable assertion, which tells us, that "the Saints which stood in the niches are to re-appear." By this we are to judge, that all the statues in the niches round the exterior of Henry the Seventh's Chapel, which were wantonly pulled down in a barbarous age, lest they should fall on the heads of the Members of Parliament, are to be re-instated; and, certainly, all true lovers of our antient Architec-

ture will pause, ere they give their consent to this piece of restoration. I must confess, that, for myself, I do not possess a sufficiency of fastidiousness, or perhaps, I should say, of capability, to find fault with the repairs as far as they have gone; nor, indeed, would I presume to forestall the criticisms which have been so long threatened by your redoubtable Correspondent, the Red Cross Knight; but, unless the able directors of these National Restorations can call magick to their aid, the re-appearance of all the Statues appears to be an exploit rather more hazardous in its successful consequences, than any thing which has been as yet attempted; neither does it seem likely, that any newly-discovered drawing of the Architectural compartments could convey a correct idea of what these specimens of sculpture were.

Though I am a very humble looker-on, I do assure you, Sir, that this paragraph has awakened very inquisitive sensations in my mind on this very important subject, which would be much allayed by an explanatory word or two from you, or some of your communicative Correspondents.

Yours, &c.

H. M.

Mr. URBAN, *Oxford, Dec. 3.*

IAM sure that, from your general love of truth and justice, and from your knowledge of the particular regard which a learned Clergyman of our own times entertains for you, no doubt will arise in your mind about the propriety of admitting this letter into your Magazine.

You may recollect having inserted (vol. LXXVIII p. 873) an epitaph, which was engraven upon a monument in Hatton Church, to the memory of Catharine, the youngest and much-lamented daughter of Dr. Parr. When he was preparing it for the lapidary, he employed me as his amanuensis; and he not only told me, that the greater part of the Latin verses were taken by him from Sidonius Apollinaris, but he pointed out the passages, and gave strong reasons for rejecting one line, which I wished him not to omit. I think it of importance to state the foregoing circumstance, because I have heard it observed, that the Doctor had employed both matter and words, that were not his own. As

As, from the extreme inquietude of his mind, he was compelled to ask the aid of other persons to superintend the engraving of the inscription, it so happened, that his directions for marks of quotation to be affixed to the lines from Sidonius were not observed. Knowing that his unfeigned and deep sorrow for the loss of an excellent daughter would prevent him from turning his eye towards the monument, I, within a few days, told him of some mistakes, which were committed in the punctuation, and which I am myself authorized to have corrected by the first opportunity. OXONIENSIS.

P. S. Upon a second, and more careful inspection of the Monument, it turns out, that marks of quotation to the lines from Sidonius Apollinaris were properly affixed, according to the Doctor's injunctions.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 3.

IN your Magazine, p. 500, the death of the late amiable and much-esteemed Earl of Dartmouth is noticed; also some verses introduced, as supposed to be written in compliment to him, when at school, by the Earl of Carlisle. Knowing your wish to be ever correct, I must beg leave to mention, that I happened to be at Eton-school at the time these verses were written, when Lord Carlisle wrote a Poem descriptive of the several merits of his friends and schoolfellows, belonging to his *Con**, or Society. The said lines were made in compliment to Heneage Legge, esq. who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Philip Musgrave, bart. He is a cousin of the Dartmouth family. Lord Dartmouth never was at Eton school; but received the early part of his education at Harrow.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 9.

BEFORE this Volume is closed, indulge me with part of a column on Dr. Harrison's professional remonstrances. Improvement in Medical practice is the object: how can that be facilitated more, than by rendering means of knowledge less expensive, and readier of access? No such means are pointed out hitherto.

* *Con* was an Eton phrase made use of in those days.

Anatomy is the first chapter of our book on Man. I cannot suppose from certain severe strictures other than general notions in his provincial neighbours, about the indecency, perhaps cruelty, of submitting any bodies of dead relations to perquisition.

The Doctor can at will give orders about his own body. Has he at any time, in person or proxy, despoiled a breathless frame of its purchased resting-place? By devoting his own perishable materials to previous surgical uses, an atonement will be made to the world; and thus he may become, both dead and alive, a pattern indeed for all Medical men, conscious of the same transgression.

I PRÆ, SEQUAR.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 23.

YOU have more than once displayed a beacon to gouty persons, been their telegraph, their disinterested guide. A remedy, as it seems to me, deserving to be so called, is at this time offered to their prayers. The Gentleman's Magazine, I am sure, will help us against that host of impostors, by which a successful medicine is always pursued, and sometimes even hunted down.

The most striking good effects on two patients, who have taken Huxson's Medicinal Water, stamp its excellence with me. It is said a counterfeit has already been sold: general knowledge of the true composition would at once cut off other such deleterious shams.

We read in p. 55 of "The Countrey Farme," by Gervaise Markham, printed at London, in 1616:

"Gout and Ach in the Hands.

"For paine in the feet and hands, boyle a good handfull of Mugwort in a sufficient quantitie of Oyle Olive, unto the spending of the third part; make thereof an Oyntment for the payned place: Give also to drinke the weight of a French crowne of the seeds of Ebulus, with the decoction of one of the hearbes called Arthriticæ."

In the same page below, Primrose and Sage are called hearbes Arthriticæ.

Some practising Apothecary can, by this hint, start from his tile, *Optifercue per orbem*, as a cognomen for himself.

If my book is scarce, you may command it.

P.

MSTR-

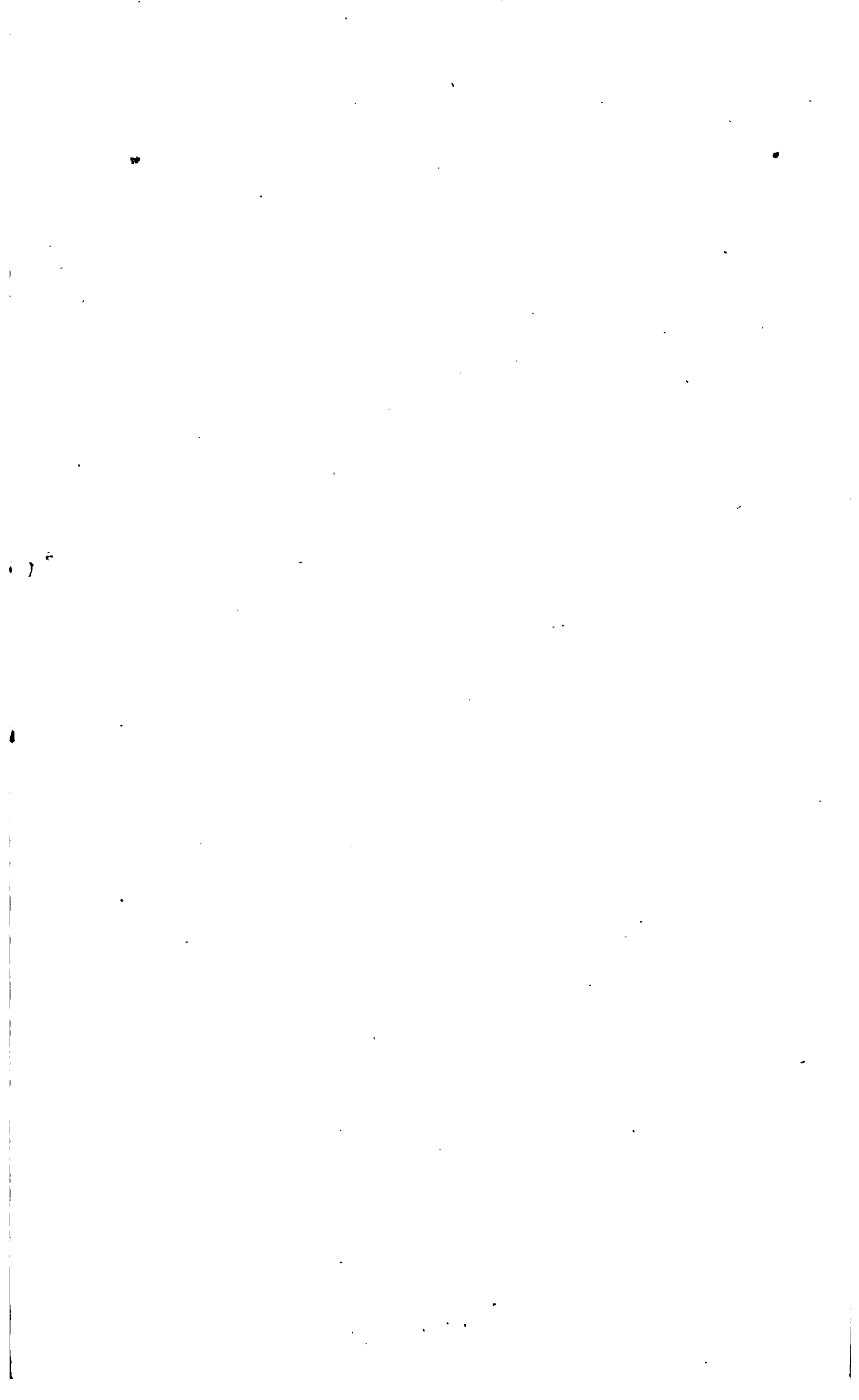
METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, kept at CRAPTON, in Hackney,
from the 16th of November, to the 15th of December.

Day of Month.	Thermometer.		Barometer.		Wind.	Weather, &c.
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.		
Nov. 16	55	48	29.31	29.26	V. S. W.	fair—showery and windy
17	53	45	29.45	29.36	V. S. W.	cloudy, and some showers
18	52	45	29.64	29.55	WSW-W	fair—rainy
19	53	41	29.70	29.61	SW—N.	misty—showers—cloudy
20	48	43	29.71	29.58	N.—E.	foggy—rain and wind
21	51	43	29.58	29.48	S.	rain—showers
22	50	46	29.85	22.58	S. S. W.	fair—showers of hail & rain
23	53	47	29.86	29.83	S.	clear—showers
24	52	39	29.79	29.68	S.	cloudy—rain—showers
25	50	36	29.64	29.56	S.	clear—showers—clear
26	47	36	29.39	29.19	S.—E.	clouded—showers
27	48	39	29.22	29.09	S. E.	clear and clouds [wind
28	48	34	29.08	28.94	S. E.	foggy—showers of rain, and
29	43	32	29.13	29.04	S.	misty—showers—misty
30	41	29	29.42	29.19	N. W.	fair day
Dec. 1	40	30	29.70	29.47	NW.—N	white frost—clear & clouds
2	36	24	29.89	30.02	N.	clear—clouds—misty
3	44	40	29.95	29.95	NE—SW	white frost—rainy—cloudy
4	49	45	29.96	29.92	W.	foggy—cloudy and damp
5	51	47	29.95	29.89	W.	misty—clouded and windy
6	51	41	29.63	29.42	S. W.	wind & rain, clear & clouds
7	47	32	29.42	29.36	S. W.	foggy—cloudy—clear
8	40	26	29.79	29.54	N. W.—N.	clouds—small rain—clear
9	35	26	29.94	29.89	N. W.	white frost
10	39	34	29.60	29.38	S.	rain and snow—cloudy
11	36	28	29.90	29.56	N.	clear and clouds
12	50	40	29.76	29.60	S.	clouded—rain—clear
13	54	50	29.93	29.80	W.	foggy—clear—wind & rain
14	51	37	29.78	29.66	W. S. W.	windy and showery—clear
15	45	36	30.06	29.88	W. S. W.	sun & clouds—clear & clouds

OBSERVATIONS.

- Nov. 16. Very windy showery night.
 17. Flash of lightning about 6½ p. m.
 20. The Maximum of Thermometer at 11 p. m.
 21. Thunder Clouds about.
 22. Showers of hail and rain; lightning at night.
 23. Flash of lightning at night.
 24. Evaporation since the 22d, 12°.
 26. Near two quarts of water fell on a surface of 9 inches diameter, since the 22d.
 28. Evaporation since the 24th, 37°.
 30. Moon well defined; but yellowish. Flashes of lightning observed.
- Dec. 2. *Cirri*, *Cirro-strati*, and *Cirro-cumuli*, observed early in the morning; succeeded by change of weather.
 4. Very damp by Mr. B. M. Forster's Hygrometer.
 5. *Cirro-stratus* and *Cirro-cumulus* observed. Evaporation since 28th ult. 25°.
 Windy night.
 7. Evaporation, 9°.
 9. Sky overspread with *Cirro-cumulus*, p. m.
 10. Upper current N. N. E. to-night.
 11. Evaporation since the 7th, only 8°. A Burr observed round the Moon, about 10½ p. m. a little coloured with yellow, red, and green, at its extremities.
 13. *Cirro-stratus* and *Cirro-cumulus* observed in the afternoon: rain came on at night, accompanied by high wind, and increasing temperature.
 14. Very windy showery day; but clear night. Evaporation since the 11th, 22°.
 15. Early a. m. *Cirro-stratus* was spread about the sky, and threatened rain. It, however, cleared: and at night, light tufts of *Cirrus*, approximating to *Cirro-stratus*, scattered about, presented a very curious sky by moonlight.

* By degrees of evaporation, is understood half inches of a tube one inch in diameter, and evaporated from a circular surface four inches in diameter.



BERMONDSEY ABBEY.



Engraved by G.H.

Fragments found on the Site of **BERMONDSEY ABBEY.**

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 3.

THE *Notes I. and II.* of Antiquities from Bermondsey, Surrey, which are sent for your acceptance, are the joint efforts of two very young Artists. *Plate I.* North View of part of the remains of the Abbey Buildings*, taken 1809; since destroyed. *Plate II.* Four capitals, two pieces of architraves, a head of the fantastic kind, once serving as a blocking to an entablature; and a female head, once serving as a console, with part of the column it supported. These examples, with others of the like sort, were found in taking down the above remains, which are now levelled with the ground, for making a road, erecting new houses, &c. on the site thereof. The following short account of the Monastery is extracted from Stow:

“Peter, Richard, Obsterte, and Umbalde, Monkes de Charitate, came to Bermondsey, the year 1089; and Peter was made first Prior there, by appointment of the Prior of the house called Charitie, in France; by which means this Priory of Bermondsey (being a cell to that in France) was accounted a Priory of Aliens. In the year 1094, deceased Ailewin Childe, founder of this house; then William Rufus gave to the Monks his Mannor of Bermondsey, with the appurtenances, and builded for them there a new great Church. Robert Blewit, Bishop of Lincoln (King William's Chancellor) gave them the Mannor of Charleton, with the appurtenances. Also Geoffrey Martell, by the grant of Geoffrey Magnaville, gave them the land of Halingbury, and the tithe of Alferton, &c. More in the year Thomas of Arderne 1122, and Thomas his son, gave the monks of Bermond's Eye, the Church of St. George, in Southwark. In the year 1165, King Henry II. confirmed to them the hide or territory of Southwark, and Laygham, Waddam, with the land of Coleman, &c. In the year 1371, the Priories of Aliens (throughout England) being seised into the King's hands, Richard Denton, an Englishman, was made Prior of Bermond-

sey; to whom was committed the custody of the said Priory, by the letters patents of King Edward III. saving to the King the advowsons of Churches. In the year 1380, the fourth of Richard II. this Priory was made a Denizen (or free English) for the fine of 200 marks, paid to the King's Hanaper in the Chancery. In the year 1399, Atteborough, Prior of Bermondsey, was made the first Abbot of that house, by Pope Boniface the Ninth, at the suit of King Richard II. In the year 1417, Thomas Thetford, Abbot of Bermondsey, held a plea in Chaucery against the King, for the Mannors of Preston, Bermondsey, and Stone in the county of Somerset, in the which suit the Abbot prevailed, and recovered against the King. In the year 1539, this Abbey was valued to dispend by the year, £474. 14s. 4d. ob.; and was surrendered to Henry VIII. the 31st of his reign. The Abbey Church was then pulled down by Sir Thomas Pope, knight; and, in place thereof, a goodly house builded of stone and timber, since pertaining to the Earle of Sussex. There are buried in that Church, Loufstone, Provost, Shrive, or Domesman, of London, 1115; Sir William Bowes, knight, and Dame Elizabeth, his wife; Sir Thomas Pikeworth, knight; Dame Anne Audley; George, son to John Lord Audley; John Winkefield, esq.; Sir Nicholas Blonket, knight; Dame Bridget, wife to William Trussell; Holgrave, Baron of the Exchequer, &c.

The Borough of Southwark, at a subsidy to the King, yielded about 1000 marks, or £900.; which is more than any one City in England payeth, except London; and also the muster of men in this Borough doth likewise, in number, surpass all other Cities, except London; and thus much for the Borough of Southwark, one of the 26 wards of London, which hath an alderman, deputies 3, and a bailiff, constables 16, scavengers 6, wardmote inquest, 20; and is taxed to the fifteen, at 17 pounds, 17 shillings, and eight pence.”

Yours, &c.

J. C.

* Another View of these Remains will be found in vol. LX. p. 775; and various Architectural and Sculptural Fragments, in vol. LXXVIII. pp. 681. 977. Edit.

GENT. MAG. December, 1810.

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Mr. URBAN, *Dover-street, Dec. 4.*
THERE never, perhaps, was a better rebuke to the folly and vanity displayed by certain descrip-
tions

tions of trades-people, lodging-house-keepers, and the lower orders in general, for the expensive and elegant mode of Clothing, which they have, within a few years, thought proper to assume, than the instance related of the famous Dean Swift.

Having once honoured a Mr. Reilly, a tradesman, with his company to dinner, and observing that person's wife dressed in a very expensive manner for the occasion, he pretended not to know her; and, after having conversed for some time with Reilly, he enquired, with great gravity, when he should have the pleasure of seeing his wife. Being informed that she was in the room, and sitting opposite to him, he said, "That Mrs. Reilly! impossible! I have heard that she is a prudent woman, and, as such, would never dress herself in silks, and other ornaments, fit only for gentlewomen. No! Mrs. Reilly, the tradesman's wife, would never wear any thing better than plain *stuff*, with other things suitable to it." Mrs. Reilly happening to be a woman of good sense, and taking the hint, immediately withdrew, changed her dress as speedily as possible; and, in a short time, returned to the parlour in her common apparel. The Dean saluted her in the most friendly manner, taking her by the hand, and saying, "I am heartily glad to see you, Mrs. Reilly. This husband of yours would fain have palmed a lady upon me, dressed in silk, &c. for his wife; but I was not to be taken in so."

Hence it will be perceived, that the description of persons above mentioned, although they may "have a right to wear what they can pay for," would, if they were to dress according to their stations, receive the countenance, instead of the contempt and ridicule, of those who are their superiors by birth and education. D.D.D.

LETTER LXIX. ON PRISONS.

"When shall these scalding fountains
cease to flow?

How long will life sustain this load of woe?
Why glows the morn? Roll back thou
source of light,

And feed my sorrows with eternal night!"

GAY'S *Dione*.

WHAT a contrast of passions does man exhibit in his different relations! In his circle of acquaintance, happy in enjoyments which

entail no cares, his feelings are improved by social intercourse, and his sympathies enlarged by humanity: public or domestic distress excites his compassion, and it extends even to the sufferings of the Brute creation.

View the contrast! He tears a fellow-creature, the victim of his anger, from friends, and from every domestic comfort; plunges him into a loathsome dungeon, and almost deprives him of light, air, and sustenance! without fuel to dry the damp chamber of misery, or medicine to alleviate the pangs of disease!

I entreat the Readers of the Gentleman's Magazine to peruse the subsequent letter with attention. Here they will find the Soldier, who may have devoted his life to maintain the freedom of his country, and the security of his fellow-citizens in their domestic comforts and Constitutional freedom, himself without protection, and deprived of personal liberty; left to pine in darkness, under the pressure of every want that can embitter the mental feelings, and debilitate the bodily constitution, of a human being.

Here a Prelate, who was wont to teach, by example and precept, the amities of the Gospel, plunged into this noisome dungeon, acquired an incurable disease, for which a retribution on this side the grave could never be afforded.

Whilst we hear with horror the narratives of foreign cruelties, is it not time to think of our own? and now, that they are brought to light, can a free and humane nation consign them to oblivion? My honoured friend, indeed, entertains a hope, "that these may excite the attention of some Member of the British Legislature." That this hope may be realized, to the credit of the Nation, and the succour of many miserable individuals, is the wish of

J. C. LETTSON.

CASTLE-TOWN; *Isle of Man*.
CASTLE RUSHEN GAOL. GOVERNOR
of the Isle, His Grace the DUKE OF
ATHOL. Lieutenant Governor, and
Keeper of the Castle, *Cornelius Smelt*,
Lieut.-colonel in the Army. Gaoler,
John Fitzsimmons, Head Borough of
Castle-Town; heretofore a private
(2d battalion) of the Manx fencibles
in Ireland; and now keeps a public
house in the town, together with a
farm.

farm. Salary, £50. British, besides perquisites. Turnkey, *Wm. Quayle*; Salary, £20. Constables, fifteen, at £10. each *per annum*; one of whom is in daily attendance on the Gaol; and besides, are five centinels, on guard night and day. Number of Prisoners, Nov. 10, 1810, Debtors, 9; Felons, &c. 0. Allowance, none, nor any medical assistance in case of sickness. *Water inaccessible*, but as brought in by the constable, or other attendant, of the day.

REMARKS. Castle-Town, in the Isle of Man, is divided into two districts, by a small creek, which opens into a rocky and dangerous bay. In the centre of the town stands CASTLE RUSHEN, which overlooks the country for many miles, and was built in the year 960, by Guttred, a Prince of the Danish line, who lies buried within its walls. Founded on a rock, it presents the appearance of much strength; and, previous to the introduction of artillery, must have been impregnable by any force that could assail it. In figure it is irregular, and thought to resemble *Elsineur*. A stone glacis surrounds it on all sides. It still continues to brave the rude injuries of time, and arrests attention, as a majestic and formidable object. The early Kings of this island are said to have resided here, in that barbarous pomp, which alone could distinguish them in so remote a period.

A packet sails hither every Monday from Whitehaven, with the Government Mails; and coal-vessels daily. Several passage vessels also set out weekly from Liverpool, which are large in size, and provided with excellent accommodations.

That there should have existed, and perhaps for centuries, a *Prison for Debtors*, in so remote a part of His Majesty's British dominions, I had no intelligence whatever, till it was communicated to me by two very interesting letters, dated Aug. 20, and Nov. 10, 1810, from a gentleman, formerly a Lieutenant-colonel of Dragoons; and, at the time of writing, an imprisoned Debtor in Castle Rushen.

Whilst I regret that want of knowledge which has hitherto prevented my visiting this lonesome Prison, of which I have been favoured with a drawing, I cannot convey to my Readers a better idea of it, than

must arise from transcribing a part of the letters in question.

"Castle Rushen," says my unknown Correspondent, "was built upwards of 900 years ago, and contains only three inhabitable rooms, in which Felons and Debtors are promiscuously confined. Here *no Insolvent Act* hath ever reached; neither have the laws of this Island ever provided any mode of relief for the honest, though unfortunate debtor.

"After a debtor has given up all his effects, there is not any public provision of food, beds, fuel, or medicine, for persons confined in this place. Many of them, therefore, suffer the severest consequences of want and wretchedness; and, as there is no *parochial support* afforded to their wives and families, they are reduced to the greatest distress, although formerly enjoying comfort and respectability. Strange also as it may appear, *no subscription* was ever known to have been entered into throughout any part of this island, for the relief of the unfortunate. For, as the indigeuous Manx are *not liable to imprisonment for debt*, their feelings seldom are 'tremblingly alive' to the miseries of an incarcerated stranger."

My mournful Correspondent mentions, as his fellow prisoners, the descendant of a celebrated Antiquary, and formerly M. P. for H——, who has been confined there for four years; the Rev. Mr. M——, a vicar in Queen's County, 18 months; and Major H. formerly M. P. for B. "This gentleman," he adds, "was released, in consequence of the non-payment to him of the *Manx-groat* per day; and yet, after a lapse of eight months, was put into prison again for the same debt."

The writer thus concludes his first melancholy letter: "The darkness of the room I sit in, must apologize for the badness of my writing; the state of my mind, for the incoherence of my letter; and my poverty, for *this paper*."

The court-yard of this prison is a part of the old fossé (the ditch or moat round it) which formerly was filled by the tide; and the water kept in, or let out, as might be necessary for the defence or accommodation of the inner Castle. It is, of course, exceedingly damp; surrounded also
by

by high walls; and seldom does the sun shine upon any part of it. The privy attached to it is not sunk, as propriety might have suggested; it is dirty beyond belief; and, in the summer months (for some prisoners have spent all the seasons here) it eructs such, almost pestilential, effluvia, as to render the court-yard intolerable. The pump also, ordained to supply the essential beverage of life, is out of order; and, though long ago the prisoners have prayed to have it mended, this grand desideratum of comfort is still left in the same useless state. Many unpleasant instances, both of want and vexation, have occurred; from the negligence of supplying the prisoners with a regular quota of water. Complaints have frequently been made on this head, which, it is hoped, may never again be rendered necessary.

It has been doubted by Manx gentlemen of the Law, whether, and how far, English Acts of Parliament can bind this Island, except in matters of revenue. Is it thus then that *pecunia omnia obediunt!* or can it be suffered, that *imperium in imperio* shall thus prevail? Such a decision it is the interest of no one to desire; for to all it must prove injurious in some degree, and could benefit no honest man. We are told, that such laws of innovation, even if originating from England, ought to be first promulgated on the *Tynwald Hill*, a consecrated spot, in the centre and heart of the Isle of Man, where all new Laws are necessarily proclaimed. It may be so, locally; but, surely, this reasoning cannot reach to militate against the common law of humanity.

The apartments for confinement in this gaol consist of three principal rooms. One of them is about 20 feet by 14, with a single window in it, which does not open, but has two wooden panes made occasionally to be taken out, and thus let in air. It was not long since occupied by 14, but now by three prisoners only.

The second room is 14 feet by 12, having two Gothic windows, 8 inches each in breadth, with an iron bar through the centre. Here, recently, were nine inhabitants; but now only two.

The third room is of the same dimensions; and lighted (if light it may be called) by two windows like

the above. It lately held, of prisoners, 13 in number; but now only three; besides an infant boy, son of a man and his wife, who (so strangely is the Law here constructed) are both of them confined in this gaol for the same debt!

On the walls is a small apartment, about 9 feet square, said to be a Danish watch-turret, and in which one gentleman is detained.

Of the above four rooms, it may seem almost difficult to believe, though true, that not one has been white-washed in the last three years; and when they were so refreshed, for the most obvious reasons, it was done at the expence of the prisoners themselves, who inhabited them at the time.

At present, they are obliged to contribute to the expence of having a woman to clean out their respective rooms daily; to pay 2s. 6d. per week for the hire of a bed and bedstead; six-pence a week also for the use of a little table and a chair; and coals cost them each about 2s. per week. These articles, together with the charge for their female attendant, stand each individual (if he has it to command) about 26s. per month, exclusive of the expence for candles; and "by the badness of this writing," my Correspondent observes, "you will readily perceive, that the darkness of our regions requires them."

"A mind like yours," continues he, "will feel great gratification, in averting the horrors of an approaching winter, by a supply of coals; and Mr. ———, Merchant, in Castle Town, would readily purchase them at the cheapest rate, to whatever amount in money you may be pleased to remit. From the pits of Whitehaven, coals are sold here at a comparatively reasonable price and measure; and I presume, that about six tons would last through the winter, which, it is feared, may prove exceeding hard."

"The apartments here, or rather dungeons, are very damp and cold. Mr. S——, who lately occupied the room in which I am now confined, has declared to me, 'that, had he remained another winter in it, he must have entirely lost the use of his limbs.' A supply of Candles also would be of the most charitable consequence."

"The

“The iron-bedsteads, &c. which you mention, would answer the best. If the beneficence of the donor should extend the number to six (or two for each room) it would be impartially benefiting the whole: and, in that case, I would advise, that some impression, or stamp, should be made upon the iron; such, for instance, as ‘The Donation of * * * * * to the Prison (or the Prisoners) of CASTLE RUSHEN GAOL.’ The kind gift would thus become exclusively secured, and perpetuated to the use of the prisoners.”

So very singular and unsystematic do the proceedings of this secluded Island appear, that certain arbitrary and lawless events in it occasion less surprize. The venerable Bishop Wilson, whose name here is only not adored; and by whose exemplary life and writings, the world has received, and will long continue to receive, unspeakable edification, was, on the 29th of June, 1722, together with his two Vicars-general, committed to this destructive prison of Castle Rushen, for the non-payment of a fine, which he had just reason to oppose, and which afterwards appeared to be unjust. They were kept closely immured within these dreary walls, and no persons admitted to see or converse with them.

The horrors of a prison were aggravated by the unexampled severity of the then Governor, in not permitting the Bishop's house-keeper (who was the daughter of a former Governor) to see him, or any of his servants to attend upon him during his whole confinement; nor was any friend admitted to either his Lordship or his Vicars-general. They were not treated as common prisoners, but with all the strictness of prisoners confined for High Treason. Their sole attendants were common gaolers; and even these, we are told, were instructed to use their prisoners ill! In this wretched gaol, were the good Bishop, and his innocently-suffering friends, confined for two months; and, at the end of that time, released, upon his Lordship's Petition to the King and Council before whom his cause was afterwards heard and determined. On the 4th of July, 1724, His Majesty in Council reversed all the proceedings of the officers in the

Island, declaring them to be oppressive, arbitrary, and unjust.

From the dampness of his prison in Castle Rushen, even in a summer season of the year, this excellent Prelate contracted a disorder in his right hand, which disabled him, through life, from the free use of his fingers. He ever after wrote backwards, slanting towards the left, with his whole hand grasping the pen. A friend has just laid before me some autographs of Bishop Wilson (an excellent Tract on the *Visitation of the Sick*); and but too clearly do they evince the injury he must have sustained, from so vile and cruel an incarceration. The following lines upon the occasion are cited from Feltham's "Tour" of the Island in 1798 *, p. 109; and cannot but gratify a lover of Religion and Virtue:

“But, oh! the sad reverse of fate,
That neither spares the good nor great,
Not e'en can cherubs paint.
Lo, Envy! brooding o'er the scene,
Dash'd with a cloud the bright serene;
And bore to RUSHEN'S walls the persecuted Saint.

“There as immur'd the good man lay,
Awhile to Tyranny a prey,
Sate Patience, with calm eye;
And there too, Faith, who gives to flow,
O Innocence, thy robe of woe,
Oped, through the vale of tears, a vista
to the sky.”

My only apology for writing this long letter, is from the hope of its attracting the attention of some Member of the British Legislature, during the approaching Session of Parliament. I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

JAMES NEILD.

To Dr. Lettsom, London.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 13.

I AM one of those old-fashioned Churchmen, who lament the neglect of the Feasts and Fasts of the Church. I particularly regret that the *Ember-Weeks* are not regarded with more solemnity. So little is there of this, that many of the people, I am persuaded, do not even know when they come; and I have known a Musical Festival of three days' continuance, held in the Ember weeks, in one of the most po-

* An elegant Octavo, printed by Cruttwell of Bath, and sold by the late Mr. Charles Dilly. See vol. LXIX. p. 44.

pulous towns in the kingdom, to the absolute prevention of the Public Prayers; and that too, at a season when both Clergy and Laity are supposed by the Church to be devoutly engaged in Fasting, and Prayers for those who are to be admitted into Holy Orders. If there ever was a time when well-wishers to the Church were in duty bound to pray for her welfare, the present is such a time. I think, therefore, blame attaches to those Clergymen, who omit to read, at the proper seasons, one or other of the Prayers appointed to be read every day in the Ember-weeks. The Bishops are at their posts at these seasons, ready to do their duty, if there be candidates for Orders; the Clergy ought therefore to do theirs also, in calling forth and conducting the Prayers of the people for such candidates. As to the objection, that Ordinations are sometimes held at other times than the Ember-weeks, candour requires us to believe such cases to be both rare, and of extreme necessity only. What Bishop would, under other circumstances, deprive his candidates of the prayers of the faithful, previous to their entering upon the most important of all offices? The Sectaries may smile at the importance which I seem to attach to the use of a *form of words*. But these hints are not intended for them, but for those Members of the Church, who know there is a vast difference between the *use of a form*, and *formality*, in devotion; and who are well persuaded, that the Almighty may be worshiped in spirit and in truth, in the use of a form of sound words. ESCA.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 24.

LOOKING over Mr. Faber's work on the "Prophecies relative to the Conversion of the Houses of Israel and Judah," I fancy I perceive in the passing events an inchoate development, according to his expression, of one of the most difficult and obscure predictions recorded by the Sacred Prophets; *viz.* concerning "the King of the South;" see vol. I. p. 30*. The eyes of every person,

* Mr. Faber, in a note, says; "it is not impossible, or improbable, that ere long some such Power should make its appearance."

Mr. Urban, are at present turned to the momentous scenes passing in Spain and Portugal. The establishment of the Cortes in the former, and the enlightened and spirited Declarations published by that Assembly, respecting the future government of that kingdom, are sufficient to justify our warmest expectations. Political Liberty will, most assuredly, be the result of the continuance of their deliberations; and may we not hope, that the *slavery of the mind*, as to religious prejudices, will likewise in time be abolished? Laymen, we observe, are admitted to a participation in the *Censorship of the Press*; which may be considered as one step towards general Toleration; and though at present *sacred subjects* are not to be submitted to the discussion of this Censorship, yet every thing may be expected from the *present temper of the times*.

In the progress of the struggle for Independence, it is most certain, that every nerve must be strained, and every species of property brought into requisition; and therefore, the Cortes must, from necessity, act in the spirit of the French Revolutionary Government; and, consequently, will in process of time *secularise the enormous Church Establishments*, and abolish the rich Monastic endowments, which are scattered over the whole Peninsula. This procedure, at the same time that it will add to the resources of the State, cannot fail to bring about important revolutions in the public mind. The Roman Catholic Church comprehends two orders of men equally prejudicial to religion and morals—*opulent Church Dignitaries*, and *Ascetics*: neither of these operate any good in society, but are rather, in the language of the Poet,

"Fruges consumere nati."

The continued and friendly intercourse of all orders of Spaniards with our countrymen, who have so nobly stood forth as their political defenders, cannot fail likewise to do away the injurious prejudices entertained against us as Hereticks, which their Clergy, when reduced to their proper occupation of Parish Priests, will no longer foment.

If now we turn our eyes to Portugal, the prospect to me seems even still more bright. There the Catholic Dynasty,

Dynasty, the Royal Family, with all its branches, *have expatriated themselves*; and the whole population is in a manner *amalgamated with our own*. Ecclesiasticks, as well as Laymen, are there armed in defence of their Liberties; and the regulation adopted, of placing the Portuguese army under the discipline of British Officers, considering every man there fit to bear arms as at present a soldier, must operate a change in national sentiment. If the present successes continue, we may suppose this nation, once so conspicuous in History, and who, at the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope, carried the Christian Religion into their settlements in the East, may prove the Southern kingdom, which is "to make his push at Antichrist." Dan. xi. ver. 40.

This train of thinking must afford comfortable reflections to those, who are duly impressed with the awful scenes at present passing in review before us; though I fear the generality of mankind, Politicians especially, are still flattering themselves with the restoration of the French Monarchy. If, however, the present Ruler of France, with his *Vassal Sovereigns*, constitute the Antichristian power described in Sacred Scripture, we are from thence assured, that much yet remains to be done. The recent matrimonial alliance between France and Austria, and the announced pregnancy of the Empress of France, are indications of the prolongation of these scourges of God's wrath. Baffled in his attempts on the Peninsula, Buonaparte, with his Imperial Ally, will probably proceed to the East, and invade the territories of the Grand Seignior, who, from the nature of his government, will not be able to oppose effectual resistance; and the downfall of Mohammedism will quickly follow that of the Papacy*.

"The King of the North" can hardly be mistaken. While Antichrist is carrying on, as above, his designs, and destroying that mighty fabrick of Superstition, the religion of Mahomet, we may indulge a hope, that the Empire of Russia may be roused from its present abject state of

* Popery may be said to be now extinct; as the Pope is a vassal of Buonaparte's, and the Ecclesiastical States are parcelled out into separate Dukedoms.

Religious Superstition, and form a Confederacy with the Protestant kingdoms of Sweden and Denmark, to proceed "like a whirlwind" against the same Infidel power. Dan. xi. ver. 40.

It will hardly be necessary to point out the line of conduct, which, during these great events, England ought to pursue. If we continue to act, in the present awful War of Nations, on principles of *self-defence*, and not of *aggression*, having a proper sense of the Divine Protection hitherto afforded us; we need not fear, from the tenor of Sacred Prophecy, the continuance of it; and we may encourage the hope, of being the "maritime nation, whose shadowing sails will be spread for the restoration of the Jews in a converted state to the habitation of their ancestors." Faber, vol. I. p. 182.

Yours, &c. THEOSEBES.

* * * As Mr. Faber will probably see these observations, I would strongly recommend to him a publication of his excellent work, in an abridged state, in Latin, for circulation on the Continent. The Vulgate would supply the text; and the amendments from the Hebrew, by Mede, Newton, Lowth, Horsley, &c. &c. should be put as notes at the bottom of the page.

Mr. URBAN, Oct. 30.

AS the Jubilee year, that interesting epoch in the annals of our country, is just elapsed, a few reflections on the occasion will not, I hope, be deemed improper.

It was a proud sensation which the whole Empire felt, in beholding in the fiftieth year of his reign a respected Monarch, firmly seated on the throne of his ancestors, surrounded by all the splendour of Royalty, but far eclipsing that splendour by the more endearing lustre of a virtuous life, reigning in the hearts and affections of his people, and looking beyond this sublunary scene for that glory which is to last for ever. It was a sensation which will not terminate with the year itself. It naturally causes the mind to look up with gratitude to that beneficence which has permitted, in these unsettled times, so fair a picture to be presented to the world. It serves to impress stronger

stronger and stronger on every British bosom, that sacred principle, which Heaven itself implanted in the breast of man, the Love of his Country; and to admonish us, that, as on this country Heaven has showered down its blessings with a liberal hand, Gratitude ought to evince itself by correspondent actions. Let then the Jubilee year be a rallying point to our reflections. Let us look back upon it as the period from whence we date the commencement of a gratitude more strenuous, and more earnest than before. Let us remember that mercy has bestowed, and not desert acquired, the bounties which we enjoy: but that it is no less our high concern to endeavour, as much as we can, to deserve them, if we wish for their continuance. We must remember, that Righteousness exalteth a nation, but that Sin is a reproach to any people; and if from this time, with zealous unanimity, we strive assiduously to root out this reproach from amongst ourselves, we may then look forward with humble trust, without presumption and without dismay, to the termination of that eventful contest in which we are engaged.

However dreadful is the thought, we ought to accustom our minds to the contemplation, that Heaven may mean to prove us by trials of tremendous magnitude; and, although it is our duty, earnestly to pray that these trials may not be reserved for us, it is equally our duty to be prepared to encounter them; to remember, that despair is the worst ingratitude; and to hope, that in the conflict we shall still be defended by that shield, and aided by that arm, without whose protection we must strive in vain: but, to justify this hope, our own exertions must not be wanting in the cause. Happy will it be for Britain, if every succeeding year, that adds to the reign of a virtuous Monarch, shall behold Vice diminished in his realms, and shall see the King and his people walking together in righteousness, in the ways of pleasantness, and in the paths of peace.

It may be, that the Tyrant, the foe to freedom and to man, may still put his long-meditated resolve into execution; and may yet attempt, with his destroying footsteps, to invade the territory which Freedom has chosen

for her own. Too proud to be persuaded, too presumptuous to be cautious, he may be restrained by nothing short of the actual conviction, that the resolution of Britain, of which her warriors have multiplied proofs upon him abroad, will exert itself with redoubled vigour here. His appearance here would rouse a Nation into Warriors. Let us not be wanting to ourselves: let us shew him, that we are neither to be deluded by the specious overtures of hollow insincerity, nor intimidated by the furious ebullitions of vindictive menaces. Honourable security is our aim; and for that, we will strain every nerve. The spirit of Britain slumbers not. It warns us not to be dejected with adversity, not to be intoxicated with success; but it bids us persevere, and conquer. If on the shores of Britain, Britain is to contend for her independence; on the shores of Britain she will assert her independence, or perish in the attempt. We fight for Freedom, not for Fame; we fight for Safety, not for Glory: but Fame will add her honest testimony to our cause; and Glory will select her fairest wreath, and place it happy on Britannia's brow.

Yours, &c.

J.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 8.

I TROUBLE you on a subject, which appears to be particularly within the scope of your Magazine: it being one of your objects to communicate information for ascertaining the authors of such works as are popular, or in any way considerable. You must be aware, that the Charge delivered by the Bishop of Durham in 1806, and his late Tract on the differences between our Church and that of Rome, have occasioned a considerable Controversy; begun by an anonymous publication of certain Remarks on that Charge; and continued by the same writer, in other Remarks and Answers, and what is called, a General Vindication of the Remarks. In the Supplement to the Reply to Dr. Milner, and in my Treatise on the Eucharist, I have assumed (upon the authority of the Irish Magazine) that this author's name was *Fletcher*: but I have long doubted of the accuracy of this statement, as I have not been able to find the

the name of Fletcher among the Roman Catholic Clergy, or Teachers, as enumerated in the Laity's Directory, published by Keating and Co.; and which is a sort of Annual Register of every thing pertaining to their religion in this kingdom. I have been led, however, I think, to the true name, by what is farther stated in the Irish Magazine. It describes this Mr. Fletcher as the ingenious Author of "The Spirit of Religious Controversy." Of this tract, it being out of print, I have not been able to get a sight: but I find, upon the undoubted authority of Keating and Co. in their Catalogue at the end of the Directory for this year, that certain Sermons on the Unity of the Church, lately published, are by the author of that work: and from the Letter of Dr. Milner to Lord Stourton, published at the end of Mr. Keogh's Veto, I think I can discover also that the author of those Sermons (for I know of no other Sermons to which Dr. Milner could be alluding) is Mr. Archer. And I therefore conclude, not only from this, but from the conformity both in matter and style of those Sermons, with the Remarks on the Bishop of Durham, as well as their being printed in the same place; that he is also the author of the Remarks. The circumstance of their being all printed at Newcastle, though sold and advertised by the London booksellers, is not immaterial; when it is certain that Mr. Archer lives near town; I believe at Richmond. That this was the case with the author of the Sermons, I was informed at the bookseller's. He is also, I understand, a very popular Preacher, which I can easily believe, as his books are written with a degree of liveliness and elegance, not common among the Romish Clergy in this country. With the merits and demerits of this gentleman, however, I do not mean to trouble you: but simply to ascertain what, considering the character and situation of the Bishop of Durham, may be a point of some interest; that is, the real name of his Remarker. Is it, or is it not, Mr. Archer? I shall be obliged to any of your Correspondents for certain information on this head. Yours, &c.

THO. LE MESURIER.

GENT. MAG. December, 1810.

3

Mr. URBAN, *St. John's-squ. Dec. 7.*
AN original letter from the Printer Baskerville, to Lord Orford, having lately fallen into my hands, I inclose it for insertion in your Monthly Repository of Literary Rarities. How greatly must we regret the projected sale of his estate, for payment of a debt incurred for borrowed capital to print his Bible, when we witness the price which it now produces, whenever offered for sale, more particularly when we reflect, that, though entitled to this estate from his birth, Baskerville appropriated the produce of it, during the lives of his parents, to their comfort and support.

Yours, &c.

J. H.

"To the Hon'ble Horace Walpole, Esq. Member of Parliament, in Arlington Street, London, this.

"Easy Hill, Birmingham,

"SIR, 2d Nov. 1762.

"As the Patron and Encourager of Arts, and particularly that of Printing, I have taken the liberty of sending you a specimen of mine, begun ten years ago at the age of forty-seven; and prosecuted ever since, with the utmost care and attention; on the strongest presumption, that if I could fairly excel in this divine art, it would make my affairs easy, or at least give me Bread. But, alas! in both I was mistaken. The Booksellers do not chuse to encourage me, though I have offered them as low terms as I could possibly live by; nor dare I attempt an old Copy, till a Law-suit relating to that affair is determined.

"The University of Cambridge have given me a Grant to print their 8vo and 12mo Common Prayer Books; but under such shackles as greatly hurt me. I pay them for the former twenty, and for the latter twelve pounds ten shillings the thousand; and to the Stationers' Company thirty-two pounds for their permission to print one edition of the Psalms in Metre to the small Prayer-book; add to this, the great expence of double and treble carriage; and the inconvenience of a Printing House an hundred miles off. All this summer I have had nothing to print at home. My folio Bible is pretty far advanced at Cambridge, which will cost me near £2000. all hired at 5 per Cent.

If

If this does not sell, I shall be obliged to sacrifice a small patrimony, which brings me in 74*l.* a year, to this business of Printing, which I am heartily tired of, and repent I ever attempted. It is surely a particular hardship, that I should not get bread in my own country (and it is too late to go abroad) after having acquired the reputation of excelling in the most useful art known to mankind; while every one who excels as a Player, Fiddler, Dancer, &c. not only lives in affluence, but has it in their power to save a fortune.

"I have sent a few specimens (same as the inclosed) to the Courts of Russia and Denmark, and shall endeavour to do the same to most of the Courts in Europe; in hopes of finding in some one of them, a purchaser of the whole scheme, on the condition of my never attempting another type. I was saying this to a particular friend, who reproached me with not giving my own country the preference, as it would (he was pleased to say) be a national reproach to lose it: I told him, nothing but the greatest necessity would put me upon it; and even then I should resign it with the utmost reluctance. He observed, the Parliament had given a handsome premium for a great Medicine; and, he doubted not, if my affair was properly brought before the House of Commons, but some regard would be paid to it. I replied, I durst not presume to petition the House, unless encouraged by some of the Members, who might do me the honor to promote it; of which I saw not the least hopes.

"Thus, Sir, I have taken the liberty of laying before you my affairs, without the least aggravation; and humbly hope your patronage: To whom can I apply for protection, but the Great, who alone have it in their power to serve me?

"I rely on your candor as a Lover of the Arts, to excuse this presumption in

"Your most obedient

"and most humble Servant,

"JOHN BASKERVILLE.

"P. S. The folding of the Specimens will be taken out, by laying them a short time between damped papers.
—N. B. The Ink, Presses, Chases,

Moulds for casting, and all the apparatus for Printing, were made in my own Shops."

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 6.

THE following notices of Sir Richard Fulmerstone, knt. although very slight, may possibly be of some service to your Correspondent Antiquarius, who enquires after him, in p. 426.

The Fulmerstones appear to have been a Norfolk family, where they were seated many years previous to the time of Sir Richard. In 1479, Robert Fulmerston, of Stow, was one of the feoffees of Henry Bixle, of Thetford, of and in Ladies Manor, in Rockland Tofts, in the county of Norfolk; and in 1494, Robert Fulmerston, and others, his co-feoffees, held their first court for that manor, which, in 1498, they conveyed to others.

Sir Richard himself was, probably, a native of Norfolk; and born at or in the neighbourhood of Lopham: for in 1566, Thomas Fulmerstone, his relation, resided in that parish, and had two sons, Thomas and Richard, and a brother, Christopher, who had a son named John. Sir Richard was Marshal of the King's Bench in the time of Edward VI.; as appears by an original grant in the hands of Mr. Le Neve, from Thomas Duke of Norfolk, of that office, to Thomas Gaudy, esq. of Gaudy-hall, son of Thomas Gaudy, serjeant-at-law, deceased, dated Nov. 25, 4 Eliz.

After the Dissolution of the Monasteries, the subject of these observations appears to have obtained grants of many lands, &c. belonging lately to those houses. In 1537, the King leased the site of the Nuns in Thetford, to Richard Fulmerston, of Ipswich, gent. for 21 years; and in 1540, he had an absolute grant of it. He soon afterwards turned the Church of this Religious House into lodgings, and other convenient rooms, and went himself to live there. On the 29th March, 29 Henry VIII. he had a grant of the site of the Monastery of Weybridge, in Norfolk, with all the manors belonging thereto. On the 31st of July, 2 Edw. VI. Edward Duke of Somerset conveyed to him the manor of Thetford, in Norfolk; and by indenture, dated
4 and

4 and 5 Phillip and Mary, Thomas Duke of Norfolk sold to him the manors of Elden and Stanes in Suffolk, and the advowson of Elden, &c. and Snarehill manor and warren in Norfolk, in exchange for other lands. He had also grants of other manors, lands, &c. in Norfolk, late the property of the dissolved Monasteries, part of which he sold during his lifetime, and part were enjoyed by his descendants.

Sir Richard received the honour of knighthood between the years 1557 and 1565. He married Alice ———, by whom he had a daughter Frances, aged at his death 28 years, and married to Edward Clere, esq. (son and heir of Sir John Clere, of Ormesby, in the county of Norfolk, knt.) who in her right became heir of Sir Richard's great possessions. By his will, which is dated Jan. 23, 1566, he directed his body to be buried in the parish-church of St. Mary in Thetford, on the North side of the chapel there, without pomp and vain-glory. He died Feb. 3, 9 Eliz. and lies interred in the said church, under a large tomb of free-stone, with an inscription thereon, which your Correspondent will probably be able to read, although the tomb is, or not long ago was, hid by pews, except the slab, and West end. The inscription is on the North side.

Sir Richard died seised of the house and site of the Church of St. Sepulchre, or Canons in Thetford, with free warren, foldcourse, and other lands, holden of the King by one knight's fee, and 31s. 8d. rent, worth then £15. 8s.

Of the house and site of the late Friars Preachers in Thetford, called the Hospital of God's House, worth 4s. 7d.

Of the house and site of the Augustine Friars and St. John's Chapel in Thetford, worth 18s. 11½d.

Of the manor of Elvedon or Elden, worth £26. 14s. 2d.

Of the manor of Elvedon Monckes Hall, and Staynes in Elvedon, and the advowson of the Church there, &c. worth £29.

Of the manor or warren of Snarehill, and divers lands, &c. in Croxton and Snarehill, &c. worth £20.

With divers other lands, &c. in Norfolk and Suffolk.

Sir Richard was a great benefactor to the borough of Thetford, and by his will directed that his executors should erect a Free Grammar School within 7 years after his decease, upon two pieces of ground called Trinity Church-yard and Black Friars yard: also a dwelling for a school-master and usher: and towards the maintenance of the master, usher, &c. he settled certain lands and tenements in Croxton, value yearly £35. The inscriptions on the School-gate and usher's house, will declare what was done in furtherance of his bequest.

Sir Gilbert Dethick, by patent dated July 15, 2 and 3 Ph. and Mary, granted to Richard Fulmerston this coat. Or, on a fess Az. a rose between two garbs Gules, between 3 sea mews of the 2d, beaked and membered of the 3d. Crest, a goat's head erased Az. plated A. horned and bearded Or, holding in his mouth an eglantine branch, Vert, flowered Arg.

Frances, the daughter of Sir Richard, died in 1579.

The following I have heard called Lord Pembroke's Receipt for making Port Wine (see p. 428.)

1 Hogshead of best Cyder.

10 Gallons of Brandy.

¼ lb. of Cochineal.

½ lb. of Alum. M. f.

Yours, &c.

D. Y.

Mr. URBAN, *Millman-place, Nov. 24.*

I HAVE recently read a letter in p. 332, signed P. P. and dated 14th of October, wherein it is boldly asserted, "that the publick are, now, decidedly averse to Vaccination." The contrary is known to be the fact; not only in this, but in other countries. In France, the Central Committee have published, officially, their implicit reliance, so late as May last, signed by the President and 14 professional men, and regularly attested by their Secretary.

Believe me, Sir, I should not have given this letter a second thought, had I not observed, in the first paragraph, a more than common hardihood; and, as it shall turn out, a more than common audacity. It is there roundly asserted, "that a former opinion of a Mr. Birch, on the final cessation of Vaccination, is now verified;" and two reasons are assigned.

First,

First, "that the Discoverer (of course Dr. Jenner) has deserted the post assigned him by the College;" and secondly, "that he has acknowledged the inoculation of his own child with the Small Pox." The whole letter stands or falls on the truth or falsehood of this paragraph.

Confident as I was, from the general tenour of Dr. Jenner's conduct, that the whole was, at least, founded on erroneous information; I nevertheless, though wholly unacquainted with him, immediately determined on addressing him, at Berkeley, on the subject. I abstracted the first paragraph, and with every apology, as I hope, entreated he would answer the three following questions, which I drew up strongly, to embrace a complete refutation. The answers I received are candid, explicit, and open; and as it was spontaneously offered me to make any extract I pleased, I shall avail myself of the opportunity, to answer the questions in the Doctor's own words.

The questions put were; *viz.*

First. Did you ever hold any post or situation under the College? and, if you did, why did you desert-it?

Secondly. Did you ever inoculate your own son with the Small Pox? and, if you did, what were your reasons?

Thirdly. Are your opinions, as formerly declared and written, entertained, after the same manner; to this moment, and with equal force?

The answers received were as follows, *verbatim.*

First. "I never held any situation, whatever, under the College. I was *nominated* Director of the *National Vaccine Establishment*; but *did not* accept the office."

Secondly. "My two eldest children were inoculated with the Small Pox, *before I began* to inoculate for the Cow Pox. My youngest son, Robert F. Jenner, was born soon after my experiments commenced; and, at ten months old, he was vaccinated, with several others, exactly in the same way, and with lymph taken from the same pustule, as the rest; but the appearance, excited by its insertion, produced an effect that lasted two or three days only, and then died away. By referring to my *first work* on the Cow Pox, you will see his case mentioned. In a short

time after, I was under the necessity of moving, with my family, for a few months to Cheltenham, where, for various reasons, I found it inconvenient to resume my operations. I had not been long there, before this child was exposed to the Small Pox, and in such a way as left no doubt upon my mind of his being *infected*. As I went, determined *not to vaccinate* during my short stay at Cheltenham this year (observe it was so long ago as 1798) I took no Vaccine matter with me. What then was to be done? Surely there was no *alternative*, but his immediate inoculation, which was done by Mr. Cother, one of the surgeons there, who is since dead; but there are many persons living who witnessed the fact, as well as myself."

Thirdly. "With respect to your third question, I have the happiness to assure you, that my present opinions of Vaccination are precisely the same as when I made the discovery known. Had they stood in need of additional force, it must have been obtained by the general testimony of the World in its favour. This enables me to say, that wherever Vaccination is *universally* adopted, there the Small Pox ceases to exist."

As I have no wish beyond allaying and doing away those disquietudes, I am sorry to say, P. P.'s letter is likely to cause; for the present, I will not suffer myself to believe, but that the whole has originated in a temporary playfulness of mind; and which, of course, did not calculate on the mischievous effects therefrom to arise: thereby leaving open the path by which P. P. may candidly and honourably relieve himself of those misrepresentations, that I, with a regard to truth, have felt, and do feel myself, bound to see unmasked.

Yours, &c. JAMES TAYLOR,

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 26.

IN p. 332, your Correspondent P. P. endeavours to infect your Readers, vainly I hope, with his own prejudices against the Cow Pock. To oppugn the efforts of this puny assailant, I beg leave to refer to the Third Report of the *Nottingham Vaccine Institution**, by which it

* Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal, vol. VI. p. 383.

appears,

appears, that the Small Pox, in a very virulent form, has lately prevailed in that town :

“The beginning of the Epidemic was clearly traced to the neighbouring villages, where the contagion had long been industriously supported by the baneful practice of Small Pox Inoculation.”

“460 persons had the Small Pox during the prevalence of the Epidemic; out of which number, 131 died, being in the proportion of 2 in 7 of those afflicted with the disease.”

“20 children were inoculated for Small Pox; of which number, one died.”

“During the eight months that this Epidemic Small Pox prevailed in the town, 1012 persons were vaccinated by the Institution, 86 of whom had been exposed to Small Pox in the same habitation, for many days previous. The Small Pox in 33 of them, was, by this method, altogether prevented. In 46, the Small Pox and Cow Pock acted on the constitution at the same time; in all these cases, the Small Pox was particularly mild: and in 7 persons only did the Cow Pock fail to take effect; in these the Small Pox proceeded as usual.”

It is plain, therefore, from the above statement, that independent of the 86 persons who were vaccinated after exposure to Small Pox contagion, 926 persons were preserved from the hazard of this destructive malady, by the kindly process of Vaccination. Had these 926 persons taken the Small Pox naturally, 262 would, according to the above computation, have died of it; so that the inhabitants of Nottingham are indebted to Vaccination for preserving 262 of their number from death, in the short period of eight months. Verily, the Undertakers of Nottingham have great reason to be dissatisfied with the Cow Pock.

The same Report informs us, that by the Vaccine Institution at Nottingham, 2784 persons have been vaccinated: of these, one was not secured from the virulence of the Small Pox contagion, but took the disease, and died. If, therefore, one failure out of 2784 cases, ought to set aside this beneficial practice, I have no more to say in its favour. Let it, however, be recollected, that had these 2784 persons taken the Small Pox naturally, at least 600 would have died of it; and had they all been inoculated for the Small Pox, at least 27 would have died of it, whereas the loss now is only one.

With these, and many more such facts staring him in the face, your Correspondent P. P. can entertain but very faint hopes of injuring the practice of Vaccination;

“—— injurioso nec pede prostrat
STANTEM COLUMNAM.”

Your Correspondent is acquainted with Mr. Birch's publications: from them he has probably learned to “consider this pestilential disease [the Small Pox] as a merciful provision on the part of Providence, to lessen the burthen of a poor man's family.*” and having used his endeavours to prevent us from preserving our children, he likewise seems very desirous of taking due care, that we may not too long be encumbered with our wives; and therefore he wishes to deprive them of the assistance of Men-midwives. For those who have no such desire, it may be sufficient to say, that the Bills of Mortality shew a diminution of deaths in child-bed, in the proportion of about 4 to 1, since the practice of Midwifery has passed from the hands of Women into those of men; a pretty convincing proof of the advantage which our wives have derived from the change.

Yours, &c.

O. O.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 23.

ALLOW me to offer a correction. Or two in a Life of the late Bishop of London, which has lately appeared by a Layman. Though it may not, perhaps, be absolutely necessary, that a Biographer should be intimately acquainted with the subject of his work, yet that he should possess some knowledge of him whose character and opinions he professes to delineate, will not, I conceive, be questioned. The work does not appear to be ill written; and I am willing to give the author credit for good intention, in publishing it; yet, when he speaks of the good Bishop's towering form and figure, p. 258, it is scarcely possible to conceive, that he could ever have seen him; as to all your Readers who have, it can scarcely be necessary to observe, that he was a short, thin, delicate

* “Serious Reasons for uniformly objecting to the Practice of Vaccination, by John Birch,” &c. p. 28.

man. At p. 242, it is also said: "His (the Bishop's) person was tall and commanding."

What is said also of the Bishop's fondness for puns, and in proportion to their badness, is doubtless exaggerated.

The author quoting the beautiful admonition, "Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth," as from the Book of Proverbs, instead of from Ecclesiastes, may, I suppose, be forgiven, as coming from a *Layman*.

There is another assertion in this work, which I shall be most happy to find, from the admiration in which I hold every thing that has proceeded from his pen, is not a mistake also; but which, I much fear, he, and all of us, shall be convinced is one—it is, that the Bishop has left many valuable manuscripts for publication by his executor; as I have heard with much regret, from an authority which I cannot doubt, that, from that excess of diffidence which characterised the whole of this most respectable man's deportment, he destroyed the greater part of his papers, previous to his translation to a state he had so uniformly endeavoured to render himself deserving of; and that very little, if any thing, which is not already before the publick, will appear in the Edition of his works, which will be shortly published by the Rev. Mr. Hodgson: and, as a Life of the Bishop, to be prefixed to that Edition, by Mr. Hodgson, has long been announced as forthcoming, this by a Layman might as well have been altogether omitted.

Yours, &c.

An old occasional Correspondent,
R. E. R.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 10.

"A Reader for a Quarter of a Century" enumerates, p. 418, several English families, whose arms, he says, may be mistaken for those of the last Monarchy of France. Those of Guildford, Lisburne, De Burgh, Dysart, and Wood of Gloucestershire, have very little resemblance, if any; and the fleur-de-lis, in the arms of Wynne, Lord Newborough, are yellow. There was an officer of the name of Carmichael, serving in the guards of Louis XIV. who was, most probably, the Major Carmichael en-

quired after. He certainly impaled the Royal arms of France with a small baton, similar to that borne under the old Government, by the "*Princes Legitimes de France*." Whom he married, I cannot inform your Correspondent, but it certainly was *not* an English lady, as no family in this country bears those arms. In France, several noble families quartered the Royal achievement, bore them in a canton, on a chief, or with difference, as do some of our great English families (Manuers, Beaufort, Seymour, &c.) for particular services, or illustrious descent; but this bearing was simply "France," not as an augmentation, but as a coat, therefore I cannot help thinking, he allied himself by marriage to the Blood Royal.

May I intrude a few words more on the subject of the fleur-de-lis? All *old* authors speak of it as originally a *flower*. Chaucer says:

"His necke was white as the fleur de lys."

There is a curious legend concerning it in the Boke of St. Alban's; and the Regal motto, *Lilia non laborant, neque nent*, plainly indicates, that it was considered as a flower by French Heralds; and in the old time before them.

NAT. ORWADE, D. D.

Mr. URBAN, *Shudwell, Aug. 21.*

WHILST shaving myself at my glass, pendant to my tomahawk stuck in the trunk of a tree, whose size and age made it appear almost cœval with Time itself, I unfortunately fell into a reverie, that might have been of dangerous consequence; for the razor making several severe and deep incisions, produced a flow that soon convinced me I must cease to wander, and attend to the business *under hand*. It was on a Sunday morning, that we run the boat's stern on shore; and I sprung out of her on a spot where, I then fancied, and still believe, the foot of man never trod before. This circumstance set my imagination afloat, and produced queries in my mind, which can afford the most intellectual pleasure: to stand where man never stood before? or traverse that spot where the first man dwelt? being in the same parallel of Latitude, and just one half the world from it in Longitude, or near about it. Fancy, with her airy wings, wafted me from the spot where

where I stood, to the banks of the Hiddikel, and my chin and face became victims to the wanderings of my mind. Thus far have I traced back the pleasure (and pain too) arising from traveling; and, although I have not yet accomplished my determination respecting the question above alluded to, yet there is one thing certain fixed in my mind; that, after an absence of a few years, the Wanderer enjoys with inexpressible delight, the travels in his own native country; and Old England fills his heart with joy. Impressed with this idea, I have not failed to embrace every opportunity, so rational and so pleasing as that is, of visiting in every direction my native land. No tomahawk, no rifle, is wanted here; no bear-skin for the weary limbs to repose on, nor saddle as a pillow for the aching temples to rest on, is wanted here. Comforts and indulgences spring up at every stage. The body glides over the surface of the best cultivated and happiest country in the world, whilst the mind experiences the joyous sensation, that it is at Home. Englishmen are all so: they all sigh for home. Go to a plantation, and you will find the owner employed with the cheering prospect of getting forward, that he may go home. Not so the Spaniard, nor the Frenchman; they seem fully satisfied to be fixed and stationary. We must not call this principle in an Englishman, restlessness—a term I can by no means admit: it is too amiable.

How I came to trouble you with this exordium to the following communication, I know not; unless it was from those feelings, which are

“ Warm from the heart,
And faithful to its fires.”

Whilst I recount the rambles through the various counties, and contrast my pleasure and my comforts with former difficulties and privations, I am but paying the same tribute to my country, which every man does on his return; that he thinks every one smiles upon him; and he feels himself on the most agreeable spot in the world. It is England; it is Home!

Pursuing my intentions in a former letter, I again transmit you an epitaph, on the Rev. Mr. Potter's child at Tynmouth.

“ O happy probationer, accepted
without being exercised.”

At Stamford Baron.

“ Blest be the hand divine, that safely
laid

My heart at rest within this silent shade.
Guarded by HIM, my sweet repose I 'll
take; wake.”

And rise in triumph, when my dust shall

At Leigh, in Essex:

“ In this dark cell remains the silent
dust

Of one who was both merciful and just;
True to his word; and (which is seldom
known)

A PIOUS SEAMAN, who his God did own.”

At Grays, in Essex:

“ Behold the silent grave; it doth em-
brace

A virtuous wife, with Rachel's lovely face,
Sarah's obedience, Lydia's open heart,
Martha's kind care, and Mary's better
part.”

On a small tablet in St. James's and
St. Mary's Church-yards, St. Edmond's
Bury, is written:

“ Mary Hasleton, a young maiden of
this town, born of Catholick parents, and
virtuously brought up; who, being in the
act of Prayer, repeating her Vespers, was
instantaneously killed by a flash of light-
ning, August 16, 1785, aged 9 years!!”

Having spent my Sunday at Litch-
field, enjoyed the solemn services of
the day at the Cathedral; felt myself on
English classic ground; I pursued my
route, walking at times on the banks
of the beautiful Trent, memorable in
History, pleasing in its meanders,
and gliding through a charming
country.—At Stone I found the fol-
lowing epitaph, with which I will
for the present conclude.

On Esther Astbury, aged 37.

“ Belov'd in life, in memory still most
dear, [dear;
Here tears shall flow, both sacred and sin-
Thy friends shall hither bend their pensive
way;

Thy children here a filial rev'rence pay;
And, as they linger o'er thy silent urn,
Quick to their thoughts thy merit shall re-
turn; [hymn thy praise;
With plaintive tongues they then shall
Shall say what virtues did adorn thy ways;
What tender feelings glow'd within thy
mind; [kind!”

In love how faithful! and to friends how

From 90 Degrees of Longitude, to
the Meridian of London, I am, and
ever have been,

Your obliged servant,

T. W.
Cox-

CONFESSIONS OF A NAVAL OFFICER,
(Continued from p. 425.)

“WHEN a Jew and a bond are found in the same story, prejudice in England at once imagines him another Shylock; and circumstances of the most convincing nature can hardly redeem our minds from the false impression: indeed it cannot be, after anecdotes detailed at large of any man, Jew or Gentile, but praise or dispraise will attach to his name.”

These are observations from a representative of Miss B. celebrated in p. 234; and I am now admonished about the Israelite merchant on-board the *Pelham*. Capt. W. it seems, had made solicitations to his fair passenger, but gained only contempt; repeated indelicate behaviour at length occasioned her neglect of the summons to the Captain's table, who then tried another scheme, not over-galant—she was to be starved into compliance.

All that time, the Jew in question constantly supplied Miss B. with half of every fowl he got. This was a favour, Mr. Urban, not to be valued enough, where hunger has never been endured in reality! Many an anxious greedy spell is recorded in my journals: my prompter knows all this; and triumphantly calls for impartial procedure. The Jew's kindness, now stated, exalts his character in her estimation, far above a sea-brute's common-place courage. Be it so: can I do less than subscribe to the lady's opinion?

Jacob Von Helbert is gathered to his fathers: yet, as every triumph of truth is a Jubilee in the world of spirits, this judgment, however late bestowed, may delight him there. My fair mistress smiles now at the last sentence: I consider it a smile of gratification, such as our beneficent Jacob must enjoy even in Sarah's bosom. I am again admonished to say “Abraham's.”

The slave of woman from my cradle up, I do but obey. Well, old boy, be happy at the moorings of your cast: but the mistaken *gratitude* of a too zealous pen would have allotted a softer birth. It hazards no mistake, I am confident, in this promise. Whilst reading continues a favourite amusement of the Silent and Contemplative, a solace to the Learned,

an enjoyment to the Wise—whilst Literature adorns intellect, and this rolling orb sinks not again into the dark night of Ignorance, your name, Jacob Von Helbert, shall stand for more than usual goodness of heart! Hunger, so hard to volunteer in, was nobly suffered, to save one exposed insulted woman from the machinations of a faithless, sensual, lordly despot. You have the thanks of her whole sex, and are marked WORTHY amongst your own. Adieu!

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 7.

SEVERAL of your Readers having represented to me, that the reference which I have given to Rees's Encyclopædia, for explanation of the various terms used for Clouds, is insufficient, inasmuch as, in all probability, nine out of ten of your Readers do not possess that work, I must request you to insert at length the following *Definitions* and *Observations*.

CIRRUS. Def. *Nubes cirrata tenuissima, undequae crescens, constans fibris vel parallelis, vel flexuosis, vel divergentibus.*

Obser. Clouds of this modification occupy a very high region; they are usually the first which make their appearance after a continuance of clear weather: they often appear like faint white lines, pencilled along the blue sky; at other times, they diverge and ramify in several directions, giving the appearance of a horse's tail in the wind, whence the country people call them *Mares' tails*. In this case, they usually precede high wind; and, indeed, their appearance, in any form, indicates a troubled state of the atmosphere, and, consequently, a change of weather. This will be best illustrated, by considering their appropriate use, which seems to be, that of serving as *conductors*, to equalize the electricity of different portions of air, or aqueous vapour, placed at a distance from each other. Suspend a lock of hair to an insulated conducting body, and then give to that body a strong charge; the hair will immediately diverge to equalize, as speedily as possible, the electricity of the conductor with that of the surrounding air, and you will have a complete artificial *Cirrus*.

CUMU-

CUMULUS. Def. *Nubes densa cumulata sursum crescens, sæpè conica.*

Obser. The Cumulus is a large aggregate of aqueous vapour, suspended in the atmosphere. It varies its form considerably; sometimes appearing like a conical heap of dense structure; at others, it spreads so as quite to obscure the sky. Its proper office appears to be, that of conveying large quantities of water from place to place, for the more equal irrigation of all parts of the earth; whence it is called in the country, *Water Waggon*. The change which takes place before it can descend in rain, will be noticed under *Nimbus*.

STRATUS. Def. *Nubes liquoris modo expansa, deorsum crescens, terræ incumbens.*

Obser. This Cloud constitutes what we call *fogs* and *mists*. It is to be observed, however, that all *fogs* are not *Strati*: those commonly called *wet fogs* are, by some, supposed to be of the modification of *Cirro-stratus*. See Howard on Clouds, p. 21.

CIRRO-CUMULUS. Def. *Nubes nubeculis nullis subrotundis et agmine appositis constans.*

Obser. This Cloud often appears like a collection of fleeces of wool, scattered about in the sky; which Virgil calls *vèllera lanæ*. This modification is more frequent in summer, than in winter: it is often seen in the intervals of showers; and frequently precedes an increase of temperature.

CIRRO-STRATUS. Def. *Nubes extenuata subconcaua, vel undulata; sæpiùs nubeculis hujus generis in agmine appositis constans.*

Obser. The *Cirro-stratus*, like other Clouds, varies very much in its general appearances. Sometimes it is disposed in parallel bars, or streaks; at other times, it gives the idea of *shoals of fish*. Its prevalence generally prognosticates rain, snow, or hail; and sometimes all. I have observed, that when the *Cirrus* appears alone, very often only *wind* succeeds; but, if it be followed by the *Cirro-stratus*, rain almost always is the consequence. It is this Cloud which refracts the light of the sun, moon, and stars, in such manner, as to produce those lucid rings, called *Halos*: which, for that reason, almost always indicate a fall of rain or snow.

GENT. MAG, December, 1810.

4

CUMULO-STRATUS. Def. *Nubes basim planam undique supercrescens, vel cujus moles longinqua partim plana, partim cumulata videatur.*

Obser. This Cloud seems to result from the blending of the *Cirrus*, or *Cirro-stratus*, with the *Cumulus*. It is this modification which forms those heaps of clouds, *piled mountainous*, which in summer precede thunderstorms.

CIRRO-CUMULO-STRATUS, or NIMBUS. Def. *Nubes vel nubium congeries, in pluviam se resolvens.*

Obser. Any of the preceding modifications may increase, so as to obscure the sky; and they may all exist separately in the atmosphere at one time: but it appears, that rain will not be produced, except by the *confusion* of two or more of them together, which forms the true *Nimbus*. The present theory of rain seems to be, that the minute particles of water composing each modification, being *similarly electrified*, cannot collapse so as to produce rain; which must result from the confusion of two or more modifications, *differently electrified* *.

Having given a brief sketch of the several modifications of Cloud, it will be proper to observe; First, that any one of the above modifications may pass into any other; or may remain for some time in an intermediate state. Secondly, that the *figure* or *shape* of a Cloud, is a thing quite different from its modification. Thirdly, that a Cloud will sometimes consist of two modifications, one end of a *Cirro-cumulus* having passed into the modification of *Cirro-stratus* sooner than the other. Fourthly, a Cloud will sometimes become alternately *Cirro-cumulus* and *Cirro-stratus*.

Your limits will not permit me, at present, to say more on this interesting subject. I shall therefore reserve the farther consideration of the phenomena of rain and thunderstorms, for a future occasion.

Yours, &c. THOMAS FORSTER.

* See Howard on Clouds; also Cavallo's "Complete Treatise of Electricity."

ILLUSTRATIONS OF HORACE.

BOOK I. SAT. X.

CRITICISM is the general subject of this Satire, it being a vindication of the verdict he had passed in the fourth Satire, on his predecessor Lucilius. The admirers of that old Bard were still so numerous, and so warm, that Horace, by the freedom with which he had delivered his opinion on him, had displeased a great part of his own. A certain Hermogenes Tigellius (who, I should conceive, is to be distinguished from the favourite of Julius Cæsar of that name) seems to have put himself at the head of a cabal composed of poetasters, grammaticasters, wittings, and pedantic virtuosi (who must have been sorry enough to be his clients) and, by the clamour they raised against our Poet and his novel attempts, to have afforded immediate occasion to the present performance. In it Horace speaks more plainly and expressly than before, respecting what (in his apprehension) constituted the grace and elegance of poesy, and the defect whereof was precisely that which he exposed in Lucilius; but so far was he from bringing into dispute the wit and humour for which the veteran Bard was so much admired by the Romans, that he even acts with greater lenity towards him, from modesty and discretion, than we probably should do, if we had the entire writings of Lucilius before us.

Horace seizes this convenient opportunity for bearing public testimony to the most eminent poets of his time, with the generality of whom he lived in friendly and familiar intercourse. If we here miss the names of Ovidius, Tibullus, and Propertius, it can only be, because Tibullus had probably not yet shewn himself as a Poet; and Propertius and Ovid, at the time when Horace penned this Satire (in the year 717) had hardly outgrown their infancy. If, moreover, from the circumstance, that of all the Poets celebrated by him, Virgil alone has been crowned by posterity, we are led to suppose, that his friendship for the persons, or, perhaps, even some political regards may have interfered in his judgment of the rest: yet we must at least confess, that he has discharged that duty of friendship and courtesy, with nice

discernment and great propriety; and that exactly the man of greatest consequence and wealth (Aminius Pollio) is the very one who is passed over with a slight mention of his essays in tragedy, without any commendation whatever.

Actuated uniformly by the same generous and liberal sentiments, he is void of all appearance of vanity and ostentation in the list he introduces, at the conclusion of this piece, of his patrons and friends, or, as he expresses it, of those, whom, as a Poet, he would wish to please; and posterity, after a lapse of eighteen hundred years, beholds the matter in so very different a point of view, that, however honourable to him it was in the estimation of his contemporaries to be able to reckon the most illustrious, great, and eminent persons of Rome, amongst his friends, at present all the honour is entirely on their side; and the place assigned to them by Horace in this list, is a prouder title in our eyes, than all the splendid honours, princely ancestors, titles, and distinctions, of which some of them while living, were so vain.

Luberi mimos ut pulchra poemata mirer.] The Romans, from time immemorial, were passionately fond of all sorts of dramatical buffooneries. One of them consisted in that species called Mimes, which (together with all their other *artes ludicræ*) they seem to have learnt of the Greeks. As, of all the mimes*, in which both the Grecian and Roman theatres abounded to superfluity, not a single piece is come down to us, we cannot form any adequate conception of that form of poetry. From what the modern Philologists have gathered from the writers of antiquity, with reference to this subject, thus much, however, is apparent; that they were monodramas; that their principal business consisted in the burlesque representation of low comic characters and passions, and raising broad laughter in the audience; that the authors, therefore, in the choice

* The term *mimus* is of ambiguous interpretation. Sometimes it denotes, with the Antients, a sort of mono-dramatic poem; sometimes him who composed it; and, still more commonly, him that acted it. Even the male and female pantomimic dancers were often abruptly called *mimi* and *mimæ*.

of means for obtaining these ends, were not required to pay much attention to delicacy, and the licence allowed them in diverting the publick, was carried by regular gradations to such an extent, that little consideration was had for chaste ears — to say nothing of the obscene and sotadic mimes*, which had no other end in view, but by filthy jests and ribaldry, to amuse the dregs of the populace. The same happy genius, and elegant taste of the Greeks, which gradually exalted and refined the lewd burlesque goat-songs, that were sung by drunken rustics on the feast of Bacchus, into the tragedies of Sophocles, and the comedies of Menander, even heightened and embellished these popular monodrames of which we are speaking; and, in good truth, the mimes of Sophron of Syracuse, which Plato himself was never weary of reading †, must have been very excellent in their way. In like manner also among the Romans, the mimes of Decimus Laberius (here noticed by Horace) and those of Publius Syrus, (which obtained for the former the laurel in this species of poesy) seem to have greatly surpassed the rest. Of both very entertaining anecdotes are related by Macrobius in his Saturnalia (*lib. ii. cap. 7.*) Laberius, by birth a Roman knight, a man neither plagued by ambition nor avarice, had (as it appears) made poetry the business and the amusement of his life, and employed himself, by preference, in the composition of various mimes, which he caused to be performed by *histriones*. He was already a man of threescore, when Julius Cæsar, at the Scenic Games, which, on the termination of the Pompeian civil war, he instituted at his own expence, in the several regions of the metropolis, prevailed upon him by a request, which, from the mouth of him who was all-power-

* Ovid speaks indeed of the mimes in general, when he calls them *obscæna jocantes*, and *imitantes turpia*; (*Trist. ii. lin. 497—515.*) but it is nevertheless certain, that this reproach is not applicable to them all; at least not in an equal degree. Seneca himself admits, that in the mimes, thoughts and sentences are frequently found, which would do honour to a Philosopher; and the still extant sentences from the mimes of P. Syrus, are the best proof of it.

† *Salmasius* in *Solin.* pag. 76. B.

ful, was tantamount to a command, to act some of his mimes in his own person before the publick, and stake his reputation against the juvenile Publius Syrus, who now stood high in the general esteem. Macrobius has handed down to us a part of the Prologue recited by him on that occasion, as an apology to the publick for such a seeming impropriety. It is so elegant, and so well adapted to give us an idea of the genius and manner of that once famous mimic bard, that I cannot refrain from communicating it here in the original:

Necessitas, cujus cursus transversus impetum
Voluerunt multi effugere, pauci potuerunt,
Quo me detrusit pæne extremis sensibus?
Quem nulla ambitio, nulla unquam largitio,
Nullus timor, vis nulla, nulla auctoritas
Movere potuit in juventa de statu,
Ecce in senecta ut facile labefecit loco
Viri excellentis mente clemente edita
Submissa placide blandiloquens oratio!
Etenim ipsi dii negare cui nihil potuerunt
Hominem me denegare quis posset pati?
Ergo bis trecentis annis actis sine nota
Eques Romanus lare egressus meo
Domum revertar mimus. Nimirum hoc die
Uno plus vixi, quam mihi quam vivendum fuit,
Fortuna, immoderata in bono æque atque in malo
Si tibi erat libitum litterarum laudibus
Florens cacumena nostræ famæ frangere,
Cur, cum vigebam membris præviridantibus,
Satisfacere populo et tali cum poteram viro,
Non flexibilem me concurvasti ut carperes?
Nunc me quo dejicis? Quid ad scenam affero?
Decorem formæ, an dignitatem corporis,
Animi virtutem, an vocis jocundæ sonum?
Ut hedera serpens vires arboreas necat,
Ita me vetustas applexu annorum enecat.
Sepulcri similis nil nisi nomen retineo.

Which I thus endeavour to translate: †

Necessity, a stream, whose headlong course,
Many have tried to shun by transverse force:
Few with success. Ah, whither has its rage
Detruded me in the extreme of age?
Me, whom ambition never urged to tower,
Nor bribes could move, nor fear, nor angry power:
While brisk in youth, no sway could e'er controul
The settled purpose of my stubborn soul.
Behold how changed: in my declining years
The great man's flatteries lure my willing ears;
The honied accents from his lips distill,
And lead my soul a captive to his will.
The gracious smile finds passage to my heart;
Prompt I submit, and take the allotted part,
For, whom the gods themselves could nought deny
How be refused by such a one as I?
Twice thirty years now past without a blot,
A Roman Knight I left my happy cot,
And home return a mime: my feelings say,
Just by this one, I've liv'd too long, a day.
Fortune, immoderate both in good and ill,
Why, had it been thy unrelenting will,
To crop the flowery summit of my fame, [same?
And blast the muses' wreath which graced my
Why, whilst I flourished in my vigorous prime,
With powers endowed to speak the lofty rhyme,
To satisfy the crowd, and such a man;
When hearty plaudits round the benches ran,
Didst thou not then, while pliant, bend me down,
And pluck the transient honours of my crown?
Ah! wherefore now deject me! To the Stage
What can I bring in this my hoary age?
No elegance of form, no grace of mien,
No flow of soul to animate the scene,
Nor strength of voice to swell the jocund strain,
And call applauses from the admiring train.
Lo, round the oak the fraudulent ivy twines;
Robbed of its sap, the dottard tree declines:

Thus

Thus mining age creeps on with silent pace,
Clasps my chilled limbs, and kills with cold em-
brace :

The mouldering tombstone of a hero's fame,
Of all I was retaining but the name.

We see, from this specimen, that the old knight Laberius, notwithstanding his just lamentations, had not declined either in spirit or in genius: but, in the choice of the piece, he even shewed that he was not deficient in courage; for, on its being left entirely to him, which of his mimes he would act, he chose (certainly not without design) one, wherein several verses appeared, which were applied by all the spectators as alluding to Julius Cæsar; when, for instance, in the character of a scourged slave, he suddenly turned to the audience, and exclaimed:

Porro Quirites! libertatem perdimus!
Alas, Romans! our liberty is gone!

And shortly afterwards:

Necesse est multos timeat quem multi timent!
He has need to be afraid of many, who
makes many afraid of him!

At which words, the whole Theatre, as if by one consent, are said to have fixt their eyes on Cæsar. Cæsar felt the sting, but was too high-minded to shew that he was hurt; and though he adjudged the prize to the mimes of Publius Syrus, he, nevertheless, on the spot presented old Laberius with a gold ring, and 500,000 sesterces (by way of reinstating him in the equestrian honours, which, by his condescending to act publicly in the character of a mimus and histrio, he had forfeited) with the command henceforth to resume his place in the amphitheatre, among the knights. The whole equestrian order, however, whose dignity had been insulted in the person of Laberius by Cæsar, shewed that they felt the affront, and that they were not yet such slaves, as to leave it to the caprice of the Dictator, at his pleasure to make a Roman knight a mime, and the mime again a Roman knight: for, at that instant, the knights so spread themselves on the fourteen rows of benches appropriated to their order in the amphitheatre, that Laberius, upon going to take his seat, wherever he tried, could find no room. On that occasion, a very cutting bon-mot is related of him. Cicero, who was too apt to plume himself on his talent for highly-salted gibes, said to Laberius, as he saw him wandering about in great perplexity, to find a seat: "I would gladly make place for thee

beside me, if I were not so straitened for room myself*." "Surprising enough, that thou shouldst be straitened for room to sit," returned Laberius, "since thou art always wont to sit upon *two stools*." — A sarcasm abundantly justified by the Letters of Cicero, which but too plainly betray his doubtful character, and his ambiguous conduct in the civil wars.

This notice of the mime-poet Laberius, will not, I trust, be thought too wide of the occasion which Horace has given for it: since it enables us better to comprehend the judgment he passes upon him. Julius Cæsar Scaliger asserts, indeed, in his *Poetics*, that Horace has done great injustice to Laberius; and really, if his mimes were all, or only the major part of them, composed in a taste answerable to the Prologue above quoted, Scaliger's displeasure might be defended. But Horace, who had all the works of Laberius before him, was best able to put a fair valuation on them. He does not deny them all merit; he grants that, like the Lucilian Satires, they possess genius, and poignant wit: only he will not allow them to pass for fine poetry, because they want that terseness, that rotundity, that polish; in one word, that finishing, which he had a right to expect in a beautiful poem: and methinks, even in the fragment produced, there are lines evidently deficient in these requisites, and where the thought is, as it were, over-laid by the redundancy of words; as, for example: *Mente clemente edita submissu placide blandiloquens oratio*, and *litterarum laudibus floris* (I should read *florcns*) *cacumen nostræ famæ frangere*. To conclude, Laberius had this fault in common with all the antient Roman poets; that terseness and polish which Horace missed in them, were reserved for the Poets of the Augustan age †.

Ormond-street.

W. T.

(To be continued.)

* This comma properly concerns Cæsar, who had recently filled the Senate with so many *novi homines*, his creatures.

† Gellius, in the 7th chapter of the xvth book of his *Attic Evenings*, quotes numerous instances of words and phrases of his own coining, with which Laberius has stuffed his mimes; and, probably, Horace had in view this licence, which must have given his diction a grotesque appearance.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 18.

IN your vol. LXXVIII. p. 901, your constant and valuable Correspondent J. C. in treating of the necessity of a reform in the Costume of the Stage, condemns the "very silly use of the plaid manufacture," in the representation of the tragedy of Macbeth; and observes, that it betrays, in the Managers, a great want of research into antient documents; as he (J. C.) cannot find, after the most diligent enquiry, that the plaid, or party-coloured manufacture, was in wear previous to the troubles in Scotland, in 1715; and he, at the same time, states his reasons for its having been adopted by the Scotch military.

I cannot help expressing my surprise, that some one of that kingdom, which possesses two learned Societies of Antiquaries, should not have stept forward, and shewn, that the above assertion of J. C. is not well grounded, and have supported the antiquity of their Costume; and particularly when that Nation has always shewn itself so much attached to its antient habits and manners. No one having done this, I beg leave to submit to your Readers, what I have been able to collect on the subject.

Macpherson, in his "Introduction to the History of Great Britain and Ireland," p. 217, says:

"The party-coloured garments, which the natives of the mountains of Scotland have brought down to the present times, were the universal taste among all branches of the Celtic nation. The Sagum of the old Gauls and Spaniards, was no other than the Scottish plaid of various colours."

This author refers to Livy, Lib. 8.

Sir Joseph Ayloffe, in his "Account of some Antient English Historical Paintings at Cowdray, in Sussex" (Archæologia III. p. 256) in describing the picture representing the siege of Boulogne in 1544, by King Henry the Eighth, says:

"Between the Duke of Alberquerque's camp, and that of the Lord Admiral, is, a Bag-piper, playing on his drone, and followed by a number of men dressed in PLAIDS, their hair red, their heads uncovered, and their legs bare. They have pikes in their hands, and broad swords hanging by their sides, and are driving sheep and oxen towards the artillery-park. These, probably, were intended to represent certain Scotch irregulars, in their return from foraging, for the supply of the English army."

Sir Joseph, in a preceding part of his Description, p. 247, points out with what truth the Painter has formed this representation; and adds:

"As he [the Painter] seems to have been chaste in properly distinguishing the different corps of guards, henchmen, light horse, demi-lances, pikemen, gunners, &c. so he hath duly observed to mark the different liveries of the respective bands, by varying the clothing of each straggler, and by representing some as wearing both stockings of the same colour, and others with one stocking of one colour and the other of another colour; thus some have both stockings white, some both red, and some both yellow; whilst others again have a yellow stocking on one leg, and a red stocking on the other. Some have a white stocking on the left leg, and a red one on the right; and others again, a yellow stocking on the right leg, and a black stocking on the left."

That party-coloured hose were, at this time, worn by the Military, appears by a MS. in the College of Arms, containing the orders of the Duke of Norfolk, to the conductor of the wayward of an army, raised in 36 Hen. VIII. 1544.

"Item. Every man to provide a pair of hose, for every of his men; the right hose to be all red, and the left to be *blewe*, with one stripe of red on the outside of his legg, from the stocke downwards."

This will be found in Grose's "Military Antiquities," II. 325.

The mansion of Cowdray, with the Paintings alluded to, was a few years ago consumed by fire; but, very fortunately, the Society of Antiquaries of London had caused Drawings to be taken of them, which were afterwards engraved, and the impressions are now sold by the Society, at their Library in Somerset House.

I should have thought that the quotation in the letter of "Archæophilus," in vol. LXXIX. p. 104, being an extract from Fynes Morison's Itinerary, printed in 1617, would have satisfied J. C. that his statement was erroneously made; but this appears not to have been the case: for, in a subsequent Number (to which I cannot now refer) I think he calls for a Picture shewing that the Plaid was worn before the time at which he contends it was first introduced. I have, I submit, furnished him with a reference to such a Picture, and to a very able description of it.

AGRICOLA SURRIENSIS.

Mr,

Mr. URBAN, *Northiam, Dec. 7.*

NOTWITHSTANDING the excessive partiality commonly attributed to Authors, or those who are in the habit of committing their thoughts to the press, for the productions of their own pens, I can truly affirm, that I am never better pleased than when I meet my own sentiments, either corrected, or confirmed, and improved on by others; and the latter I have lately experienced, on the perusal of your Review of Mr. Elton's Poems, pp. 352-3, on the subject of his "Musings on Sunday Morning," wherein, at the same time that you do justice to his poetical talents, which are, unquestionably, of a very superior order, you censure, with the greatest propriety, the very important error he seems to have given into, if not absolutely adopted, from the School of modern Philosophy; an error that one could hardly conceive would ever have been admitted into so clear and cultivated a mind; which, it is evident, has been in some degree obscured (though falsely termed *enlightened*) by the absurd and pernicious system of that School. I can certainly add nothing to the accuracy or justness of your remarks: whether I shall in any respect promote their force and efficacy by my own, I know not.

There is not a more fallacious principle, nor can be a more dangerous opinion, than that the worship of the Supreme Being may be as fully and acceptably performed in groves and gardens, or whilst we are walking in the fields, as in the places set apart and consecrated for that purpose. If this had been the case, would that Being have directed the building of Temples to his honour, and enjoined the observance of religious rites and ceremonies, and "the assembling of ourselves together" in such places, where he has expressly promised his more immediate presence and attention? He who "knoweth whereof we are made," and how much we stand in need of external acts, solemnly repeated at stated periods, to renovate the spirit of devotion in our hearts and minds, and maintain its proper influence on our conduct, hath himself appointed the "House of Prayer," and even given us a form in which we are commanded to ad-

dress Him; not, indeed, confining the whole of our devotional exercises to that form, as some have erroneously conceived, but requiring us to "keep his Sabbaths," and also to "reverence his Sanctuary."

It is true, that the immense concave of the Heavens, the great luminaries of day and night, the countless number of the stars, the immeasurable expanse of the ocean, the stupendous rocks and mountains, the wild regions of the desert and the forest, the beautiful arrangement of rivers, woods, and plains, interspersed with verdant meadows, and fields of waving corn, forming collectively those inimitable scenes on the grand theatre of Nature, which the most ingenious Artist can but imperfectly portray in their several changes through the revolving seasons, are unquestionably calculated, and most evidently designed to make strong impressions on the mind of man, and inspire it with awe, veneration, and delight. But we know, that such impressions are almost exclusively confined, in the present state of society, to the cultivated minds of contemplative persons; even on them have no deep or lasting effect; and are, therefore, very unfit to be relied on, as constituting adequate motives, or inducements, to the proper worship of Almighty God, or the due performance of our religious duties, prescribed and required by Him in the Holy Scriptures, from which it can never be considered, by those who believe their divine authority, either allowable or safe in this or any other instance to depart, or to place their dependence on any casual impulse, however powerful or effective they may occasionally find it.

No one can have a stronger or more frequent experience than myself, of such impressions, made by the sublime, the romantic, and the beautiful objects of Creation, more especially those of *rural scenery*; which never fail to lead me to the same point, the contemplation of the power, the wisdom, the goodness, and all the principal attributes of the Great Creator, and to excite sentiments of the most profound adoration: yet I could not rest satisfied with these sentiments, or the immediate acts of devotion they induce, as with a regular performance of the public duties of prayer

prayer and praise, enjoined to be observed in places set apart for Divine Worship, and the private devotions of the family, or closet. The blissful walks of Eden were, indeed, the scenes in which the first of the human race performed their devotions, when every object of the new Creation tended to inspire the purest and most exalted piety: and, in after-ages, the retirement of groves and gardens unquestionably had, and to this day retain, the same tendency to impress the mind with similar sentiments; which, notwithstanding, must derive their steady and proper influence from the observance of those positive institutions, and the support of those establishments, that have been ordained by divine and human laws; and if every Christian thought himself at liberty to disregard the means prescribed by our Saviour, and established by human authority, to maintain a visible Church by regular congregations on the Sabbath, for a public profession of the Christian Faith, for expounding the doctrines and enforcing the precepts of the Gospel, Christianity itself would soon be lost to the world; but, although we are happily assured that this can never be, it may and will be lost to persons of that description, in a greater or less degree, together with the benefit of all its sacred truths, and important interests in time and eternity. The combined productions of Nature and Art in groves and shaded walks, which are found so peculiarly adapted to the purpose of religious meditations, have given the architect his best plan for the structure of sacred edifices; and the long-drawn ailes of our venerable Cathedrals are evidently designed, and seldom fail, to co-operate very forcibly with the solemn rites, in creating, in almost every individual, some portion of that frame of mind, with which we should approach the more immediate presence of our Maker; and to such a frame of mind, I will venture to

assert, even the *stained or painted glass* contributes its effects: casting no such gloom as to depress the spirits, but so far tempering the light, as to dispose the mind to serious and sublime considerations, and banish all levity of thought. With respect, indeed, to *Chanting* the Service, although it may be suitable to acts of praise and thanksgiving, it utterly destroys the *solemnity of Prayer*; nor can any thing be conceived more adverse to devotion and propriety, than to sing out the Confession and Absolution of our Sins; and, in the same strain, to implore the Almighty to save and deliver us in the hour of death, and in the day of judgment. In those parts of Divine Service, I therefore consider *Chanters and Choristers* as very injudiciously employed; and I greatly prefer the accustomed celebration of it in common Parish Churches, where the officiating Minister performs the Holy office, with the attention and solemnity required to give it due impression, which it will not fail in general to make, when it appears to make that impression on himself, without supposing him possessed of any superior powers of elocution.

To return to the subject of that wandering species of Devotion, which is to be sought

“On rivers’ banks, in the embow’ring shades,

Or on the pebbled shore.”

And where, as I have already admitted, a contemplative person may often become “spiritually minded;” but if he wishes to retain and improve that disposition to any permanent or beneficial purposes, he must allow it to lead him to “the House of Prayer,” and to all those means of Grace, which are appointed to give us the hope of glory and happiness hereafter.

These sentiments I have always entertained, and recently expressed in some lines on the *Rural Sabbath*, which I will subjoin*. They were

* Contemplations on the Rural Sabbath; written under the great Oak, near the Church, on a Summer morning, at Northiam, in Sussex, the former residence of the Author’s maternal ancestors.

Hear the woodland choir rejoice,
In the beams of morning blest!
See the splendid orb arise,
On this sacred day of rest!

Man, reposing in the shade
Of this antient Sire of Trees,
Where the men of ages past
Oft respir’d the Summer’s breeze.

From

written in the Summer, on one of the most beautiful spots in this village; where every scene is extremely interesting to me, and adapted to the tenderest impressions of rural objects; which are confirmed and peculiarly augmented by their having been the subjects of a last letter (as it proves) to my dear departed son, of whose death I received the mournful intelligence a few days after that letter was dispatched.

The balmy sweetness of the early flowers, and fresh verdure of the Spring, the luxuriant foliage, the cooling shades, and reviving breezes of Summer, the rich and variegated tints of the fading leaves, and abundant produce of the Autumn, have successively afforded us (exclusive of all other advantages) a series of the purest and most refined pleasures, to charm and elevate the mind: Winter now arrives, with its stormy winds, its beating rains, and impetuous floods, to desolate the beauties of the preceding seasons, and put a period to the year. In this final stage of its existence, and under its expected rigours, we shall find the shelter of a warm and substantial dwelling, like the solid principles of Religion, in the final stage of our existence here, essential to our comfort and support. The appropriate pleasures of the advancing season of festivity, like the hope of those celestial joys which "are set before us," are also materially conducive to preserve or relieve us from the depression of spirits

created by a gloomy atmosphere, and from the sufferings occasioned by inclement skies. The hearts of the benevolent will be induced, by their own feelings, to extend this preservation and relief to others, and guard them from those sufferings. This they will also do upon the higher and better principles of obedience and gratitude to Him by whom they are entrusted with the power to dispense his bounties. So shall every returning season bring them its proper pleasures, and its blessings. And this in particular, which completes the important space of time by which human life is measured, shall dispose them to the pursuit, and secure the attainment, of eternal happiness in a future state: for a few years will terminate all our enjoyments here, and close our eyes on the most enchanting scenes the earth can exhibit.

Yours, &c.

W. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Islington, Dec. 14.*

HAVING lately observed that Capt. Manley has exhibited an invention for the relief of ships in distress, by means of a ball and rope thrown from a mortar on shore; for which invention he has been rewarded by a Parliamentary grant of £2000.; I hope, that with your well-known candour and impartiality, you will allow me to state, that, with the exception of a small, and *not necessary* addition, the invention originated with *me*: and was by me gratuitously communicated to the pub-

From yon venerable tower,
 Heard the chiming bells proclaim,
 This the Sabbath of your God;
 Here adore his Holy name.
 Here your grateful praises bring,
 For the mercies he hath shewn;
 Here your fervent prayers shall gain,
 All you hope to call your own.
 So shall blessings crown your toils;
 Anxious cares and troubles cease;
 Pleasure shall attend your steps;
 Lead you to the paths of peace*.
 Azure skies and fruitful showers
 Shall revolving seasons give;
 Comfort and content are theirs,
 Who his faithful servants live.
 Wealth and honours, pomp and power,
 Wait alone on his decree;

His unerring will decides,
 What is good or ill for thee.
 On this truth eternal stand,
 All events of future date,
 Whether he with-holds or sends
 A prosperous or an adverse fate.
 Soon shall all terrestrial scenes
 Pass away, and be no more;
 Soon shall we, who now survive,
 Follow those who liv'd before.
 Many a distant year elaps'd,
 All their joys and griefs repos'd,
 In the silent grave they sleep,
 Where their tranquil days were clos'd:
 Rest, till the celestial morn
 Shall dispel the shades of night,
 Wake the tenants of the tomb,
 To the blissful scenes of light. W. B.

* Proverbs iii. v. 17.

lick, *above seven years ago*, through the medium of the "Monthly Magazine" for November 1808, in a letter signed with my name.

Capt. Manby's addition to my invention appears to be only a *grapple*, which I consider as *not necessary*, for the following reasons: First, if the ball do not exactly reach the ship, the grapple is *wholly useless*: whereas, according to *my original plan*, if the ball and rope come any where *near* the ship, the crew may grapple them from on board. Secondly, if Capt. Manby's ball do reach the ship, in this case too the grapple is *nearly useless*, because, without its aid, the people on board will, of themselves, be sufficiently alert in catching and securing the rope, as the means of their salvation. At all events, Sir, allowing to Capt. Manby whatever praise may be due to him for his addition of the grapple, which has so fortunately secured to him the Parliamentary grant, I hope, at least, that the impartial Reader will allow *me* some small share of credit for the *original and principal* invention.

"Sic vos, non vobis....."

Yours, &c. — JOHN CAREY.

Mr. URBAN, *Under Salisbury Plain.*

ON my presentation to the living on which I now reside, I found about six acres of my glebe land incumbered with furze, &c. of no value whatever, and indeed a bone of contention between the poor, which of them should have most of the produce for fuel, to which they had no sort of right. As this ground sloped towards the South, and appeared to be a rich sandy loam, I gave it to the poor for *one year* for cleansing. A very luxuriant crop of potatoes rewarded their industry. I have now divided it between the same people, who pay me after the rate of *£4. per acre*, and express themselves obliged beyond measure.

I have been thus particular, thinking it may be the means of inducing other Clergymen, so situated, to benefit themselves, and their poor parishioners.

Yours, &c. CLERICUS.

P. S. I have thoughts of erecting a stone on the spot, with the following inscription:

GENT. MAG. December, 1810.

"This Hill*, though once a rugged spot,
And deem'd unfit for tillage,
Is now become the poor man's lot,
And Garden of the Village."

ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION,
No. CLI.

Pointed Style of Architecture, during the reign of Henry VI. &c. and Henry VII. continued.

ST. George's Chapel, Windsor, owes its erection to Edward IV. therefore we may well enter upon it in discussion, as an example succeeding that of King's College Chapel, Cambridge. Comparatively, St. George's Chapel, in the external lines, is rather of a plain cast: the West front is chiefly made out by the West window, which is worked with fifteen divisions of mullions, and six tier of transoms, combining with the tracery in the arched head, to give the whole filling-in a pure architectural character. In the dado, the door of entrance, and on each side of the door, compartments. Above the arch of the window, three niches, and on each side of the said window octangular turrets, King's College Chapel wise; but their faces wholly without decoration, except at the finish, where is found battlements, &c. The continuance of this Front, in the exterior of the aisle North and South, is likewise of the same plain aspect.

South Front. Buttresses are still retained to the aisle story, but are dispensed with in the window story of the nave; flying buttresses make a part of the work, they springing from the aisle story, to the piers of the nave story. The mullions and tracery of the windows architectural: the battlements to the aisle, and parapet to the nave stories, perforated. The octangular chapels, by way of transepts, and those others of the like plan, at the Western extremity, have no decoration of any kind at their angles. At present, the finish to the buttresses, and pinnacles to the parapets, is stunted off: in Hollar's Views the work was complete, each having an iron vane, or small banner of arms, set up for that purpose; and if my memory is not very treacherous, I, in my early years, wit-

* Known by the name of *Furze Hill.*

nished appearances of this sort. A series of vanes on such decorations was, at the period of Architecture under our discussion, a common and appropriate distinction, and with those studious in these matters this assertion will have its due weight: but we are hastening to a more important part of our Rise and Progress, when this article of embellishment will be taken up on a more direct point of investigation, and by one so lately called upon for that purpose in this Miscellany*. The heads of the several windows have the conjunctive sweep.

Interior. This Chapel could not have been finished until the middle of the reign of Henry VII. as is so conspicuous by its style, and as Sir Reginald Bray, Architect and Privy Councillor to Henry, had so great a share in the undertaking. If it is held that the exterior is not remarkable for high adornment, the interior in this respect is amply gone into; as every face of the walls is wrought with superb enrichment, either architectural or ornamental. The clusters of columns for the springing of the groins are minute, as at King's College: the transoms to the windows have each a line of small battlements. At the cills of the windows, a succession of half angels with shields, serving as a kind of entablature: a strong character at this period. Below the angels, to the point of the arches of the side ailes, the space contains compartments: the ogee head of the arches belonging to them, worked right and left into small circular ditto, another strong feature, and run into most spaces that required enrichment necessary to accord with the rest of the design. The architraves to the arches, like the small clusters of columns, with their capitals, are but little attended to, as every exertion was bestowed on the more interesting portion of the building (as it should seem), the groins. To speak, therefore, of the groin-work of this Chapel, more immediately in the nave and choir, they are of a composure peculiar to the building; the general construction, or great outline of which, spring in their ribs, and diverge as usual to a longitudinal line, not a central line,

as was the general practice, but preparatory to that in the centre. This line, therefore, the central one, and the other correspondent to it, contain within their bounds, from the natural direction of the ribs, a variety of circular (great and small) and triangular compartments; each of the longitudinal lines embellished, at the several intersections of the forms breaking in upon them, with innumerable ornamental devices, both religious, and of the Tudor cast (confirmation that Henry did much here) in crowns, roses, portcullises, fleur-de-lis, &c.

In the choir, the groin-work takes some variation in point of superior enrichments, as the great circular combination of compartments, bearing in horizontal line with the centre of each pier, is dropped down into a pendentive, or hanging inverted sweeping pinnacle: another character of Tudor originality. In the side ailes, the groins are in the entire Tudor mode, with half circles, which, at their central junctions, produce in the spandrels a small circular compartment. The half circles of these groins are in two tier of compartments.

The late window and monumental innovations have already been descanted upon (see vol. LXXV. p. 819.)

The stalls in the choir are of the most elaborate and curious contrived forms (they rising in canopy above canopy) that we have left among us.

Henry the VIIth's Chapel, Westminster Abbey. Again let me quote from Ward's "London Spy." "It is the admiration of the universe, such inimitable perfection appears in every part of the whole composure, which looks so far exceeding human excellence, that it appears knit together by the fingers of Angels, pursuant to the direction of Omnipotence!" And until of late, it was hailed as one of the "Wonders of the World." Be this as it may, others there are, who seem to behold the Chapel for no other purpose, but to counsel how they may mutilate and destroy certain parts, in order (as it is given out) that they may have an opportunity of restoring (that is, disfiguring) the original features of the design. We feel its powers with other sensations: the illustration thereof being connected with this stage

* See p. 239.

stage of our Progress, will answer the best purpose, as the "composure" before us had arrived to the utmost stretch of art; in truth, it went no farther: the bow of Genius broke; Novelty hurried on the fatal hour, and all became one Architectural night!

Plan: an oblong of five divisions; at the West front, a porch, or tipple entrance; at the East front, three cants of an octagon: the four first divisions, North and South sides, have ailes, the fifth has ailes also, and the three cants are done into small chapels. Thus far the plan has produced some new ideas, as is found in the porch, and the side ailes, they being stopped in their circuit round the Eastern end of the Chapel. The other novel particulars are the windows, which project from the line of wall; the four first (side ailes) take half circles, or bows, and the five others (Eastern circle) each are run out into angular bows. In lieu of buttresses, octangular turrets are raised between each window.

Exterior West Front. The porch has three arches, entering from the Eastern aile of the choir of the Abbey Church, from which rise a flight of steps to a landing, giving the pass, right and left, to the side ailes, and in front, to the three entrances into the Chapel. The cieling is an arched head (new character), and, with the side walls, is entirely filled with small compartments. By the refined skill of the Architect, Sir Reginald Bray, but a small portion of light is admitted, in order that, by such an admirably contrived *dark fore-ground*, the blaze of the Chapel itself might rush upon the senses of visitors with the greater effect, at once to inspire awe and sacred admiration! My friend John Carter has just informed me, that the master workman to the Chapel's *restorations*, as they are termed, observed to him a few days past, that he was "bringing about every means to give more light to the porch, but he had hitherto been baffled in each contrivance; one of which was, to knock up for the purpose a *sky-light* in the centre of the arched cieling!" The West window takes in the whole width of the Chapel, and is a most noble and interesting work; fifteen divisions of mullions, and five heights

of transoms. The tracery is in continuation, filling-in the arched head with architectural forms. On each side the window, octangular turrets (containing staircases) their upper parts full of compartments; which upper parts have lately been destroyed.

South side. The four first circular windows (bows) have flat or square heads (new character) divided by mullions into ten small divisions, the heights are on four tiers of transoms: indeed the windows are literally a combination of the small Tudor compartments, perforated into lights, to contain the glass, &c. The dado is in two stories, filled with square diamonds, and eight turned sweep compartments. The space above the head of the windows, filled with compartments. Parapet destroyed. The other windows, in angular bows, are in their lights worked similar to the succeeding ones. The windows to the upper story of the Chapel are, in the usual way, raised with a Pointed head, five divisions of mullions, and three tiers of transoms; the tracery architectural. The space above the windows, filled with compartments in three tiers, of the most rich and delicate work: the parapet destroyed. The several turrets, in their heights, have the faces filled with corresponding compartments, dados and spaces, to the aile windows, as far as where the parapet commenced; they then take a dado of their own, as preparatory to niches, which niches, in their canopies, rise to the finish of the turrets, turned off with an ogee cap, or cupola; the extreme point destroyed. As the form of this extreme point has caused much speculation, in what manner it was originally carried up, I shall wave my opinion, as it is expected J. Carter, in his survey of the present *restorations*, will give some light into this problematical business. The statues in the niches destroyed. From each turret springs to the piers of upper windows, flying buttresses, composed of two arches, one pedimental and one ogee cornice to them: between the two arches, a most beautiful perforation of circular compartments.

East front. A continuation, in the octangular finish of the Chapel, of all the particulars brought forward, on the South side; which, taken together,

gether, afford a design the most magnificent, and of a cast wholly new and extraordinary.

The mouldings to the plinths and cornices are but few, but those making out the flying buttresses multiplied to a degree beyond precedent. The ornaments are numerous, but extremely minute, and shew the Tudor devices to their fullest extent, without any fanciful display of foliated ideas, as was so conspicuous on all the preceding erections.

I cannot conclude this first part of my comments on the Chapel, without adverting to workmen who are, at this inclement season of the year, *restoring* the Eastern upper great window; I noticed (from the interior) the whole of the mullions, transoms, and tracery, knocked away from the opening of the window; and when such supports (to say no more of them) of three centuries standing were destroyed, the said opening was left quite unsupported, either by upright timbers or other necessary aids usually applied in the most common undertaking, where original portions of an upright are *supposed* to want *making good, or altering.*

AN ARCHITECT.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 10.
AFTER Mr. Prior had published the folio edition of his Works, he printed, singly, Four Poems: I. The Conversation, a Tale. II. Colia's Mistakes, written in imitation of Spenser's style. III. Verses spoken to the Lady Henrietta Cavendish Holles Harley, in the Library of St. John's college, Cambridge, Nov. 9, 1719. IV. Prologue to the Orphan, represented by some of the Westminster Scholars, at Hickford's Dancing-room, Feb. 2, 1719-20, spoken by the Lord Duplin. It is extraordinary, that this *third* poem should never have appeared in any recent edition of his works that I have seen*. It

* This pleasing Poem was incorporated, in 1779, by the Writer of the present Note, with the concurrence of Dr. Johnson, in the Collection of the English Poets at that time undertaken by the London Booksellers; as, at the same time, were several other detached Poems of Mr. Prior. See our vol. XLIX. p. 551. EDIT.

well deserves a place in your Miscellany.

Yours, &c.

L. I. C.

"Madam,

"Since Anna visited the Muses' seat,
(Around her tomb let weeping Angels wait)
Hail thou, the brightest of thy sex, and
best; [come guest.

Most gracious neighbour*, and most well-
Not Harley's self, to Cam and Isis dear,
In virtues, and in arts, great Oxford's heir;
Not he such present honours shall receive,
As to his Consort we aspire to give.

"Writings of men, our Muse to day
neglects,

To pay due homage to the softer sex:
Plato and Tully we forbear to read,
'And their great followers, whom this house
has bred,

To study lessons from thy morals given,
'And shining characters impress'd by Hea-
ven.

Science in books no longer we pursue,
Minerva's self in Harriet's face we view.
For when with Beauty we can Virtue join,
We paint the semblance of a form divine.

"Their pious incense let our neighbours
bring, [King;

To the kind memory of some bounteous
With grateful hand, due altars let them
raise, [praise;

To some good Knight's, or holy Prelate's†
We tune our voices to a nobler theme:

Your eyes we bless, your praises we pro-
claim; [name.

Saint John's was founded in a Woman's
Enjoin'd by statute, to the Fair we bow,
In spite of time, we keep our antient vow;
What Margaret Tudor was, is Harriet
Harley now."

*Epitaph on DRYANDER, by a Friend
and Admirer, to whom he gave the
last book in SIR JOSEPH BANKS'S
Library, before he left it for ever.
See an account of him, p. 398.*

"Beneath this humble tomb-stone lie
The mould'ring bones of honest Dry,
A learned Swede of Linné's school,
Long us'd o'er Botany to rule,
*Plantarum genera, et species,
Varieties ad usque decies.*
Full many an author well he knew,
From Tournefort to Justieu;
Gerarde and Johnson, and all such;
From Tabernontan, in High Dutch,
Down to the secrets which we come by
In the receipts of Mother Bumby
For current Coins he well could barter,
Whether Chinese, or Munchew Tartar;

* The seat of this noble family is at Wimpole, in Cambridgeshire.

† Sir Thomas White was the Founder of St. John's College, Oxford; and their greatest benefactor, next to him, was Archbishop Laud.

Persic, Arabic, or Napaul;
 Where struck, and when, he knew them all,
 English as well; Testoons of Mary;
 An' all the heads of Will and Harry.
 Death stopp'd him in his proud career,
 And laid him on his funeral bier,
 We hope, indeed, to set him fast in
 A fair and blooming Everlasting;
 And transport him there anew,
 Where, in a brighter heavenly Kew,
 The Lily, or Imperial crown,
 Are never subject to die down.

"He left to all a brilliant sample,
 Of dingsence beyond example.
 To Aton he bequeath'd his name,
 His trivials, and his lasting fame;
 To knights and squires, his opinions
 Of Buonaparte and his minions;
 And for his Patron's fostering care,
 'Twas all he had—a dying Prayer!"

Mr. URBAN, *Greenwich, Dec. 21.*

YOUR insertion of the following description of a newly-invented Game of Cards, in your Magazine, will, I hope, prove a source of Winter amusement to many of your Readers and their friends, and will oblige one who has perused your publication for nearly 25 years.

TWELFTH NIGHT.

1. The Game so called may be played by 3, 4, 5, or 6 persons; and when 3 or 4 play, 3 dozen Fish may be put for each into a pool; when 5 or 6 play, 2 dozen Fish each will be sufficient.
2. When 3 persons play, discard one entire Suit.
3. When 4 play, make use of the whole Pack of 52 Cards.
4. When 5 play, discard the red Fives.
5. When 6 play, discard the 4 Fives.
6. The players to cut for the deal; the highest to deal.
7. The right-hand player may shuffle the Cards, then the dealer; and then they are to be cut by the right-hand player.
8. The Cards to be dealt towards the left hand, and no Card to be turned.
9. When 3 or 4 play, the Cards to be dealt by 2's, ending with 3.
10. When 5 or 6 play, the Cards to be dealt by 2's.
11. There are no Partners at this Game.
12. The left-hand player is the eldest hand, and is to lead throughout that deal, whether he win the trick or not.
13. The Rank and Order of the Cards to be as follows:—the King,

Queen, Ace, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10: the Knave the lowest.

14. The Kings and Queens are always the only Trumps.

15. Each player must follow the Suit led, unless he win the Trick with a Trump; but the Trumps need not fall, though the Suit be led.

16. Any King may win any Queen, even when a Queen is led; but a second King does not win the Trick.

17. The Trumps to be rewarded with one Fish each from the Pool, if demanded before the Trick be turned.

18. For every Revoke, 3 Fish to be forfeited to the Pool.

19. Whoever plays out of turn, to forfeit one Fish to the Pool.

20. When 3 or 4 play, one Fish to be paid from the Pool, for each Trick above 3.

21. When 5 or 6 play, one Fish for each Trick above 2.

22. When 3 or 4 play, whoever has 7 Tricks, to be rewarded with 2 Fish from each player.

23. For 10 Tricks, with 3 Fish from each player.

24. For 13 Tricks, with 4 Fish from each player, and 6 Fish from the Pool, besides the usual number for every Trick above 3.

25. When 5 play, whoever has 6 Tricks, to have 2 Fish from each player.

26. For 10 Tricks, 3 Fish from each Player, and 6 Fish from the Pool.

27. When 6 play, whoever has 5 Tricks, to have 2 Fish from each player.

28. For 8 Tricks, 3 Fish from each Player, and 6 Fish from the Pool.

29. All the Queens in one Hand, to be rewarded with 1 Fish from each player.

30. All the Kings, with 2 Fish from each player.

31. All the Kings and Queens, with 3 Fish from each player, and 3 Fish from the Pool.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 20.

AS your Magazine (by the assistance of your Editor's very valuable "History of Leicestershire") has been hitherto the principal vehicle of every piece of information respecting *Herrick the Poet*, I think you ought to make room for the following extract from the *Quarterly Review* of *Dr. Nott's Selection from the Poet's Works*,

Works, notwithstanding you have not the advantage of being the first to communicate it to the publick.

"Being in Devonshire," say the Reviewers, "during the last Summer, we took an opportunity of visiting Dean Prior, for the purpose of making some enquiries concerning Herrick; who, from the circumstance of having been Vicar of that parish (where he is still talked of, as a poet, a wit, and a hater of the county) for 20 years, might be supposed to have left some unrecorded memorials of his existence behind him. We found many persons in the village, who could repeat some of his lines, and none who were not acquainted with his 'Farewell to Dean Bourn:'

'Dean Bourn, farewell! I never look to see

Dean, or thy warty incivility.'

Which, they said, he uttered as he crossed the brook, upon being ejected by Cromwell from the vicarage, to which he had been presented by Charles the First. 'But,' they added, 'with an air of innocent triumph, 'he did see it again,' as the fact was, after the Restoration. And, indeed, although he calls Devonshire 'dull,' yet, as he admits, at the same time, that 'he never invented such ennobled numbers for the press, as in that loathed spot,' the good people of Dean Prior have not much reason to be dissatisfied. The person, however, who knows more of Herrick than all the rest of the neighbourhood, we found to be a poor woman, in the 99th year of her age, of the name of Dorothy King. She repeated to us, with great exactness, five of his 'Noble Numbers,' among which was the beautiful Litany, quoted above*. These she had learned from her mother, who was apprenticed to Herrick's successor in the Vicarage. She called them her Prayers, which, she said, she was in the habit of putting up in bed, whenever she could not sleep; and she therefore began the Litany at the second stanza;

'When I lie within my bed,' &c.

Another of her midnight orisons was the Poem, beginning,

'Every night thou dost me fright,

And keep mine eyes from sleeping,' &c.

She had no idea that these Poems had ever been printed; and could not have read them, if she had seen them. She is in possession of few traditions as to the person, manners, and habits of life of the Poet; but, in return, she has a whole budget of anecdotes respecting his ghost; and these she details with a careless, but serene gravity, which one would not will-

* This I recommend you to print in your Select Poetry, as you formerly printed two of Herrick's Christmas Poems.—It shall be given in our Supplement.

EDIT.

ingly discompose by any hints at a remote possibility of their not being exactly true. Herrick, she says, was a bachelor, and kept a maid-servant, as his Poems, indeed, discover; but she adds, what they do not discover, that he also kept a pet-pig, which he taught to drink out of a tankard. And this important circumstance, together with a tradition, that he one day threw his Sermon at the Congregation, with a curse for their inattention, forms almost the sum total of what we could collect of the Poet's life. After his death, indeed, he furnished more ample materials for biography; and we could fill a volume with the fearful achievements of his wandering spirit:

'But this eternal blazon must not be
To ears of flesh and blood.'

Our Readers will be apt to think, we suspect, that there is little valuable in our gleanings; yet these traditionary tales of two centuries old serve to shew the respect in which a Literary man is held, even by the vulgar and uneducated."

Quarterly Review, No. VII. pp. 171—2.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 26.

I LEAVE you to judge of the candour of A. B.; who, remaining silent after the pressing entreaty I made in your Supplement to vol. LXXX. p. 616, for a trial of his *Liquid* (the only way, I think, of introducing it into notice) gives me but too much reason to coincide with A. M. p. 427, last month, that he is one of the worshipful fraternity of mercenary Quacks: indeed there is an air of ambiguous petulance runs through his paper, that too much justifies the suggestion. But how different, Mr. Urban, is the conduct of A. M.? who, with the liberality of a gentleman, openly and undisguisedly, and without the subterfuge of a Quack, points out to me what he thinks will (and I have no doubt of it) perform the desideratum requested; and if he has not the thanks of the amateurs of *Drawing at large*, he has, at least, mine in the most grateful sense; and I know Mr. Urban's predilection for the promoters of the Arts and Sciences is so great, that he will take the first opportunity of conveying them to him, through the medium of his *Miscellany*.

Yours, &c.

B.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 12.

I N an article under the head of "Country News," vol. LXXX. p. 479, col. 1. line 3 from bottom, con-

containing a description of the miraculous escape of the son of Col. Mason, at Nibley-school, by some inadvertency, the adverb "not" is omitted in col. 2, line 3, which, destroying the sense, and perverting the meaning in the passage, coupled with a desire to render your Chronicle complete, induces me to trouble you on the occasion. A B.

Mr. URBAN, *Paddington, Dec. 24.*

IN reply to the query in your vol. LXXIX. respecting the old family of Delves, I inform you, that in the Church of Wibbenbury,

in Cheshire, are several monuments of that family, styled of Doddington, particularly of Sir John Delves, the favourite of Henry VI. in 1424, who lost his life at the fatal battle of Tewksbury, May 4, 1471, in defence of his Royal Master. His body was interred at Tewksbury in Gloucestershire, but removed to Wibbenbury, a small village of Cheshire, in the road from Chester to London, and interred in the Church there. At Doddington is Delves-hall, a seat of Sir J. Delves, of Staffordshire. Since his time, it has passed through several families by purchase. OBSERVATOR.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

* * * Communications for this ARTICLE will always be thankfully received.

Oxford. The following subjects are proposed for the CHANCELLOR'S Prizes, for the ensuing year; viz.

For Latin Verses—"Herculaneum."

For an English Essay—"Funeral and Sepulchral Honours."

For a Latin Essay—"De Styli Ciceroniani, in diversâ materie, varietate."

The first of the above subjects is intended for those gentlemen of the University who have not exceeded four years from the time of their matriculation: and the other two for such as have exceeded four, but not completed seven years.

SIR ROGER NEWDIGATE'S Prize: For the best Composition in English Verse, not containing more than 50 lines, by any Under-graduate who has not exceeded four years from the time of his matriculation—"The Parthenon."

Cambridge. The subject for the NORRISIAN Prize this year is, "The divisions of Christians are not inconsistent with the truth of Christianity."

The HULSEAN Prize for this year has been adjudged to WILLIAM JOWETT, esq. B. A. of St. John's College, for his Essay on the following subject:—"The remarkable Propensity of the Jews to Idolatry, before the Babylonish Captivity, compared with their Exemption from it in general afterwards, affords the Unbeliever no just ground for rejecting the Scriptural Account of the Miracles in the time of Moses and Joshua."

The Rev. B. WALLIS, D. D. has lately presented the following scarce and valuable Books to the Public Library at Cambridge, for which he

has been honoured with the thanks of the University.

I. A Description, in Folio, of Houghton Hall, in Norfolk, the magnificent Seat of the Earl Cholmondeley; which consists of a variety of Plates, exhibiting the plans, elevations, sections, stair-cases, cielings, &c. of that noble edifice, finely engraved by the ingenious Mr. Fourdrinier, as he is called in the title-page, which is also engraved; a Numerical and Descriptive Catalogue of the large and celebrated Collection of Pictures, once its proud boast, and indeed an ornament to the country, but which were sold in 1779, by George Earl of Orford, to Catharine, Empress of Russia, for £45,500. (a sum, we should think, inadequate to their real value, at least if the original cost to Sir Robert Walpole be taken as the criterion); the price for each picture being marked against it; and a series of Portraits by Houbraken, of the Founder, Sir Robert Walpole, Earl of Orford, K. G. and other royal and illustrious personages of his time.—II. A very large and beautiful Folio French Atlas, with 99 coloured Maps, and engraved Geographical Tables of all the Parts of the World, presumed to be a work of great rarity and value.—III. Smith's Exotic Botany, 2 volumes quarto, the figures coloured by Sowerby.—IV. Grove Hill, quarto, a Poem, by the author of Indian Antiquities, descriptive of the beauties of Dr. Lettsom's villa at Camberwell, printed by Bensley, and embellished with exquisitely fine Engravings in Wood by Anderson, to illustrate the Poem. They are elegantly

gantly bound, and in fine condition. The same gentleman gave to the Library, some time ago, some small antique Paintings, found in the ruins of Pompeii, near Naples, which are pronounced by judges to be interesting and genuine specimens of the arts of antient Greece, and supposed to be upwards of 2000 years old.

A Volume of "Travels in Spain, in Letters written in 1809 and 1810, by WILLIAM JACOB, esq. M. P. and F. R. S." is in the press, and will contain, the Author's Views of the Manufactures, Commerce, and Productions; of the State of Agriculture and the Arts; of the Manners, Customs, and Religion; with Anecdotes of the leading Political Characters; Biographical Sketches of eminent Artists; and a View of Spain under the Mahomedan Dominion.

A new Edition of Dr. STUBBLEY'S "Account of Richard of Cirencester, Monk of Westminster, and of his Works: with his Antient Map of Roman Britain, and the Itinerary thereof," with a copious Commentary; is preparing for the press.

A work by the Rev. Dr. MILNER, of great research, and high interest to the English Antiquary, in which the claim of England to the honours of what is generally termed Gothic Architecture, is maintained, and authorities quoted, in answer to Mr. Whittington's Statement of the prior claims of France to that interesting style of Architecture; will soon be ready.

The superb Cabinet of the Coins of the Realm, formed by the late Mr. BARRE ROBERTS, which was advertised to be sold by auction (see p. 440) by Messrs. Leigh and Sothely, is purchased, to the great gratification of his deeply-afflicted family, by the Trustees of the British Museum, at the price of 4000 Guineas.

Mr. HAMILTON BRUCE is at present preparing an elaborate work from the most authentic sources, giving an accurate and detailed account of all the Scottish families of note, from the peopling of Scotland by the Scythians, down to the present æra. A copious account will also be annexed of the different Scottish Monarchs, and their existing posterity.

Early in April next, Mr. PRAWT intends to bring forward to public view, the much-expected Poetical Remains of JOSEPH BLACKET, illustrated and adorned by appropriate

Engravings from original Designs by eminent Painters; with a Portrait, which exhibits a striking Likeness, and interesting Memoirs of the Author. Published for the benefit of his aged mother, and orphan child.

An Account of the Measures pursued with different Tribes of Hindus, for the Abolition of the Practice of the Systematic Murder of Female Children by their Parents, with incidental Notices of other Customs peculiar to the Inhabitants of India. By the Hon. JONATHAN DUNCAN, Governor of Bombay, and Lieut. Col. ALEXANDER WALKER, late Political Resident at the Court of Anand Rao Gaikawar. Edited, with notes, &c. by Major EDWARD MOOR, Author of the Hindu Pantheon; will be published in the course of the Winter.

Our Clerical friends will be pleased to learn, that "The Ecclesiastical and University Annual Register" for the present year, will soon be published.

The Volume of "The County Annual Register" for the present year, will be published early in the Spring. In addition to the usual matter relating to the Counties, it will contain a concise and impartial History of Europe for the year. On account of this improvement, it will assume the title of "The Imperial and County Annual Register."

The Literary work of Madame de STAEL, on which she had been employed eight years, will not be suffered to appear. The MS. (though approved by the Censors) and the proof-sheets have been seized at Blois, by order of the Prefect, who has not left the author one copy: the loss is estimated at 50,000 francs. Madame de Staël has been ordered to quit France, with permission to retire to Copet, Munich, or the United States. She has chosen the latter.

At a Sale of Books printed by the late LORD ORFORD at Strawberry-hill, late the property of his printer, Mr. Kirkgate, on December 4, a copy of his Lordship's tragedy of "The Mysterious Mother" was knocked down at £6. 15s.—Gray's Odes, with Bentley's designs, £5. 12s. 6d.—a parcel of scraps, and loose leaves of poetry, epigrams, &c. for £16.—And his Lordship's "Hieroglyphic Tales" (which are in his printed works) a small pamphlet of about two sheets crown octavo, was gladly purchased by an eminent Collector, for the same sum of £16.

52. *The Question concerning the Depreciation of our Currency stated and examined.* By W. Huskisson, Esq. M.P. Third Edition; 8vo; pp. 154; 1810.

WE are not surprised to find that this pamphlet (almost a volume) has reached to a third edition within as many weeks. The subject is of great importance, and is here discussed by one whose name and rank would naturally excite public curiosity; and who, it must be confessed, has displayed uncommon talents as a financial writer, joined with a style and manner apparently free from any mixture of party spirit. Of all the pamphlets in reference to the Bullion Report, which have fallen in our way, this is certainly the most able, and, in our opinion, the most intelligible; and, although the Author has not completely succeeded in making us converts to his opinion, we are willing to concede that the subject is one of those which has not entered much into our studies, and may, perhaps, be superior to our capacity. But of this, as mere men of literary habits, we have not much reason to be ashamed, since it appears that there are men of eminent financial talents who cannot be persuaded to think alike on many of the topics so well discussed in this pamphlet.

What, however, renders Mr. Huskisson's labours peculiarly worthy of attention is, the philosophical manner in which he has treated his subject; by recurring to first principles, and proposing definitions of the terms in use. This, at least, gives a clearness and precision to his reasonings. We always know distinctly what he means, what he would infer, and from what premises; and such is surely the most satisfactory mode that can be adopted, because, whether he makes converts or opponents, what he advances is not liable to be mistaken.

In his Preface, Mr. Huskisson adverts to the clamour raised against the Bullion Report, and endeavours to represent that clamour as absurd and ill founded, and as arising from wilful misrepresentation. But, although we have never joined in any thing that deserves the name of clamour against this Report, we certainly were and are among the number who thought that such a Report ought not to have been sent abroad

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before it has been examined and discussed in Parliament; nor have we been mistaken in our apprehensions, as it has been, since its publication, the text-book, not of such men as Mr. Huskisson, but of the disaffected party throughout the kingdom, who have found in it ample resources for depressing the minds of the people, and scattering visionary projects of reform. If there has been a clamour against the *Report*, there has likewise been a clamour against the *Bank*, circulated through all the channels of discontent, from the democratic columns of newspapers to the senseless ravings of fraudulent bankruptcy. And we see nothing in this Report itself which could require its being given to the public so many months before it could be submitted to the decision of Parliament.

Mr. Huskisson was one of the Members of the Committee by whom the Report was drawn up; and being naturally desirous to vindicate what share he might be supposed to have in it, and having been "pressed for some explanation of his opinions respecting the state of our currency and circulation, and of the grounds on which those opinions are founded, he committed to paper the substance of them, in part before, and the remainder very soon after, the publication of the Report."

After determining on the question of the actual depreciation of our currency in the affirmative, the principal object of this pamphlet is, to vindicate the necessity of what is recommended in the Bullion Report, namely, that the Bank should resume its payments in cash after two years. In the course of this vindication, Mr. H. endeavours to answer all the objections which have been stated by other writers, or are likely to be hereafter stated; and this, we must confess, he has performed with great ability. He foresees no danger that can arise; but, on the other hand, is confident that, with the repayment in gold, paper-currency will regain its former value, and all the evils of an excess of paper be avoided. Without offering our opinion on this important subject, we shall express a wish that it may speedily be decided in the proper place; and, in the interim, we can safely recommend the elaborate

elaborate work before us, as containing facts and reasonings, without a previous knowledge and examination of which no man can be qualified to give an opinion on the subject.

53. *The Rival Princes; or, a faithful Narrative of Facts relating to Mrs. M. A. Clarke's Political Acquaintance with Col. Wardle, Major Dodd, &c. &c. &c. who were concerned in the Charges against the Duke of York: together with a Variety of authentic and important Letters, and curious and interesting Anecdotes of several Persons of Political Notoriety.* By Mary Anne Clarke. Second Edition; 2 Vols. pp. 578; Chapple; 1810.

WE have hesitated for some time in admitting this work among our literary articles; and we yet doubt whether it be a legitimate object of criticism. As a political document, however, we are disposed to attach a very considerable importance to it. Although we did not rank ourselves among the number of believers in every word uttered by Mrs. Mary Anne Clarke, when she appeared as an evidence against the Duke of York, we think her amply entitled to credit in these volumes, where she has made very few assertions that are not substantially confirmed by original letters, and other authentic documents. We are even disposed to go a little farther, and to allow that the Country is indebted to her for coming forward to develop the plan and expose the actors in one of the most foul, pitiful, and unmanly plots that was ever contrived. But, although this may be a subject of congratulation to an injured family (for the injury was not meant for *one branch only*) without any consideration of the writer's motives, we are not so indifferent to the latter, as to admit Mrs. Clarke into that respectable class of society to whom implicit credit is to be given. It was a disappointment in one money-contract which induced her to appear at the Bar of the House of Commons; and it was a disappointment in another money-contract to which we are indebted for the present work. The lady, indeed, has so fully displayed her character in the following passage, that, after quoting it, we shall very briefly conclude our notice of her work:

"I am of opinion that there is not a person in England, at all acquainted with

the proceedings of the House of Commons with respect to the Duke of York and my connexion with Wardle and his party, who is so credulous as to believe what Col. Wardle has lately endeavoured to make the people of England credit as a divine revelation; namely, that I incurred the exposure of myself, children, and family, together with abuse, anxiety of mind, and fatigue of person, during my examination in Parliament from a pure PATRIOTIC ZEAL TO SERVE THE PUBLIC.—If there should be a person in the Country that indulges such an opinion of my patriotism, he must be the most insane, or the most weak man that ever lived.—If I were to tell the same gross falsehood which has issued from the immaculate Col. Wardle, and compliment myself on having appeared against the Duke of York, without any motives of interest beyond the gratification of serving the publick, I am sure the intelligent reader would consider me a most impudent hypocrite, and with great justice; for if I had not been well satisfied of receiving the remuneration agreed upon, not all the Jacobinical parties in Europe should have introduced my letters and person to the notice of Parliament."

For all this, we deem it impossible to refuse Mrs. Clarke implicit credit. Such an avowal requires not the support of vouchers, letters, or affidavits; and if it were, *mutatis mutandis*, to be made with as much candour by her infamous accomplices in the late plot, they would be entitled to an equal degree of credit, and make the only atonement in their power to a deluded party whom they taught to insult the name of Patriot, and the virtue of Patriotism, by bestowing them on the persons and actions of some of the most hollow, worthless, and unprincipled of mankind.

54. *HAVERHILL, a Descriptive Poem; and other Poems.* By John Webb; 12mo; pp. 119; Nunn; 1810.

MR. WEBB adds another name to the respectable list of Poets who have not been indebted to education, and are usually, although very improperly, called "self-taught Poets." Poetry can never be an object of education, although an acquaintance with classical literature may add something of judgment to correct the exuberances of genius. "Born in the vale of obscurity," Mr. Webb "never experienced any of the benefits that result from education; his days have been spent in scenes of honest industry, and his leisure hours devoted to amuse-

live and instructive studies."—"Most of these poems were written while the Author moved in the humble sphere of a journeyman weaver;" and he has been encouraged to publish them by a long list of subscribers, many of whom are persons of taste and judgment.

The longest performance in this little volume is "Haverhill," the beauties of which the Author appears to have viewed with a picturesque eye, and has described with a poetical spirit. In painting natural objects, however, we do not think him quite so successful as in scenes of artificial life. Indeed all the grand and pleasing spots on which a descriptive Poet would rest, have been so often occupied, that he finds it extremely difficult to strike out a sketch that is at once poetical and original. How well, however, Mr. Webb has succeeded in those episodes which life and manners furnish may appear by the following specimen:

"Near yonder bridge, that strides the rippling brook,
A hut once stood, in small sequester'd nook,
Where Chambers* lodg'd. Though not
of Gipsy race, [place.
Yet, like that tribe, he often chang'd his
A lonely wand'rer he, whose squalid form
Bore the rude peltings of the wintry storm:
An hapless outcast, on whose natal day
No star propitious beam'd a kindly ray;
By some malignant influence doom'd to
roam [no home.
The world's wide, dreary waste, and know
Yet Heaven, to cheer him as he pass'd
along, [song.
Infus'd in life's sour cup the sweets of
Upon his couch of straw, or bed of hay,
This Poetaster tun'd th' acrostic lay;
On him an humble Muse her favours shed,
And nightly musings earn'd his daily
bread. [give
Meek, unassuming, modest shade! for-
This frail attempt to make thy mem'ry
live;
To me more grateful thus thy deeds to tell,
Than the proud task to sing how heroes
fell.
Minstrel, adieu! to me thy fate's un-
known; [flown:
Since last I saw thee many a year has

Full oft has Summer pour'd her fervid
beams, [streams
And Winter's icy breath congeal'd the
Perhaps, lorn wretch! unfriended and
alone,
In hovel vile thou gav'st thy final groan;
Clos'd the bleak eye, ordain'd no more to
weep, [sleep!
And sunk, unheeded sunk, in Death's long
O how unlike the Bard of higher sphere,
Whose happier numbers charm the po-
lish'd ear;
Whose Muse in academic bowers reclines,
And, cheer'd by affluence, pours her clas-
sic lines;
Whose sapient brow, though angry critics
frown, [crown!"
Boasts the green chaplet, and the laurel

Our Author's poetry is generally of the pensive cast, of which his account of "a village funeral" is a specimen calculated to give a very favourable idea of his taste and reflection:

"Led by the bell of death, repair, my
feet,
To mark a fellow-mortal's last retreat;
To view the mourners wrung with anguish
deep, [that weep!"
Join the mute crowd, and 'weep with those
Behold the village priest, in vestments
white, [rite!
Reads o'er the dead the sacred, solemn
In humbler guise the clerk appears be-
hind, [of mind;"
Whose countenance betrays few 'marks
Adown whose 'hard, unmeaning face'
one tear
Was never seen to urge its moist career;
Within the confines of whose callous breast
The dove of Pity never built her nest;
Whose heart, by custom harden'd into
stone, [ful moan;
Heeds not the woe-fraught sigh, or plaint-
He views the gazing throng with vacant
ken,
And gives, as office bids, the loud Amen!
In sables clad, see yon lorn Widow moves,
To take a final leave of him she loves;
On either side appears a cherub-boy,
Two blooming pledges of departed joy.
Decrepid Age, with weak and faltering
breath, [on Death,
Whispers the well-known prayer, and thinks
Gay Youth, with joy-bright eye, grows
serious here, [tear:
And drops, at Nature's call, the ready

* "James Chambers, an itinerant poet, who travelled the country, selling books, and occasionally some of his own printed compositions. Sometimes he descended so low as to be a seller of matches. He could read well, and had read much: but could not write. He gained some degree of celebrity by composing acrostics; during the night, as he lay in a barn, hay-loft, or shed; and would procure some kind friend to be his amanuensis the next day. For his performances he sometimes received a crown, half-crown, or sixpence; and frequently, in lieu of money, a meal. He was a person of mild, inoffensive manners, and possessed a mind strongly tinged with a sense of religion. He left Haverhill about twenty years since, and never returned afterwards."

For once, regardless of soft Pleasure's
 call, [ball;
 The stripling quits his bat and bounding
 Leaves his blithe mates, and seeks this
 solemn place

With stealing step and reverential face—
 His hat he doffs, and, with incessant gaze,
 Attentively the awful scene surveys;
 Till the dear infants, with their plaintive
 cries, [eyes,"

Draw the soft stream of sorrow from his

After an affecting account of a poor
 idiot, we have the following lines,
 which are much in the strain of
 Cowper :

"Frown not, proud bigot! on my liberal
 song, [wrong.
 Nor deem my mild, my generous system
 Nor think that Pow'r — the Great! the
 Just! the Wise! [denies.
 Expects the end, while he the means
 At thy dread bar, Omnipotence! where
 all [fall!—
 Must stand the test of Justice—rise or
 Ne'er will this poor, forlorn one be ar-
 raign'd,
 For genius prostituted, faith profan'd!
 For conscience unregarded, wealth mis-
 us'd;
 For duty slighted, or for time abus'd!
 He had no talent giv'n him to improve:—
 I leave him to his Judge—a God of love!
 And ye, vain sophists of the present day!
 Ye sceptics vile! who lead the weak
 astray:

Ye Stars of Science! foes to Holy Writ,
 Who on the sacred page exhaust your
 wit—

Here view, and envy this mean idiot's
 state; [fate!"

And tremble, tremble for your future

These extracts may save us the
 trouble of adding that Mr. Webb ap-
 pears in the character of a good poet,
 and a good man; one who has had
 the wisdom to employ his talent with-
 out the extravagant aberrations which
 would interrupt the business of life
 and honest industry.

55. *A Commentary on the Book of Ecclesi-
 astes. Never before published separately.*
 By Edward Reynolds, D. D. Bishop of
 Norwich. Revised and corrected by the
 Rev. Daniel Washbourn; 8vo; pp. 404;
 Mathews and Leigh.

"THIS production of the illustri-
 ous Bishop Reynolds is introduced to
 the religious publick, with the pleas-
 ing expectation, that they will ho-
 nour it with a welcome reception.
 Books of this description have always
 been acceptable to those who admit
 the inspiration, and revere the autho-

rity, of the sacred Scriptures, and
 who desire the assistance of writers of
 eminence in piety and learning. The
 demand for such publications has con-
 siderably increased within the last ten
 years; and, while the critical and
 learned have been gratified by vari-
 ous elaborate performances, intended
 to elucidate the sacred writings, by
 explaining the manners and customs
 of Eastern nations, readers of a de-
 votional frame of mind have been be-
 nefited by the publication of those
 Expositions and Commentaries, which
 enter more deeply into the hidden
 treasures of spiritual knowledge con-
 tained in the sacred volume."

Thus far the Editor; who likewise
 remarks that, "on a slight inspection
 of this work, it may not appear so
 evangelical in its spirit and tendency,
 as many of Bishop Reynolds's other
 writings; but it must be remembered,
 that the Book of Ecclesiastes is chiefly
 practical." This Commentary was
 originally part of those Annotations
 on the Bible usually called "The As-
 sembly's Annotations," and was not
 included in the folio collection of
 Reynolds's works published in 1658,
 nor has ever, until now, appeared in
 a separate volume.

"The whole of the Commentary,"
 adds the Editor, "has been carefully
 transcribed; and the ideas of the Au-
 thor are strictly and fully retained;
 but the Editor has deemed it neces-
 sary to alter the construction of most
 of the sentences; frequently to ex-
 change obsolete words for those now
 in use; and, in a few instances, to
 omit redundant paragraphs." Of
 these liberties, as far as we have ex-
 amined the work, we cordially ap-
 prove. Reynolds, in his other works,
 is far superior in style to many of
 his contemporaries, but yet as far
 from the purity which modern taste,
 even in books of devotion, requires.
 The Commentary on Ecclesiastes, in
 its present form, will, we doubt not,
 be highly acceptable to the numerous
 class of readers for whom it was in-
 tended, and not less so on account of
 a fine portrait prefixed and elegantly
 engraven.

56. *The Sixth Report of the British and
 Foreign Bible Society, 1810, with an
 Appendix, and a List of Subscribers and
 Donors; 8vo; Seeley; 1810.*

OUR Readers require not to be told
 that

that the propriety of some parts of the constitution of this Society has formed the subject of a sharp controversy. With that, at present, we have nothing to do; but when we find, by this Report, that the Society receives the zealous support of the Bishops of Durham, Salisbury, St. David's, Bristol, Cloyne, Clogher, &c. and of a much larger number of the Clergy than ever gave their names to any institution within our remembrance; and when we likewise find that the distribution of Bibles, of the commonly-received version, without note or comment, is the primary and sole object; we may be allowed to express our regret that different views of the utility of the Society have been entertained by persons equally eminent and valuable in character.

The present Report is well calculated to encourage the efforts of the Society. Their correspondence, published here, affords the most pleasing prospects of extensive usefulness; and we have a List of Subscribers more numerous than ever we have noticed. Upon a moderate computation, there are above seven thousand annual subscribers and subscribers of donations, the latter from one guinea to fifty pounds, and the former generally a guinea. To this may be added most extensive collections made at churches, chapels, &c.

In this Report we have also an account of the success of the Society in disseminating Bibles on the Continent, and in some of those countries where the Tyrant of Europe exerts his most vigilant and cruel sway; particularly in Prussia, Sweden, Poland, and France itself.

It appears in particular,

“That 4000 copies of the New Testament, in French, had been purchased, and sent to different depôts, in Montbeliard, Nismes, and other places in France. From several parts in the South-eastern provinces of that country, authentic accounts had been received, that many Roman Catholics requested copies of the New Testament, and had perused them with great eagerness and gratitude. The Romanesque Testament, referred to in the last Report of your Committee, and stated to have been undertaken by a Society of active Christians at Basle, for the benefit of the Mountaineers in the Grisons, had been completed, and received with extraordinary joy by that poor people.—To the preceding information it was added,

that a Member of the Basle Society had engaged to print 4000 copies of the Old Testament in French, on condition that the Committee would agree to take 1000 of them, and that this work had already advanced to the third sheet: and farther, it appeared that there were two distinct dialects in use among the inhabitants of the Grisons; and that, for the accommodation of all, it was desirable that the New Testament should be printed in both dialects.—Your Committee, therefore, anxious to encourage these important undertakings, both with respect to France and the Grisons, resolved to assist the Society at Basle with a grant of £300. for the first object, and of £200. for the second.—It is important to observe, that, but for such a medium as the German Bible Society affords, no communication could have taken place between the British and Foreign Bible Society and any part of France.—Your Committee have next to advert to their correspondence with the Evangelical Society at Stockholm. In their last Report, they stated, that the sum of £300. had been remitted to that Society for the purpose of enabling it to undertake an edition of the Swedish New Testament on standing types. Encouraged by this remittance, the Society proceeded immediately to the execution of the work. The first sheet was printed in May; and by intelligence, dated March 23, 1810, it appears that the last sheet had left the press; and that a second edition of 4000 copies would be immediately undertaken.—A very satisfactory specimen of it has been received by your Committee. It will be gratifying to the British and Foreign Bible Society to be informed, that, without its timely assistance, the accomplishment of this work must have been considerably delayed.—Your Committee naturally entertained hopes, that an edition of the Old Testament in Swedish might also be printed; and it was, therefore, with much satisfaction they learned, that the Evangelical Society at Stockholm had anticipated their expectations by a proposal to undertake it. Nor was that Society wanting in its exertions to procure the necessary funds for this purpose, by a public solicitation of pecuniary contributions.—It was, however, apparent, that, on account of the impoverishment occasioned by the war, the solicited assistance would not prove equal to the expences of the undertaking; and that the assistance of the British and Foreign Bible Society would still be required to forward the execution of it. In this conviction, and anxious to gratify the poor inhabitants of Sweden with a new edition of the whole Bible, your Committee determined to assist the Evangelical Society with a farther grant of £300.; and they have the satisfaction

to add, that, in consequence of this donation, the work was immediately begun, and Michaelmas 1811 is assigned as the expected period for its completion. The amount of contributions in Sweden, considering the pressure of the times, has indeed exceeded all expectation, but it has by no means proved sufficient to render the assistance of the British and Foreign Bible Society superfluous. — Your Committee have also availed themselves of the assistance of the Evangelical Society at Stockholm, to print, at the expence of the British and Foreign Bible Society, a New Testament in the dialect of Lapland, for the benefit of the inhabitants of that country. The necessity of this work (as the former edition of 1755 was entirely exhausted) and the despair of accomplishing it, were forcibly pointed out to two Correspondents of your Committee, by Bishop Norden, at Tornea. It appeared also that, in his diocese, which comprises the North of Sweden and Swedish Lapland, there were about 10,000 Laplanders, unacquainted with any language but that of their own country. The Bishop himself has undertaken to superintend the publication; and the sum of £250. has been voted for an edition of 5000 copies of the New Testament. A specimen of this work has been received by your Committee, who have reason to believe that it is by this time considerably advanced.—The safe arrival and due distribution of the Bibles sent by your Committee for the use of the German Colonists on the banks of the Volga have been acknowledged by the Rev. Mr. Hiemer, another pastor of a German congregation in that quarter, who distributed part of them, and adds his testimony to that of the Rev. Mr. Huber in Catharinenstadt, that the present was received with the most lively emotions of gratitude. The second supply voted to them by your Committee has probably reached them by this time."

For the more effectual support of the Society, auxiliary Societies have been established at Newcastle, Penryn and Falmouth, Leeds, Manchester, Exeter, Leicester, Kendal, Sheffield, Hull, Bristol, and many places in Scotland and Ireland, America, &c. * and, in consequence of such accumulated support, editions of the Bible and Testament have been printed, or are printing, in every foreign language that is likely to render them

* These have been established since the Fifth Report. Before that, many others of a similar kind appear to have been established.

intelligible and acceptable to the natives.

57. *A short Historical Sketch and Account of the Expences incurred under the Heads of Civil List, Pensions, and Public Offices: with some Observations on the Conduct of the Modern Reformers; in a Letter addressed to a Friend. By the Author of a Letter signed "A Freeholder of Cornwall."* Second Edition; pp. 68; Hatchard; 1810.

THE senseless clamour of the disaffected respecting the amount of the Civil List, and sinecure places and pensions, is very skilfully repelled in this Sketch, while the Author shews himself no friend to profusion in the expenditure of the public money. His observations on the conduct of the Modern Reformers are well deserving their attention, although we know too much of them to suppose that they will ever listen to temperate reason on any subject that interferes with their secret designs. They are not anxious for proofs and arguments. All that they, and their orators, contend for, is the unlimited and undisturbed liberty of broad assertion.

58. *History of Shrewsbury; concluded from p. 460.*

WE resume the interesting description of the House of Industry at Shrewsbury; as it is a perfect model for all others of the same nature:

"About the year 1774, the Managers of the Foundling Hospital in London, finding even their large revenues inadequate to the extensive plan of branching out the charity into various counties, ceased to send children to the provincial hospitals; and the Shrewsbury house was consequently shut up, and remained so during some years. Afterwards, having been partly used by Messrs. Baker as a woollen manufactory, it was taken by Government, who, in the American contest, converted it into a place of confinement for prisoners of war, chiefly Dutch. The rapid increase of the parochial rates of Shrewsbury, which then threatened a still heavier pressure, impelled the inhabitants to endeavour at least to check the progress of so great an evil, by a new mode of maintaining their poor, and, for this purpose, in the year 1784 they obtained an Act of Parliament to incorporate the five parishes of the town, and Meole-Brace, as far as concerned the poor, and to establish a general House of Industry. The late Orphan Hospital immediately presented

sented itself, as the most eligible situation that could possibly be fixed upon; it was ready built to their hands; the Governors of the Foundling Charity were anxious to get rid of it at a price much below its value, and it required no considerable sum to repair the injuries it had sustained while a prison. The house and other buildings, with 20 acres of good land, were purchased for 5500*l.*; and about 770*l.* was expended in repairing and fitting it up for the purposes of its new destination. In December 1784 the house was opened for the reception of the poor, who, having been accustomed to a maintenance from regular or occasional weekly pay, at first evinced great reluctance in accepting the mode of relief prepared for them; but, on experiencing the plenty and comfort of the new institution, the mildness of its regulations, and the benevolent attentions of the Directors, their prejudices gradually subsided, and they in a great degree became reconciled to it.

“To the indefatigable exertions and unwearied perseverance of the first set of Directors for carrying the Act into execution, and of the gentlemen who immediately succeeded them, the inhabitants of Shrewsbury are chiefly indebted for those excellent regulations and judicious laws which have rendered their House of Industry a model to almost all succeeding institutions of the kind throughout the kingdom*.—Such of the inhabitants of the six united parishes as are rated and assessed, and possessed of property to the amount of thirty pounds *per annum*, or are rated at fifteen pounds, are by the Act incorporated as guardians of the poor: from these are chosen twelve directors, four of whom go out of office every year, and four more are elected in their stead; by which provision there always remain eight persons in the direction who have had some experience in its duties, and thus every Director serves three years. To the Board of Directors the management of the whole concerns of the poor is entrusted. They meet at the house, in a handsome room appropriated to their use, twice in a week: on Mondays, to receive the various applications of the poor; and on Thursdays, to audit the accounts, and regulate the internal œconomy of the family. The chaplain, steward, a clerk, and the matron, are appointments to which salaries are annexed.—The proportion of money paid by the parishes is fixed and ascertained according to the average ex-

penditure of each for 12 years prior to the passing of the Act; and which amounted in the whole to 2761*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* *per annum*.”.....“The average number of poor in the house, including children, is about 275. Their employment consists principally in preparing their own cloathing, which they do from the raw material to its finished state. Work-rooms are also set apart for shoemakers, taylor, &c. where the paupers who have been brought up in these occupations are employed, and where some of the boys are taught to work. The girls are by rotation employed in the kitchen, and instructed, as much as possible, in washing, cooking, and such other work as may best qualify them for service. To encourage the exertions of the poor, an allowance is made them of a sixth part of their earnings, as a gratuity. The utmost cleanliness is constantly preserved. All the paupers breakfast, dine, and sup, in the dining-hall, a long room 115 feet by 20. They are classed at separate tables,—the men, the women, the boys and girls, have their respective stations. The quantity allowed for breakfast is a pint either of broth or milk-porridge to each adult; and to the children in proportion. For dinner, the grown-up persons have six ounces of solid meat after boiling, a trencher full of potatoes or greens, and a pint of beer. Working children have each three ounces of solid meat, with roots or greens. The children drink water. At supper, the adults are allowed a pint of broth or soup, and six ounces of bread; and the children in proportion. The other suppers consist of a trencher full of potatoes mashed with milk, and a pint of beer. The steward and matron attend at the meals, to see that the meat is properly distributed. Parallel with the hall is a plain, decent chapel, in which divine service is performed twice every Sunday, and the children are at other times instructed by the Chaplain in the principles of Religion. Prayers are also read to the whole family every morning and evening. At a little distance from the house is an Infirmary, where the sick and infirm are lodged in proper wards under the care of nurses, and attended by the apothecary of the house. The principal advantage obtained from this Institution is, the check which has been given to the great frauds and abuses that prevailed in the old system of parochial expenditure by an indiscriminate allowance of weekly pay. Here the

* “Mr. Isaac Wood, a most active, vigilant, and intelligent friend of this Institution, who had been a director, to whom it certainly owes considerable obligations, published, in the year 1800, a pamphlet containing an account of the principles on which it is conducted, and of its internal and external œconomy.—This is, upon the whole, drawn up with fidelity, abounding in many valuable and judicious observations on the state of the poor in general.”

aged pauper, who is destitute of a home, or of a friend or relative to assist him when helpless and infirm, finds an asylum where his wants are supplied; and those who are incapable of providing for themselves, from natural weakness of intellect, or long habits of debauchery, are maintained, and, by the mild discipline of the house, at once restrained from farther irregularities, and in some degree rendered useful and industrious. A rigorous adherence to the principle of withholding every kind of relief except that offered by the house, is by no means observed; those poor who labour under temporary distress or disability, are liberally assisted and relieved in their own houses; and even regular pay is granted in some cases, where great age or infirmity can meet with the constant attention of a child or other near connexion at home. The out-pay allowed by the Directors from August 1799 to May 1800, was 412*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*; from August 1800 to May 1801, it amounted to 851*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* The former was a period of plenty,—in the latter, provisions were excessively dear. The difference is 438*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*; which shews at once the liberality of the Directors, and a proper discrimination in the distribution of their assistance. A considerable advantage is also derived from the improved management of children. Infants thrown on the parish from their birth are put out to nurse, where they remain till they are of age sufficient to be admitted into the house. The nurses are occasionally required to bring them before the Directors, that they may observe what care is taken of them, and that the children may be identified, and those frauds guarded against which have not unfrequently been practised. When taken into the family, the children are placed under the care of the house-nurses, the boys in one nursery and the girls in another. As soon as they are capable, they every morning and afternoon attend the school-room, where they are taught to read. Many attempts have been made at employing the children and some of the adults in a woollen manufactory, conducted by servants under the inspection of the Directors; and although the project was so far crowned with success that cloths of a good quality and in considerable abundance were produced by their labours, it turned out a very losing concern to the real interests of the Institution, from the unavoidable ignorance of the Directors in the various branches of a complicated machinery, and the consequent necessity of delegating its entire management to inferior agents. At present the children are furnished with knitting, or other employments which may easily be superintended and controuled, merely to prevent habits of idleness. As

soon as their ages will admit, they are put out parish-apprentices.

“The House of Industry is a spacious and handsome structure of brick; and stands on an eminence as salubrious as it is beautiful. The North front commands a noble reach of the Severn, which flows immediately beneath it; beyond is the town, skirted with gentlemen’s houses partly hid by the foliage of the Quarry, over which the towers of the castle and the church-steeple appear,

‘Bosom’d high in tufted trees’.”

Our farther extracts must be brief. In St. Chad’s church is

“A very small tablet to the Rev. Job Orton, who died 1783, aged 60. It would be superfluous to dwell upon the character of this excellent man, which is sufficiently to be collected from his own truly-admirable writings, (especially his Life of Doddridge,) from a note in Dr. Kippis’ life of the latter in the Biographia Britannica, and from his ‘Letters to a Young Clergyman,’ (the Rev. Mr. Stedman,) Deceasing at Kidderminster, his remains were brought hither by his express desire, to be interred in the same grave with Mr. Bryan, a former minister of this church, who quitted his benefice on the Act of Uniformity.”

In St. Mary’s church,

“A small tablet, surmounted with a medallion, bearing a sapling reft by a storm, with the words, HEV! SPES NEQVIVQVAM DVLCES! has an inscription in the true lapidary style, and is altogether a model of correct taste:

IOSVÆ BLAKEWAY
EGREGIA INDOLE MORIBVSQ. SVAVISSIMIS
ADOLESCENTI
QVEM DVM IN HIBERNIA MILES PEREGRE
AGERET
AB EQVO DISIECTVM PROPE VILLAM SLIGVM
IN IPSO IVENTVTIS FLORE
ANNOS SC. NATVM XXIII
REPENTINA MORS ABRIPVIT
XXIV. IVN. MDCCXCVI.
FRATRI VNICO ATQ. VNICE AMATO
IN ALIQVOD TANTI LVCTVS INDICIUM
MOERENS PONIT
I. B. B. HVI. ECCL. MIN.”

“In the Nave is a tablet with appropriate musical emblems to James Burney, organist, who died 1789, aged 80 years, 54 of which he was organist of this church.”.....“Mr. Burney,” we are told, “left 70*l.* for a set of chimes. He was a very eminent music-master, and of a family long distinguished for their proficiency in that science, as well as in Literature and the fine arts.”.....“His younger brother, by a second wife, is Charles Burney, Mus. D. the venerable and learned Historian of Musick, who had his early education under his brother in this

his town; and is father of Dr. Charles Butney of Greenwich, one of the ablest Greek scholars in Europe, and of Madame D'Arbly, the celebrated author of the well-known romances of *Lucina* and *Cecilia*. From another brother is descended a respectable family chiefly settled at Worcester, one of whom is the elegant Artist whose vignettes embellish so many of our publications."

59. *A Topographical Account of the Parish of Scampton, in the County of Lincoln, and of the Roman Antiquities lately discovered there; together with Anecdotes of the family of Roile.* By the Rev. Cayley Allingworth, A.M. F.R.S. Archdeacon of Stow, and Rector of Scampton and Epworth in the County of Lincoln; 4to; pp 65; Cadell and Davies, 1810.

THE History of Scampton is in every respect an elegant production; though the Author very modestly says, that,

"Not having been originally intended for publication, a plain and faithful detail of facts was much more considered by the Compiler, than the exterior dress and ornament of language."

As the little village here described is, perhaps, unknown to the generality of our Readers, we shall copy the general description of it:

"The name of this parish, in Domesday, is Scantone; in the Register of Kirksted-abbey, to which the manor belonged, it is called Scantona; in a Charter of Henry the Third to the same abbey, Shampton; and in the rolls in eyre in the reign of Edward the First, and in subsequent records Skampton and Scampton. Although it may be difficult satisfactorily to fix the etymology of the name, it is not unreasonable to conjecture its being a compound of the Saxon word *scen*, splendida or ancena, and *tun*, villa—shene, or sheen, signifying splendid, bright, or beautiful; as expressive of the magnificence or beauty of a Roman villa, lately discovered to have been here; or, denoting the beauty of the spot: hence, from *Scen-tun*, *Scan tone* in Domesday, and afterwards *Shampton*, *Scantona*, *Skampton*, and *Scampton*. Scampton is situate in the division of Lindsey and hundred of Lauris, or Lawress, about five miles North of Lincoln; the higher part of the parish is on a range of hills running to the Humber, forming the Western promontory of the county, (as mentioned by Henry of Huntingdon,) commanding an extensive and delightful prospect over the plain below, and stretching many miles into Nottinghamshire and Yorkshire: the village and church are situate about the middle of the lordship, beneath this range

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of hills. The parish, co-extensive with the manor, is four miles and an half in length, and upwards of a mile in width at the East end, and about three quarters of a mile in width at the West end. It is bounded on the East by Wilton and the Roman way, called by Leland the High street, and by Stakeley the March, or Ermine-street, leading from Lincoln to Spittle-in-the-street, Wintringham, and across the Humber to Brough; on the South, by North Carlton and Broththorpe; on the West, by Ingelby, Branaby, and Sturton, whence it is separated by a rivulet called the Till; which gives the name of Tillbridge-Camden called usually through Heston, or E. the Agelocous North by Ant West Thorpe

Some vestiges, discovered in 1795, are accurately engraved and described.

The Manor is described from Domesday; and under its appellation the Abbey and Convent of Kirksted, to which it was given by Henry III. and from whom it passed, at the dissolution of Monasteries, to the Crown, and was granted in 1539 in fee to Charles Duke of Suffolk; and, after several intermediate owners, became the property of Sir George Bolles, knight, who was lord mayor of London in 1617, and died Sept. 1, 1621, at the advanced age of 83.

Scampton Hall is thus described:

"At a short distance Westward of the church of Scampton, formerly stood the West House, or Grange, belonging to the abbey of Kirksted. The precise spot where the East Grange stood is not discoverable. After the dissolution of that monastery, the West Grange was pulled down, and on its site was erected the Manor-house of the lord of this domain. On the death of the last Sir John Bolles, baronet, in 1714, his sister and heiress, Mrs. Sarah Bolles, residing at Shrewsbury, suffered the family mansion to fall into ruins.

It was surrounded by a park, of stone gate, James the first, with of this gate which contains a splendid avenue beneath which can be discerned

erected

erected on its ruins. On viewing this scene, the mind is absorbed in contemplation; the ideas are directed to past events, and to the revolutions which this spot has witnessed. That which originally was the granary of Kirksted-abbey, and the store-house for its winter support, was razed, to make room for a mansion of splendour and gaiety. This again has revolved itself into the calmer habitation of the industrious farmer; for, when the last baronet descended to his grave, the title became extinct; and, as his body mouldered into dust, so was his mansion suffered to decay — nothing remaining entire except the gateway, a faint, yet pleasing monument of its original grandeur."

The History of the Church of Scampton is well related; and a most satisfactory account is given of the family of Bolles, who were for many years lords of the manor.

The volume contains XV Plates; amongst which are fine portraits of William Cayley, esq.; Sir John Bolle, knt.; and Sir Charles Bolle, knt.; neat Views of the Gateway of Scampton-hall, the Church, and Parsonage; a Map of the Lordship; and a large Map of part of Lincolnshire.

If the work needed farther recommendation, it might be thus briefly given in the Author's words:

"The profits arising from its sale are intended to be given to the Charitable Fund for the Widows and Orphans of distressed Clergymen, in the county of Lincoln."

60. *Friendly Visits from the Muse; or, the Consolations of Solitude. By a Lady; 8vo; pp. 150; Dutton; 1810.*

THESE "humble productions of an obscure Muse" are inscribed to Richard Cumberland, esq. as "the individual tribute of gratitude and veneration due to him from his country and society, as the able defender of Christianity, and the practical moralist of the present age."

In a short Preface, the Writer "expresses her grateful thanks to the friends who have patronized her humble work by their liberal subscriptions and generous encouragements."

"Those," she says, "who are strangers to me, may perhaps expect some reason for appearing before the publick at so late a period of life — a reverse of fortune, and an independent spirit, must be my excuse. I certainly entertained an humble opinion of my talent (if I possess one) or it had not been buried near forty years.

As most of the pieces in the collection are on serious subjects, perhaps some of my juvenile readers may be inclined to lay the book on the shelf till *Time* shall bring their minds more in unison with its contents; and I hope it will be by *Time* only they will be made grave, and that Misfortune will have no share in the revolution. A few pieces are added, written in the author's youth, at the request of some of her junior friends; and she indulges a hope, that all her readers will meet something to please and amuse the leisure hour."

Whatever may be thought of this good Lady's poetical talents, there can be no doubt of the goodness of her heart. Most of the articles are of a serious turn; and, amongst these, we particularly notice "Tributary Lines to the Memory of the late Rev. Richard Harrison, of Brompton, Middlesex," whose merits are recorded in our vol. LXIII. p. 1157; and "A Tribute of Respect to the Memory of the late Rev. Henry Cox Mason (see vol. LXXIV. p. 187.) Nor is she unmindful of living Divines.

In "Lines composed in Islington Church," she says,

"Here Christianity's bright beams display

The glorious regions of eternal day!
A Gaskin preaches! silence fills the space,
And admiration brightens every face;
A flame seraphic burns in every heart,
Which pure Religion can alone impart:
With veneration every bosom glows,
And every soul with gratitude o'erflows
To God, for such a champion in his cause;
Whose bright example proves his sacred laws

Were given to be obey'd. — Father of Heaven!

Long may thy servant to our prayers be
Long may he live, thy sacred truths to teach,

While Paul at Athens seems again to

Another Poem has the title of

"Reflections on the Substance of a Sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Gaskin, at Islington Church, on Rogation Sunday, May 15, 1803."

The following lines are selected, not merely because they are short, but as particularly appropriate:

"LINES on the preaching of
the Rev. WILLIAM [WEEDEN] BUTLER,
of Chelsea.

"WHEN Butler preaches, Wisdom speaks,
And Reason pleads Religion's cause;
Learning and Eloquence unite,
Enforcing God's most righteous laws.

"Would

"Would you the Christian duties learn,
And make 'the better part' your choice;
Would you divine instruction hear,
In soft Persuasion's gentle voice:

"O! listen to his sacred lore,
Ye inattentive, gay, and young;
Imbibe the solemn truths that flow,
With holy zeal, from Tully's tongue.

"You, who make happiness your aim,
His moral virtues imitate;
And, as ye hope for future bliss,
His Christian graces emulate."

One more specimen shall be given,
on account of the little history which
accompanies it:

"ELENORA,

THE INSANE FUGITIVE OF ISLINGTON.

"Lost, wretched, desolate, forlorn,
The insane Fugitive behold!
No shelter from the driving storm,
The fervid heat, or piercing cold.
Silent wand'rer, tell me why
No sorrow fills thy vacant eye?"

"Thou seem'st insensible of want,
Familiariz'd to penury;
Nor hope, nor fear, thy bosom knows,
Fed by casual charity.
Child of misery, tell me why
No tears of sorrow fill thy eye?"

"Cloth'd in the garb of poverty,
In silence suffering keen distress,
An outcast from society,
Who can thy injuries redress?
Poor insane Fugitive, say, why
Thy bosom heaves not with a sigh?"

"Reason and memory dethron'd!
Thou findest ease in apathy;
Lamenting not thy riches lost,
Or thy false lover's perjury.
Say, daughter of affliction, why
Thou breathest not the bitter sigh?"

"Could the base author of thy woes
Behold thee now, the sight alone
(Unless like thee bereft of sense)
Must turn the monster into stone.
Say, wretched Elenora, why
No groans betray thy misery?"

"There is in Islington Workhouse (to which she was conveyed in the Autumn of 1802, from an outhouse where she lay apparently expiring) that poor insane fugitive, known in that village by the name of Elenora; an epitome of human misery. About the year 1789, a gentleman gave a short history of her in the Gazetteer, to this effect:—"That she was of a good family and fortune; that she was deluded and robbed of all her property by a villain, on which she became deranged, and had then been a destitute wanderer about Islington, Highbury, Canonbury, &c. always sleeping in the fields, or where night overtook her." The writer of this

account did not exaggerate her forlorn condition, as I had an opportunity of seeing her every day for more than the two last years of her miserable wandering. She appeared to be about sixty years of age, was fed and clothed by charity. She walked in all weathers from morning till night, and seemed insensible of the worst. She spoke not unless spoken to; she then answered in a mild and civil manner. When she was tired, she rested her back against a wall, or sat on steps; she always accepted what was given her with silent civility; but, if asked what had reduced her to the necessity of begging, she would refuse the money then offered her, and walk away. She seemed always contented, and sometimes cheerful. It is supposed that her name is Stuart. I once asked her her name: she replied, "I am called hereabouts Jemima Williams."—In her we behold a striking instance of his Providence, whose mercy is over all his works; for she certainly subsisted very many years without a roof to shelter her from inclement skies, or a change of apparel."

61. *Five Sermons, preached before the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, Common Council, and City Officers, by the Rev. Manley Wood, A. M.; 4to.; printed by W. Wilson.*

THESE Discourses, though published separately, are here classed together, as a complete series of Civic Sermons during the Mayoralty of Thomas Smith, esq. by a respectable Chaplain, whom we have before noticed on a similar occasion (LXXV. 944, 1035. LXXVI. 152, 248.)

The *First Sermon* in the present series was at St. Lawrence Jewry, Jan. 7, 1810, from Rom. xii. 5. on the important duty of participating in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

II. A *Fast Sermon*, at St. Paul's, Feb. 28, 1810; 2 Chron. xiv. 4.

"To avert the judgment of Heaven from the community to which we belong, is the duty of all true lovers of their country, by setting about to rectify in themselves, each his particular sins, and by conducting himself in future as is pleasing in the sight of God; lest, for the transgressions we have committed against him, he should pronounce the curse against us that is uttered by the Prophet: 'Zion spreadeth forth her hands, and there is none to comfort her; the Lord hath commanded concerning Jacob, that his adversaries should be round about him, and that his children should be desolate, because the enemy prevaileth.' To prevent these evils is the duty of all, by turning every one from his iniquities to seek

smoke the living God; add, in these times of war and danger, it is every one's further duty to strengthen the hands of Government, and to 'offer himself willingly amongst the people.' But on this latter branch of duty there is no cause for admiration; scarcely in any period of the English history was ever shown such unanimous consent of all ranks and stations to support the common cause, as has been manifested in this. Hardly a village can be named in Britain, that has not cheerfully poured out its inhabitants to learn the use of arms, and to hold themselves in readiness for the defence of their native country; and, in this Metropolis, so steady and uniform are your exertions, and so persevering has been your determination, both with respect to labour and attendance, in this momentous struggle, that the patriotism of the present age must be regarded with grateful astonishment by all succeeding generations. Yet, important as is the service which you have performed for your native land, you will unhappily fail to preserve it from ruin, if you trust to worldly measures alone, and leave out Religion and Virtue, the great support and cement of human society. This will be merely palliating the evil for a little while, and doing what the Scripture, in conformity with plain reason, has long ago condemned as doing nothing. They have healed the hurt of the daughter of my people slightly, saying Peace, peace, when there was no peace.' Every page of the prophetic writings recommends itself greatly to thinking persons as the most forcible and convincing ex-

ample of every
that is not
and ardent
or greatest,
make, pre-
y, both in
it, by the
utility, and
protection

in this world, and of immortal bliss in his glorious presence in the next."

III. At St. Paul's, May 13, 1810, being the first Sunday in Easter Term; Matth. xvi. 5, 6.

IV. At St. Paul's, June 24, 1810, being the first Sunday in Trinity Term; Coloss. iii. 9.

V. At St. Lawrence Jewry, Sept. 29, 1810, previous to the election of a new Lord Mayor; Rom. xvi. 4; in which, after ably expatiating on the proper duties of a Magistrate, the character of Mr. Smith, the late Lord Mayor, is thus concisely, but correctly, delineated: . . .

"In bespeaking your approbation of

his conduct, who now fills the chief office of this Corporation, I may, I think, conscientiously, and without the charge of flattery, affirm, that 'he is the Minister of God to us for good.' As, in the different gradations of his public character, he has been always brought forward, without any ambitious exertions of his own, by the spontaneous suffrages and consent of you his fellow-citizens, so has he, in all instances, proved himself worthy of this uniform countenance and continued support. Kindness and hospitality are in him native virtues. Tenderness for the safety and quiet of the people committed to his charge, have marked all his actions. Equity and moderation have attended all his steps. And it will not be considered too much for the tongue of friendship to pronounce, that he is, at the same time, a faithful servant of the Crown, and a steady assertor of the liberties of the people."

69. *The Life of Admiral Lord Nelson, K.B. from his Lordship's Manuscripts. By the Rev. James Stanier Clarke, F.R.S. Librarian to the Prince, and Chaplain of his Royal Highness's Household, and John M'Arthur, Esq: LL. D. late Secretary to Admiral Lord Viscount Hood. Two Volumes, 4to; Cadell and Davies; pp. 373 and 511.*

ONE of the first things that has struck many persons, on slight inspection of these elegant volumes, is their unusual size. This certainly, in the reading, may be felt as inconvenient. But, when we consider whose Life they contain, it is exactly as it should be; it prepares the mind for something extraordinary, and out of the common run; and expectation is not disappointed.

For ourselves, we acknowledge that it is the bulk alone of these important volumes which has hitherto prevented our paying them the attention they so well deserve. It would be injustice to the Authors, to the Publick, and ourselves, if we were not, however late, to add our tribute of applause to the fame they have so deservedly obtained; for we can truly say, that it makes the character of NELSON appear still more illustrious than we had previously conceived of it; and yet our admiration of this matchless Hero (as will have appeared in several instances) was in unison with that of an admiring Nation. There may be too much detail in some less interesting parts of his career; but, with this exception, the whole is certainly a much

a much more perfect work than could have been expected from the Life of an English Admiral, however great and illustrious.

In most respects Mr. Clarke has executed the office of Biographer with very great success. The language throughout is clear, flowing, full of simplicity, and what may fairly be deemed classical. The arrangement of the matter is as satisfactory to the Reader as honourable to the Composer. On the whole, indeed, the work is calculated to impress the mind with the highest idea of the gallant Hero's excellence. All the world knew, before the work was published, that Lord Nelson was the greatest Admiral that this, and we need not add any other Nation, ever produced. But it might not, perhaps, be so generally known, that his merit was not confined to his own profession. It might not be known, what is evidently seen in this publication, that he was equally qualified to shine in the Cabinet and in the Field; and that, on different occasions, he displayed the qualities of a most consummate statesman.

The sagacity and firmness of his character, as well as attachment to the interests of his Country, appear very early in his life, by his conduct relative to the abuses of the American Traders in the West Indies; and the answer he returned, when taunted with his youth, was at once characteristic of the man, and a prognostic of his future greatness. In short, Mr. Clarke, by this History, has left no doubt upon the mind of the Reader, but that Lord Nelson possessed, in the very highest degree, the virtues of intrepidity, sagacity, and the truest patriotism, united with the mildest manners, the most fervent piety, and an unbounded resignation to the will of Providence.

But to revert to a material feature of his early life: In perusing this elaborate work, we were forcibly struck with the prophetic sentiment which at that period pervaded Lord Nelson's mind, and which induced him to give such great attention to the maritime interests of his Country. Convinced of the policy of the Navigation and Colonial system, and of the imperative necessity of its strict enforcement, not only as the grand auxiliary of the Navy, but as the

means of giving vigour and effect to the trading interests of Great Britain: he appears in 1784, when in the West Indies, to have availed himself of every opportunity to enforce it, and to exclude all neutral vessels from trading with the British West India Colonies, notwithstanding the interested clamour which was raised against him. We shall, therefore, select those parts of his life which relate to this important subject, as they cannot fail to be highly interesting to the publick.

“ At the close of this year (1784) and the beginning of the ensuing one (1785), Capt. Nelson, having no declared enemies to contend with, began to pay that extraordinary attention to the commercial interests of his country, in the West Indies, which proved such a support to his Majesty's Order in Council, July 2, 1783, respecting the American trade thither, and became so highly honourable to Nelson's professional abilities. His active spirit would never allow him to remain idle on any station, even during a time of peace, nor to suffer the smallest wishes of his Sovereign to be neglected. He observed that our West India Islands swarmed with American vessels, to the great detriment of the British trade and commerce; for the Americans, taking advantage of the registers of their vessels prior to their independence, and issued, as they said, whilst they were British subjects, were uniformly countenanced by the planters, merchants, and officers of the Customs of our different Islands, to the aggrandizement of individuals, and the injury of the commerce of the Mother Country. He therefore was determined to put a stop, as soon as possible, to this illicit trade; and, in a letter to Capt. Locker, thus delivers his sentiments on the subject:

“ *Borcas, Basseterre Road, Jan. 15, 1785.*

“ The longer I am upon this station, the worse I like it. Our Commander has not that opinion of his own sense, which he ought to have. He is led by the advice of the Islanders to admit the Yankees to a trade, at least to wink at it; he does not give himself that weight, which I think an English Admiral ought to do. I, for one, am determined not to suffer the Yankees to come where my ship is; for I am sure, if once the Americans are admitted to any kind of intercourse with these Islands, the views of the Loyalists, in settling in Nova Scotia, are entirely done away; and, if we are ever again embroiled in a French war, the Americans will first become the carriers, and next have possession of our Islands. The residents of these Islands are Americans by connexion

men and by interest, and are inimical to Great Britain: they are as great rebels as ever were in America, had they the power to shew it.—After what I have said, you will believe I am not very popular with the people: they have never visited me, and I have never been in any house since I came on the station; and all for doing my duty, by being true to the interest of Great Britain. A Petition from the President and Council has gone to the Governor-General and Admiral, to request the admission of Americans. I have given my answer to the Admiral upon the subject: how he will like it, I know not; but I am determined to suppress the admission of foreigners to the utmost of my power. I have told the Custom-house Officers that I will complain, if they admit any foreigner to an entry. An American arrives; he has sprung a leak or a mast; he makes a protest, gets admittance, sells the cargo for ready money, goes to Martinica, buys molasses, and so round and round: but I hate them all. The Loyalist cannot do it, consequently must sell a little dearer. Rest assured, I am ever your affectionate friend.

“It was on occasion of the illicit trade, and the cabal formed by men whose duty it particularly was to aid and support the patriotic spirit of Nelson, that a correspondence commenced between him and General Sir Thomas Shirley, Governor of the Leeward Islands; in which the former clearly pointed out the steps to be taken at so important a crisis. But this zeal, and unusual mode of giving advice to a superior, awakening the military jealousy, and irritating the pride of the Governor, he replied, ‘That old Generals were not in the habit of taking advice from young Gentlemen.’ The indignation of Nelson was roused, and his answer was remarkable: ‘I have the honour, Sir, of being as old as the Prime Minister of England, and think myself as capable of commanding one of his Majesty’s ships as that Minister of governing the State.’”

“Captain Nelson was well aware that, after the ratification of the peace in 1763, the Americans became as much foreigners as any other nation; and, therefore, by

fusal, or their presuming to land their cargoes, he would seize and prosecute them in the Court of Admiralty.

“Here we discern the first appearance of that intution, that promptness of decision, and reliance on himself, which eventually raised our noble Countryman to the eminence he so deservedly attained. We shall frequently observe his mind, in the subsequent periods of his eventful life, subduing equal, or superior difficulties, by the union of those great endowments, which genius seldom unites in so eminent a degree.

“In these respects, he not only equalled the Minister to whom he alluded, but detected errors in the commercial jurisdiction of the West Indies, which had hitherto escaped the notice of Government: and, in the execution of this arduous duty, Nelson appears to breathe the very sentiments, and to have been actuated by the principles of the great Statesman of antiquity:—‘For my part,’ said Cicero, when rescuing the commerce of the Sicilians and their interests from the monopoly and plunder of Verres, ‘for my part, I will pursue my own course, and make my way to the favour of the people, and the honour of the state, by my diligence and faithful services, without regarding the quarrels to which I may expose myself. If, in this trial, the judges do not answer the good opinion which I have conceived of them, I am resolved to prosecute, not only those who are guilty of corruption, but those who are privy to it.’ And also, when speaking in support of the Manilian law, ‘I have made it my resolution to prefer your will, the dignity of the Republick, and the safety of the provinces, to all my own interests and advantages whatsoever.’

“Thus did the astonishing capacity of Capt. Nelson, with that clearness which denotes a great mind, at once discern how deeply and dangerously the best and dearest interests of his Country would be affected by the infraction of our inalienable naval rights, not only sanctioned by our Navigation Acts, but established by the Law of Nations. He determined, therefore, to continue his utmost exertions whilst he remained on that station, in checking the illicit trade then carrying on, between the United States and our Islands in the West Indies, in vessels belonging to the Americans. Without any other information, he knew generally, that his Navigation Acts did no more than adapt government to the circumstance of the Country and its Colonies. Experience taught him that, pursuing the wise policy of this system, our naval strength had advanced to that greatness of which he was a most competent witness; and he had within his own observation evident proofs of the evils that would arise, as well

to our commerce as our shipping, by pursuing a different line of conduct; since on-board almost every vessel that was stopped under his orders were found large quantities of the manufactures of other nations intended for the supply of our Islands. — Actuated by the strong impression made on him by these considerations, he adopted very effective means for preventing evils of so much magnitude; taking upon himself thereby a severe and extensive responsibility, and certainly without sufficient light to have guided almost any other man in the same situation. With the public interest always in view, he never thought of personal consequences; and, with an intelligence, spirit, and energy, almost peculiar to himself, he checked the mischievous practices which have been alluded to by repeated seizures, at the risk of damages and expences that might have involved him in ruin. His judgment, however, proved to be equal to his zeal. In the mean time, the Americans, who had so considerably profited by this intercourse, encouraged by their friends on shore, as well as by the Collectors and Comptrollers of the different Customs of the Islands, resisted the threats and orders of Capt. Nelson, presuming not only on their right to trade from the reasons which have been mentioned, but also from an opinion that the officers of the King's ships had no legal power to seize any vessels without having deputations from the Customs, which they were well assured would not be granted in those seas. Capt. Nelson, conscious of the rectitude of his conduct, continued to enforce the orders he had already given, and added, 'that he knew no other reason for sending the King's ships abroad in time of peace, but for supporting the trade and protecting the commerce of his Country.' In the zealous discharge of his duty at Barbadoes, Antigua, St. Kitt's, Nevis, &c. he was more particularly supported at the islands of Grenada and St. Vincent's, by Capt. Collingwood, in the *Mediator*, and his brother Capt. Winefred Collingwood, in the *Rattler*; in consequence of which, great numbers of the American vessels were proceeded against in the Admiralty Courts, and were regularly condemned. The innumerable difficulties, however, under which he had long laboured, now continually increased. The Planters were, to a man, decidedly hostile to his conduct. The Governors and Presidents of the Islands gave him no support; and the Admiral, wavering between both parties, and having no decided opinion, merely addressed a memorandum to Capt. Nelson, advising him 'to be guided by the wishes of the President of the Council,' which not being an order, the intrepid Commander of the *Boreas*

still pursued his course. On the arrival of the *Boreas* at Nevis, 1785, he found four American vessels there, deeply laden, and with what are termed the Island Colours flying, which are white with a red cross. These vessels were immediately visited, and the masters of them directed, as they knew they were American vessels, and had American cargoes on-board, to hoist their proper colours, and leave the Island in forty-eight hours: they denied being Americans, and refused to obey the orders of Capt. Nelson. Upon which an examination of their crews took place on-board the *Boreas*, in the Captain's cabin, and before the Judge of the Admiralty, who happened to be on-board, when they all confessed that they were Americans, and that their vessels and cargoes were wholly American property. They were accordingly proceeded against in the Court of Admiralty at Nevis; and, notwithstanding the opinions and pleadings of the greater part of the learned Counsel of the different Islands, who had assembled to defend the Americans, in the hope of proving that Capt. Nelson, without a deputation from the Customs, was not authorized to seize the traders, that great Officer pleaded his own cause so ably, and refuted their specious arguments so completely, that the four vessels, with their cargoes, were condemned as legal prizes to the *Boreas*. The American masters, on going ashore with their respective followers, were interrogated by an attorney who had been purposely prepared by the cabal, as to the place, and the manner, in which the depositions had been taken; and now a new scene of duplicity ensued. The masters, led on by the attorney, were induced to declare, that when they gave their depositions, they had been put into bodily fear, for a man with a drawn sword (the sentinel as is usual at the cabin door) had stood over them during the whole proceeding. Other similar clauses, equally ridiculous, were added; and, in consequence, an action of damages to a considerable amount was immediately commenced against Capt. Nelson, owing to which, he was confined to his cabin for many weeks, Sundays excepted. The Marshal frequently came on-board to arrest him; but, by fair words, the first lieutenant, Mr. Wallis, was always able to elude his vigilance."

In some letters addressed during this period to Capt. Locker, these events are farther illustrated:

"*Boreas, English Harbour, Sept. 4, 1785.*

'Our friend Kingsmill will have told you of my captivity, and of all the disasters I have suffered, by having acted with a proper spirit, against the villanies of a certain set of men, who are settled in these Islands

Islands from America, and have brought the principles of rebels with them. If Ministers do not support me, may they find the want of Officers to support them. My head has been so much taken up with law, that I have sadly neglected my best friends, who I am sure have great reason to complain of me; but I throw myself upon their generosity, and hope they will be sorry for the employment which has appertained to me for some time past."

Bocas, off Martinique, Mar. 5, 1786.

"You accuse me too justly of not writing, but really for the last year I have been plagued to death; had it not been for Collingwood, this station would have been the most disagreeable I ever saw.— Sir Richard Hughes you know, probably, better than myself. I do not like to say much against my Commander in Chief, there has been too much of that the late war; but, from some circumstances that have lately happened, I shall produce my orders whenever I come home. It was near the hurricane months when I arrived in this country, consequently nothing could be done until they were over in November, when the squadron arrived at Barbadoes, and the ships were to be sent to the different Islands, with only orders to examine the anchorages, and whether there was wood and water. This did not appear to me the intent of placing men of war on this station, in peaceable times, therefore I asked Collingwood to go with me to the Admiral; for his sentiments and mine were exactly similar. I then asked him, 'if we were not to attempt to the commerce of our country, and to take care that the British trade was kept in those channels which the Navigation Laws pointed out.' He answered, he had no orders, nor had the Admiralty sent him any Acts of Parliament. I told him, it was very odd, as every Captain of a man-of-war was furnished with the Statutes of the Admiralty, in which was the Navigation Act, which Act was directed to Admiralty Captains, &c. to see it carried into execution. He said, he had never seen the book; but having produced and read the laws to him, he seemed convinced that men of war were sent abroad for some other purpose than to be made a show of. He then gave orders to all the squadron to see the Navigation Act carried into execution. When I went to my station at St. Kitt's, I turned away all the rebels, not choosing to seize them at that time, as it would have appeared like a trap laid for them. In December, to my astonishment, an order came from the Admiral, telling us he had received good advice, and requiring us not to hinder the Americans from coming in, and having free egress and regress, if the Governor chose to allow them; and a copy was en-

closed of the orders he had sent to the Governors and Presidents of the Islands. Gen. Shirley and others began by sending letters not far different from orders, that they should admit them in such situations, and told me the Admiral had left it to them; but they thought it right to let me know it. Mr. ——— I sooned trimmed up and silenced. Sir Richard Hughes was a more delicate business. I must either disobey my orders, or disobey Acts of Parliament. I determined upon the former, trusting to the uprightness of my intentions, and believed that my country would not allow me to be ruined by protecting her commerce. I first sent to Sir Richard, expatiated on the Navigation Laws to the best of my ability, told him I was certain some person had been giving him advice which he would be sorry for having taken, against the positive directions of Acts of Parliament, and that I was certain he had too much regard for the commerce of Great Britain, to suffer its worst enemies to take it from us. At a time when Great Britain was straining every nerve to suppress illegal trade at home, which only affected the Revenues, I hoped we should not be singular in allowing a much more ruinous traffic to be carried on under the King's flag; and, in short, that I should decline obeying his orders, until I had an opportunity of seeing and talking with him; at the same time making him an apology. At first, I hear, he was going to send an officer to supersede me; but having mentioned the business to his Captain, the latter said, 'he believed all the squadron thought he had sent illegal orders; therefore did not know how far they were obliged to obey them.' This being their sentiments, he could not try me here; and now he finds I am right, and thanks me for having put him so.

I told the Custom-houses I should, after such a day, seize all foreigners I found in our Islands; and I kept them out to the utmost of my power until that time. The Custom-houses fancied I could not seize without a deputation; therefore disregarded my threats. In May last I seized the first. I had the Governor, the Customs, all the Planters upon me. Subscriptions were soon filled to prosecute me; and my Admiral stood neuter, although his flag was then in the roads. Before the first vessel was tried, I had seized four others; and having sent for the masters on-board to examine them, and the marines on-board the vessels not allowing some of these masters to go on-shore, I had suits taken out against me, and damages laid at the enormous sum of 40,000l. sterling. When the trial came on, I was protected by the Judge for the day; but the Marshal was desired to arrest me, and the

the merchants promised to indemnify him for the act. The Judge, however, having declared he would send him to prison if he dared to do it, he desisted. I fortunately attached myself to an honest lawyer; and don't let me forget the President of Nevis offered in court to become my bail for 10,000*l.* if I chose to suffer the arrest: he told them I had only done my duty; and although he suffered more in proportion than any of them, he could not blame me. At last, after a trial of two days, we carried our cause, and the vessels were condemned. I was a close prisoner on board for eight weeks; for, had I been taken, I most assuredly should have been cast for the whole sum. I had nothing left but to send a memorial to the King; and he was good enough to order me to be defended at his expence, and sent orders to Gen. Shirley to afford me every assistance in the execution of my duty; referring him to my letters, as there was contained in them what concerned him not to have suffered.

'The Treasury, by the last packet, transmitted thanks to Sir Richard Hughes, and the officers under him, for their activity and zeal in protecting the commerce of Great Britain. Had they known what I have told you (and if my friends think I may, without impropriety, tell the story myself, I shall do it when I get home) I do not think they would have bestowed thanks in that quarter, and neglected me. I feel much hurt, that after the loss of wealth and risk of fortune, another should be thanked for what I did, and against his orders. I either deserved to be sent out of the service, or at least to have had some little notice taken of what I had done: they have thought it worthy of notice, and yet have neglected me; but I have done my duty, and have nothing to accuse myself of.'

"On the 3d of October, 1787, when writing to his friend Capt. Locker, Nelson says, 'I have asked Lord Howe for a ship of the line; but the Boreas is victualled for three months, and ready for sea; and I am ordered to hold myself prepared to sail the moment my orders come on board. My health, thank God, was never better; and I am fit for any quarter of the globe.'

"The uncertainty in which he was thus kept was succeeded by a strange and unexpected mortification. If Sir Charles Middleton, in the month of August, had expected that the Boreas, as was customary, would have been paid off soon after her arrival, what were the feelings of her gallant captain and crew on finding themselves, after their fatigues in the West Indies, kept at the Nore until the 30th of November, actually serving as a slop and receiving ship! The former felt this neglect very sensibly; and if it had not been

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for the kind interference of an officer, who stood deservedly high in the confidence of Lord Howe, Capt. Nelson, to use the very words of a most intimate friend of his, 'was so dissatisfied with the ill usage he had received, that I am certain, had he possessed the means of living independently on shore, he would never have gone to sea again.' From another respectable authority, it is stated, 'That whilst he felt so keenly the unpleasant duties that were thus imposed upon him, Nelson seldom or ever quitted his ship, or associated with his brother officers; but was observed to carry on the duty with strict and sullen attention.'

"On the morning when the orders were received to prepare the Boreas for being paid off, he communicated, with much emotion, to the senior officer commanding his Majesty's ships and vessels in the River Medway, the following extraordinary resolution: 'I now rejoice at the Boreas being ordered to be paid off, which will release me for ever from an ungrateful service; as it is my firm and unalterable determination, never again to set my foot on board a King's ship. Immediately after my arrival in town, I shall wait on the First Lord of the Admiralty, and resign my commission.' The senior officer's arguments and expostulations were urged in vain; he therefore immediately employed his secret and friendly interference with the First Lord of the Admiralty; and the result was, that on the 29th November, the day before the Boreas was paid off, her Captain received a kind letter from Lord Howe, intimating his wish to see him on his arrival in town.

"Capt. Nelson accordingly waited upon his Lordship, who received him with much civility; and, after some explanations relative to transactions in the West Indies, Lord Howe appeared so perfectly satisfied, that he offered to present him to his Majesty on the first levee day, which was done accordingly.

"The gracious manner in which he was again received by his Sovereign, awakened that loyalty and zeal, which an injudicious coldness on the part of Government had nearly extinguished; and gave him fresh spirits to oppose the malignity of the disappointed Americans, and the clamorous plunderers of the revenue. Having been informed by the note from Mr. Pitt's private Secretary, that the whole of the late West India transactions had been referred by the Minister to the Treasury, he one morning determined to go immediately to Mr. Rose, without any introduction whatever; trusting to the liberality and good sense of a Statesman, whose character seemed devoid of that pride and insolence, which weak minds, when in office, too often acquire.

"The

"The name of Nelson was but little known or remembered, amidst the bustle of public business; and it was necessary for him to retrace the outline of his past services; but it required only a few minutes for the energy and accuracy of his extraordinary capacity to make his observations valued as they deserved; and Mr. Rose soon found that he was listening to an officer of no common endowments: 'I am sorry,' replied he, 'Captain Nelson, to be at present so much engaged; but to-morrow I will see you, and at any hour you may please to appoint: only, pray, let it be an early one.'—'It cannot, Sir, be too early for me; six o'clock, if you please.' That hour was accordingly fixed on, and Nelson was punctual to his time. The interesting conversation that then ensued, lasted from six o'clock till nine; in which, to the utter astonishment of Mr. Rose, Capt. Nelson displayed an accurate knowledge of several political subjects, connected with the trade and commerce of his Country, that were the least likely to have come under his immediate notice as a Naval Officer. Mr. Rose begged him to stay breakfast; and, on his rising afterwards to take his leave, said, 'I am equally, Sir, convinced of the justice, and astonished at the extreme accuracy, of all you have said; but allow me to add, that this interview will prove of little public utility, if I am obliged to conceal what I have heard. The only way to make it ultimately useful, would be, if you would allow me, to lay the whole before Mr. Pitt.'

"No objection was made to so flattering a proposal; and Mr. Rose, in consequence, took an early opportunity to convey the information he had received to the Chancellor of the Exchequer; when Nelson had the additional satisfaction of finding, that the opinions he had delivered were thoroughly approved, and promised to be supported, by Mr. Pitt.

"The following letter to Mr. Rose seems to have been written about this time; it shews the state of agitation in which Nelson's mind was constantly kept by the threats of the American merchants, and that the support he had been promised was insufficient:

'Sir, I yesterday received the inclosed letter from the Commissioners of the Customs. The exertions I made whilst on the Leeward Islands station, in stopping the illegal trade with America, is not, I trust, forgotten by their Lordships: I have, therefore, to request you will be pleased to move their Lordships, that they will order the necessary steps to be taken for supporting the legality of the sentences.'

"During his absence (from his father's, where he then resided) two men, whose appearance savoured greatly of Bow-

street, entered the Parsonage abruptly, and asked for Capt. Nelson: on being told that he was gone out, but that Mrs. Nelson was at home, they desired to see her; when, having made her repeatedly declare that she was really and truly the Captain's wife, they presented her with a writ, or notification, on the part of the American Captains, who had laid their damages at 20,000*l.* and desired her to give it to her husband at his return.

"Capt. Nelson returned to the Parsonage, when, to his utter astonishment and distress, he received the notification which had been left with his wife. They who best know the irritable mind of Nelson, and the sudden paroxysms which it sometimes displayed, may best imagine his sensations at that moment. 'This affront,' exclaimed the indignant servant of his Country, 'I did not deserve; but never mind: I'll be trifled with no longer. I will write immediately to the Treasury; and, if Government will not support me, I am resolved to leave the Country.'

"He accordingly acquainted the Treasury with what had happened; and added, that, if a satisfactory answer were not sent him by return of post, he should take refuge in France. The whole plan was then arranged with his usual promptness and decision; and it was settled that his elder brother, Maurice, should accompany Mrs. Nelson to the Continent in ten days after her husband. Fortunately a favourable answer was received, and probably the following one, which was found among his papers, and seems to have been sent through his friend, Capt. Pringle.

"*May 4th, (without the date of the Year, but, as it would seem, 1788.)*

'My dear Nelson, I have just time to tell you that I have this morning got Mr. Rose's answer, which is, 'That Captain Nelson is a very good officer, and need be under no apprehension, for he will assuredly be supported by the Treasury;' of which I give you joy; and, with my best wishes, believe me ever affectionately yours,
THOMAS PRINGLE."

These selections from this celebrated work will doubtless be read with great pleasure by all persons who prefer the practical wisdom of our ancestors to the speculative theories of the modern economists; and we hope, in future, that the Navigation Act, the great palladium of British independence and power, will always be enforced, and that the United States will only be considered as a foreign country, and, as such, put on a footing with all other nations.

We understand, that, throughout Lord Nelson's life, he adhered to the principles

principles which he had so ably supported in the West Indies, convinced that the most ruinous consequences would result to the Empire from the adoption of a contrary policy, which the occasional deviations from the former system, since 1792, have so unquestionably shewn.

(To be continued.)

63. *Brief Remarks on the Character and Composition of the Russian Army, and a Sketch of the Campaigns in Poland, in the Years 1806 and 1807.* By Sir Robert-Thomas Wilson, *Knt. & K.M.T. &c. &c.*

THIS work possesses much matter of general interest, and is highly calculated to correct, on the best authority, the mis-statements which have been unhappily promulgated, respecting so extensive a portion of the terrestrial globe as the Russian Empire. The recent errors of the Cabinet of that Country, in the unjust attack upon Sweden, and the futile war with Turkey, have been the subjects of the sincerest regret among the friends of European independence; and these feelings of sorrow will be enhanced, when it is seen what means, moral and physical, Russia possesses, for resisting the tyranny of Buonaparte, and aiding in the deliverance of the Continent. That such means should be wasted upon improper objects, instead of being treasured for the future, or directed to the immediate attainment of their proper and only rational end, is one among the many testimonies of this fact, that Buonaparte's undeserved grandeur is owing not less to the infatuation and unaccountable perversion of those by whom he should be opposed, than to his own industry and talents.

But, before the gallant Author speaks of the Soldier, it is natural for him to vindicate the character of the Man; inasmuch as the duties of domestic life, and the ties of municipal policy, precede the obligation of the military state. Sir Robert has, accordingly, in his Preface, endeavoured, with what success will be shortly seen, to refute the many and heavy charges against the Russians by Dr. Clarke. Nothing is more certain than that the cultivation or barbarism of a nation is matter of fact, and to be ascertained by observation, according to the personal acuteness, combined with certain extraneous advantages, possessed by the travel-

ler. And who that has read Dr. Clarke's statements, and now finds that the whole tenour of them is contradicted on such authority as that which we subjoin, can hesitate for one moment to whom he is to assign credit.

"I positively deny," says Sir Robert Wilson, "all the assertions respecting the illiberal restrictions imposed on guests; and this denial will, I am sure, be supported by Lord G. L. Gower, Earl Gower, Lord Whitworth, Mr. Adair, Lord Malmesbury, Mr. Stuart, Mr. Ross, and five hundred other persons of character. There are other remarks, which it would be an insult to Russia if I were to treat with even the consideration of a contradiction."

Again, it is added in another note, "I could add to the list of persons who have served with the Russian armies, and there witnessed all the merits I have described, Lord William, Lord Charles, and Lord Frederick Bentinck, Gen. Clinton, Sir William Keir, and others; but particularly Mr. Mackenzie, who has just been employed at Morlaix, and who went to Russia as a *stranger*, but who was received as a *brother*. Throughout the Russian Empire, over which he travelled,—in four Russian armies with which he served, he found one uniform system of hospitality, affectionate amity, and protection; and which I can certify, from his reception in 1807, time or absence had not diminished."

We shall just observe here, by the way, and without relation to the subject before us, that this is the gentleman whom the *Moniteur* has thought proper to vilify, on account of his conduct in the late negotiation for an exchange of prisoners!

Sir Robert Wilson thus speaks of the evidence of Lord Hutchinson, as applied to some of the facts stated by Dr. Clarke:

"Lord Hutchinson is, indisputably, high authority; and although I have had no communication with him relative to this publication, I dare to affirm, that he will corroborate all that I have stated respecting the Emperor and his Government, and the courage, conduct, and merits of the Russian army; and that he will express his concurring sentiments in more impressive language than I have used, whenever suitable opportunity offers.

"I am also confident, that he will hold up to admiration the loyal feelings, the patriotic ardour, and the social virtues which characterize the Russians; that he will unite with me in lamenting any depreciation of a people amongst whom so many eminent qualities at present exist, whose

whose moral and physical state is so rapidly ameliorating; and that he will still more regret that some temporary causes should have induced a gentleman of high endowments, and a writer of considerable merit, to delineate the general features of such a people so unfavourably and harshly.

“Lord Hutchinson will deny, in common with every British nobleman or gentleman who has visited Russia, or resided in the country, that “Russian hospitality and social generosity are but the indulgence of a vain ostentation.” The charge of ‘ostentation’ is indeed untenable, and bears in its own construction palpable refutation. It is alleged, that ‘during the time of Paul’s reign, when there was *great danger in associating* with Englishmen, yet the nobles of Moscow would receive them *gladly at any risk*, and sometimes *close their gates* upon them to conceal from the police the kind of hospitality that was going on within. But the principle of all this being state and show, and the exhibition of the master’s superiority and vanity, it is needless to add, that no kind of refinement and delicacy is shewn in the manner of entertaining their guests.’ Surely those who encountered great personal perils to render attention to the proscribed, deserve more charity. But what principle of state or show could influence to this deportment? What exhibition of vanity could be indulged in an act that, by its own nature, prohibited publicity? It could not be an action of vanity; or, if it were, in the language of Junius, ‘the gratification was limited to a narrow circle, and the vain were depositories of their own secret.’”

It may be here observed, that the passages which we have extracted do not contain the direct evidence of the parties mentioned, but only the assertions of Sir Robert Wilson in respect to the complexion of that evidence. It cannot, however, be supposed for a moment that Sir Robert would pledge the opinion of men with whom he is well acquainted, if he were not well assured that he had their support. A Letter, however, from Mr. Hely Hutchinson, the brother of the Lord of that name, is liable to no such objection. In this, the writer professes his joy that Sir Robert Wilson

“Is about to vindicate our most kind and gallant friends, the Russians, from the aspersions cast upon them by some late publications in this country.” He assures Sir Robert, that “he feels the utmost indignation at the *shameless calumnies and unfounded accusations* which have been made against this people.”

This body of evidence, we presume, settles the matter with respect to the existing state of the Russians in their civil and domestic capacity. The consideration of their military achievements in the last war, which is the main subject of the work before us, we may possibly notice hereafter.

64. *The Adulteress; or, Anecdotes of Two Noble Families; a Tale, in Four Volumes. By an Englishwoman; 12mo; Sherwood and Co. 1810.*

IF a faithful delineation of the miserable consequences of adultery could amend some of our “Noble Families,” this novel might deserve as much praise as any remedy of the kind. The incidents are brought within probability; and due attention is uniformly paid to moral effect, a degree of commendation we are not always able to bestow on writings of this class.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

In answer to VIRGINIA, we are not Physicians; — and in answer to many other Correspondents, we have never professed the trade of “resolving all lawful Questions.” We are sure that by this Answer we shall not give offence to any one considerate Correspondent.

The WEDGES will not suit. If this Correspondent’s Wit be pastime, it is dangerous pastime. His voluminous Communications have been disposed of according to his wishes; and will in future be returned to the Post-office.

If A FRIEND is really what he professes to be, he shall have a FRIENDLY ANSWER, whenever he calls on our Printer. Meantime, if he cannot find what he wants in *Piccadilly*, he may hear of it at *Bladud’s-buildings*.

In answer to the Correspondent in p. 460, the Author of “The Censor” was Mr. Lewis Theobald.

Mr. John Harris’s *Wit on the Elm Tree* is too sublime for our pages.

M. R. M. will find the *Marriages* he asks for in “Heylin’s *Help to English History*, 1773,” p. 303.

H.’s *painted Glass* may be curious to himself, but not to the Publick.

M. R. is referred to our volume for 1751, pp. 151. 260, for an account of the Hoax on the public credulity, to which he alludes.

THEYDON GRAYTON and The Revolution House at Whittington in our Supplement; with R. A. on a *Silver Denarius*; *Philadelphes*; *Lajcus*; *Oxonensis*; &c. &c.

Repton School, St. Alkmund’s Church, Shrewsbury, and Margate, Dovercourt, and Ferring Churches, will appear soon.

THE LAST TOKEN;
or "REMEMBER ME."

Written on the Princess Amelia's mournful
Present to his Majesty.

By PETER PINDAR, Esq.

WITH all the virtues blest, and every
grace,
To charm the world, and dignify her race,
Life's taper losing fast its feeble fire,
The fair Amelia thus bespoke her sire:
"Faint on the bed of sickness lying,
My spirit from its mansion flying, [see,
Not long the light these languid eyes will
My Friend, my Father, and my King,
Oh, wear a Daughter's mournful ring,
Receive the token, and remember me!"

PETRARCH, SONNET 251.

Quando i veggio dal ciel scender l'Aurora, &c.

WHEN from the East appears the pur-
ple ray

Of morn arising, and salutes the eyes
That wear the night in watching for the
day, [ing skies,

Thus speaks my heart, In yonder open-
In yonder fields of bliss my Laura lies.

Thou Sun that know'st to wheel thy burn-
ing car [deep,

Each even to the still surface of the
And there within thy Thetis' bosom
sleep: [share,

Oh could I thus my Laura's presence
How would my patient heart its sorrows
bear!

Ador'd in life, and honour'd in the dust,
She that in this fond breast for ever
reigns [that bust

Has pass'd the gulph of death. To deck
No trace of her but the sad name re-
mains.

EPITAPH ON MISS SUSAN PROBY,

Daughter of Rev. Dr. Proby, late Dean of
Lichfield.

From "ESSAYS" by the Rev. Mr. NARES.

IN Youth's gay hour, in beauty's loveliest
bloom, [the tomb?

What friend shall smooth the passage to
Sure faith, firm trust in Him who died to
save, [grave.

And humble hope that looks beyond the
These were thy guides, Susanna: thus
upheld, [quell'd.

Nor fear unnerv'd thy mind, nor anguish
Ye fair and young! the strong example
view; [you.

Her suff'rings, and her patience, speak to
Through four long years of pain, of lin-
gering death, [breath;

In various climes she drew uncertain
At length, her meek submission fully tried,
She view'd her native shore, bless'd God,
and died.

ABSENCE.

SWEET Girl! since yett thou wast
out of town, [frown;
I scarce utter a word, and I constantly
As for business or pleasure, I think them
but folly, [melancholy.
And while others are laughing, I am quite

When I wake in the morning, I turn me
around, [found;

But, alas! my lov'd Susan is not to be
When your pillow unpress'd makes your
absence quite certain, [the curtain.
I curse blankets and sheets, and swear at

When I leap out of bed, still your image
bewitches; [breeches!

I'm at least twenty minutes in finding my
And after I'm dress'd a full hour or more,
I find they are button'd the wrong side
before.

Ah! Susan, at breakfast how happy we've
been, [green;

O'er the fragrant infusion of eight-shilling
While rapture attended on every sip,
And I envied the cup the soft touch of
your lip.

But now on the table I carelessly toll,
My appetite's gone—I can scarce eat a
roll: [ing my tea,

And I cannot help thinking while drink-
That the white sugar's brown, and the hy-
son—bohea.

At dinner—whenever your eye glanc'd a
wish [seiz'd on the dish!

Tow'rd the hot roasted fowl—how I
Then sent you a wing, and a bit of the
breast— [lik'd best.

For fancy still whisper'd me what you

But now I'm so stupid I care not a button
Who carves out the beef, or who cuts up
the mutton—

I spill butter and gravy all over the cloth,
And when I drink porter—run my nose
in the froth.

The sofa! on which we've so often beguill'd
The lingering hours, while you listen'd and
smil'd; [peak,
'Till rapture its tenderest language would
And the tears of delight I have kiss'd from
your cheek.

Sweet sofa! farewell, for thy influence is
o'er, [more;

The lingering hours now but linger the
And with tears of delight my eye never
o'erflows, [my nose.

For I've got a bad cold, and they run from

Then haste back to town, my sweet Susan,
and prove [love;

All the whimsical pleasures that wait upon
Our days shall be pass'd in frolicksome
flirting, [curtain,

And as for our nights!—I here drop the
BACON.

Mr. URBAN, Oct. 25.
THE following Ode was written upon one
 of our Victories in Spain, pretty early
 in the contest. If you think it worthy of
 notice, and will favour it with insertion,
 you will oblige a friend, and old corre-
 spondent,
 W. H. L.

— "Sparge rosas." HOR.

TEMPUS jocandi est; sparge breves rosas
 Ubique carptas non timidâ manu;
 Cadumque deducant repôstum
 Consule sub Lepido, ministri.

Lætè rubentes Bacchus amat rosas;
 Amatque Ponti Fîlia, quæ Cyprum
 Sub lege gaudentem gubernat;
 Atque comis Charites solutis.

Carpamus horas; desine pervicax
 Narrare Martis vulnera; sed magis
 Cantemus ardentis sagittas,
 Et Glyceræ redolentis ora.

Hic sub virentis frondibus æsculi,
 Pulsare chordas; hic citharæ licet
 Aptare voces; et canendo,
 Attonitas agitare sylvas.

Hic ferte flores; ferte breves rosas,
 Et vota Baccho reddite; militum
 Accendit hic mentes; et urget
 Impavidos venientis hostis.

Amore gaudet miles; amoribus
 Post bella ridet; da Veneri novas
 Laudes; ruentis per sagittas,
 Illa, animum ducis, ore firmat.

Jam sunt triumphi! jam trepido pede
 Victæ cohortes sollicitam petunt
 Fugam; nec immotæ Britannum
 Ora videre valent, in arvo.

Hinc magna Tellus incolumis manet,
 Nostros per enses; et manus advena
 Prosternat atrocem Tyrannum; et
 Auferet Hesperis catenas.

W. C. LANGTON.

ON A GAMESTER AND SPENDTHRIFT.

SCARCE is old Skinflint's meagre carcass
 cold,

When his rude heir seizes his ill-got gold;
 With haste unnat'ral makes each hoard
 his prey,

And drags the source of evil into day;
 Plunges in ev'ry crime that wealth can buy
 And subtle knaves to easy fools supply.

By vice and folly see him madly led,
 To haunt the mansions where excess is fed;
 From foul excess to fouler lust they run,
 While deeds of darkness shame the rising
 sun,

The turf and gaming-table lure him on,
 And pluck their prey, till all his wealth is
 gone;

One fatal night his ruin is complete,
 A friendless beggar turn'd, into the street;
 Desp'rate with rage, to gain another stake,
 The villain ventur'd to the road to take:

A chaise he stopt; he fir'd; a horrid
 groan [done.

Soon told him that his bloody work was

He fled; was caught; confess'd with
 trembling breath, [death.
 And Tyburn sent him to the realms of
 S. ELSDALE.

The following Lines were written extempore,
 by a Gentleman (whose Wife had been
 induced by her Relatives to leave Him in
 his Distress) on reading "Verses on Wo-
 man" in a Provincial Paper.

DEAR Woman may with Pity glow,
 And weep for pains she cannot heal;
 And strive to heal another's woe,
 All this I know, I've heard, I feel!

But say, what magic has possess'd
 The fair one my afflictions' cause?
 Why others should her sense bereave
 Of duty, faith, and self-applause?

Did her soft heart with pity glow,
 Or hold affliction ever dear,
 She could not, would not, use me so;
 Her guilt is weakness, woman's fear.

Ah! why should Innocence be thus denied
 A firmness to resist the snare
 Of cruel, crafty, impious pride?
 Be theirs the guilt—be hers my prayer!

Gloucester Lodge, Sept. 13. J. Q. Y.

MR. URBAN,

IF you think the following Trifle admissi-
 ble, it is at your service; and I trust
 that what was the mere playfellow of a
 vacant hour, cannot be liable to the charge
 of meaning to detract from, or of offen-
 sively sporting with, the beautifully pa-
 thetic piece from whence it takes its rise.
 Yours, &c. T.

PARODY.

PITY the sorrows of a little boy!
 Whose pocket's light, whose pence are
 now no more; [Joy:
 Whose dwindled cash denotes no coming
 O give relief, and renovate his store!

These pouting lips disquietude bespeak,
 These wistful eyes proclaim my hopes
 and fears;
 And the sly dimple in my rosy cheek
 Still holds the remnants of the recent
 tears.

Yon tarts arranged on the shelvy round,
 With tempting aspect drew my looks
 aside;
 For raisins there a residence had found,
 And cherries ripe, and sugar-plums be-
 side.

Hard is the lot of little boys and poor!
 My pockets all were rummag'd o'er in
 vain;
 For me the huckster open'd not her door,
 From me she turn'd to greet the richer
 train.

O from your ample funds replenish mine!
 Strong comes the scent, delicious are
 the gales!

So may that keen sensation ne'er be thine,
When sweets allure, and pocket-money
fails.

Should I relate the tale of all my grief,
If you'll remember that you once was
young, [relief,
Your hands would not withhold the kind
Though sage advice should issue from
your tongue.

Of tarts and cheesecakes you may say,
Beware — [refrain —
That little boys from teasing should
But little boys, while little boys they are,
Will spend their money, and then ask
again.

A bright half-crown was mine — with eager
haste, [way,
Gay like the lark, I tripp'd across the
But, ah! how soon 'twas sacrific'd to taste,
And but one sixpence view'd declining
day.

That sixpence too, sweet solace of my soul,
Lur'd by a queencake from its silken
home,
Was soon, alas! to me no longer whole,
But doom'd in circulation's speed to
roam.

My penny too! my last remaining sum!
Struck with the thought to be itself as
free,
Went, quickly went, a victim to a plum,
And left the purse to poverty and me.

Pity the sorrows of a little boy!
Whose pocket's light, whose pence are
now no more; [joy:
Whose dwindled cash denotes no coming
O give relief, and renovate his store!

ANNIVERSARY ODE
ON THE BIRTH OF CHRIST;
for the Year 1810.

By JOHN STOYLE, Lieut. R. N.

STILL as eventful ages roll
In haste to those beyond the flood,
My Saviour's birth-day cheers the soul
With living light, divinely good.
Hail, peerless Orb! material King of Day!
Whose constancy still darts reproof on
man;
Thy rising brings salvation on each ray;
For transcripts of Jehovah's wondrous
plan
Confess'd appear, while systems bright
Reverberate with joy.
Ye countless suns, who draw your light
From Him, the theme employ.
In Heaven his glory once forbore to shine;
The Light of light awhile withdrew his
power,
Where infinite perfections all combine,
To rescue man from Death's else gloomy
hour;
Whence Immortality descending came,
And souls delighted felt its renovating
flame.

Hail, blissful day! hail, matchless king!
Supreme in everlasting love!
No more shall Death his terrors bring;
No more shall man dejected rove.
His perishable bark may safely ride
Through gathering storms on Life's
tempestuous sea:
While incidental cares his thoughts divide,
His heart a peaceful centre finds in
Thee.

Hail, Pilot of eternal rest!
Though numerous foes assail,
Still deign to tranquillize each breast;
Rebuke th' increasing gale.
Thou only couldst conglobed the formless
mass [reign'd;
Of chaos, where confusion long had
Whose potent word through ambient skies
did pass, [doin'd.
And empires vast of heavenly light or-
With renovating rays again descend;
Be man's still present Saviour, man's
eternal friend.

Thy power alone can heal the strife
Where hostile ranks each other tear;
Then haste, all-powerful Lord of Life,
Expel the cause of hated war.

O, Sun of Righteousness! thyself disrobe:
At length let man thy matchless charms
survey, [globe;
Let heavenly light from thee enshrine the
From pole to pole resume thy rightful
sway.

Return, with Peace and Innocence,
Those denizens of Heaven,
That were, by sinful man's offence,
From earthly regions driven.

Thy light, when CONSTANTINE beheld the
cross*,
With dauntless energy inspir'd his soul;
His conquering arms expell'd the vilest
dross [foul;

Of darkness and of error, base and
Deep in old Night's primeval kingdom
hurl'd, [through the world.

And rear'd the Christian flag triumphant
Saviour! be still man's present guide:
Then, as surrounding billows roar
Terrific o'er the hastening tide,

Yet harmless beat the rocky shore,
Fearless above the surge he rears his head,
While weltering waves in vain his decks
invade;

Though Life's rude sea with latent ills be
spread, [tray'd.
The hand of God in all, he views pour-
Th' unvarying Compass from above
(Not index of the North)

Is now his guide; while Heavenly Love
Invites his vessel forth.
Nor angular distance of the varying
Moon

From stars remote, his longitude to gain,
Avails with him: or Solar orb at noon,
To mark where floats his keel upon the
main.

* Constantine the Great, Emperor of Rome.
Sweet

Sweet Hope's bright anchor fills with joy
his face, [embrace.
Till blissful certainty gives her supreme

Mr. URBAN, Bungay, April 5.

HAVING been many years a reader,
and an occasional (though not a very
frequent) correspondent, of your much-
esteemed and interesting Magazine, I
flatter myself with your recording, on its
perpetuating page, the following *True
Story*. The curious incidents from which
it originated were communicated to the
Author by Mr. Rooker, an eminent Artist
of the Royal Academy, to whom they
occurred, at a village in Suffolk, in the
course of a pedestrian tour, which he was
taking, but a few years before his death,
in search of subjects for his admirable
pencil.—It was the Author's good fortune
to become acquainted with Mr. Rooker at
the period alluded to; in addition to
which, he had the gratification to be in-
strumental in releasing Mr. Rooker from
his state of "durance vile," and from the
tribunal of a rustic inquisition.

Yours, &c. SAMUEL ASHBY.

THE TRUE STORY.

SONS of the Arts, of Genius, and the
Nine, [mine;
'Tis not to you that Fortune opens her
Hard is the fate ye meet for praise and
glory! [sot,
Plagued by the clown, the idiot, and the
Such is the Wit's, the Poet's, Artist's lot!
Exempli gratia, take authentic story.

From London came an Artist of the Brush,
And through the country made pedestrian
push [charts,
For subjects new—as landscapes, ruins,
Majestic oaks, and castles; and, per-
chance, [France!
Poor, hungry biped! just as if from
He hop'd to find, along his dirty dance,
Food for himself as well as for the
Arts!

And as the little curious prying wight,
Sketch'd from the mould'ring cloister's bro-
ken site,
Soon by the spot some farmer hobbinowls
Came jogging — nothing vicious in their
jowls—

And, seeing poor Apelles, one cried, "I
Dars for to say, that waggabone we sees
There, with his rule and plummet on his
knees, [Spy!"
Is nothing more, nor less, than a French

Next, to the public-house the clowns re-
pair'd, [star'd;
And told the case, while brother Joskins
"As how, a strange, outlandish man,
they see'd, [how"—
A Mounsheer Spy! and if so be—as
When, lo! appears the Painter, makes
his bow, [could read.
And shews his sketch and name, to who

Strait, midst the rustic herd; a Chief
arose, [the nose,
And thrice he snuff'd up wisdom through
As erst Thersites did amongst the
Greeks— [gin,

A merchant this, in brandy, rum, and
And to Thersites near, in parts, akin;
Could read, and, literati say, could write,
Hem, snuffle, spit; and grin, most eru-
dite! [spokesman speaks."

"Silence!" they cry, "our parish
He thus: "Sir Painter, to be plain, we
doubts

That you design, by lurking hereabouts,
To map our forts and harbours, sound
our moats; [folks,

While thus, to blind us harmless country-
You sham to draw old antient walls and
oaks, [throats.

Anon to show the French to cut our
We're loyal, friend! your looks betray the
spy! [thinks I!

These gem'men all think' so — and so
You 'fore our Justus must disprove the
fact; [Rooker;

Swear you are he his-self, the painter
If not — God bless the King! we must, od-
zooker! [act."

Straitway commit you on the vagrant
The Painter then, "Most worthy sirs! I prize
You much, you are so loyal and so wise;
I joy our gracious King such subjects
rules. [ther;

Now to his Worship; pray debate no fur-
I'll swear I am myself, and not another:
That asses still are asses, fools are fools."

S. A.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 14.

SEEING an interesting piece of biography
in the Leicester Journal, [copied in our
present Obituary, p. 594,] I cannot re-
frain from suggesting the probability, that
some friends of humanity may think it
right to raise a modest tombstone, just suf-
ficient to commemorate where the unfor-
tunate stranger, therein mentioned, lies,
that, should it at any time meet the eye of
his relatives, they may know "that the
tree lieth, and not unhonoured, where it
fell." The following Epitaph will probably
be the means of calling forth some abler pen,
Da lacrymam, facilis lector, tuque, optima
tellus,

Sis peregrina licet, molliter ossa tegas:
Advena sub vinculis vixi, mors denique
rupit,

Pars melior, Christo vindice, celsa perit.

In English:

Stop, passenger, and shed one tear
Of pity on a stranger's bier;
And thou, kind parent earth, inclose
His bones, which here in peace repose.
Those bonds which men for men decree,
Death breaks, and sets the pris'ner free;
The soul escapes, with eager flight,
To Christ, to Liberty, and Light.

Howe.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, Nov. 17. Letter from Capt. Hawtayne to Vice-adm. Sir E. Pellow, Bart.

Quebec, off the Texel, Nov. 9.

Sir, I have the honour to report to you the capture of La Jeune Louise, a very fine French privateer schooner, of 14 guns and 35 men, which was very gallantly attacked and carried last night, in the Vlie Stroom, by a party of volunteers, in three boats, from the Quebec, under command of the first Lieutenant Stephen Popham, seconded by Lieut. Richard-Augustus Yates. And, to do justice to the distinguished gallantry of Lieut. Popham, and the officers and men employed upon this service, I must state to you, Sir, that in running past the Vlie and Schelling yesterday evening, to resume our station before the Texel, the schooner was discovered at anchor within; and Lieut. Popham immediately offered his services to make an attempt upon her. Accordingly the frigate was brought to without the sands, in sight of the Enemy, and the boats immediately dispatched; and, although we saw the engagement at half-past nine o'clock, it was not till after a long and anxious night that we had the extreme joy of seeing the schooner beating out of the Enemy's harbour, through the very intricate navigation of the passage, with the British colours flying over French. I understand that the boats had to pull against a very strong tide, and found the Enemy fully prepared for the attack, and closely surrounded by sands, on which they grounded, and in this situation received three distinct broadsides from cannon and musketry within pistol-shot; and, notwithstanding, they extricated themselves, and boarded. The Enemy contended the point on deck, in which the French Captain Galien Lafont, Capitaine de Vaisseau, a Member of the Legion of Honour, was killed in personal contest by Lieut. Yates. I am sorry now, Sir, to state the loss sustained in this service on our side; two seamen killed and one wounded, and a boat destroyed; and on that of the Enemy, besides the Commander, one seaman killed and one wounded. Lieut. Popham speaks in the highest praise of the spirit and good order maintained by Lieut. Yates; Mr. M'Donald, Master's Mate, in command of the third boat; Mr. Duncan, clerk; Charles Ward, gentleman, volunteer, and the whole of his party. La Jeune Louise carries six 12 and eight 9-pounder carronades; and the remainder of her crew, consisting of 60 men, were some of them landed that morning sick,

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and others in a prize at sea; and the prisoners state her to be a much finer vessel than her consort in the last cruize, Sans Souci.

CHA. HAWTAYNE.

Letter from Capt. Tower to Adm. Gambier.

Curacoa, at Sea, Nov. 9.

Sir, In proceeding to execute your orders, I have the honour to inform you, we discovered off the Land's-end a man of war brig close in pursuit of a schooner, which the signal from the brig soon told me was an enemy. In consequence all sail was made; and we captured (after three hours' chase), at half-past two, *p. m.* the French privateer schooner La Venus, commanded by Mr. Guillaume Augenard, armed with 14 guns, and a complement of 67 men, from L'Orient 14 days, a disastrous cruize, without making a capture, and received last night, off Scilly, a complete beating from an English ship, supposed to be a packet, with whom La Venus engaged two hours: during the action they lost five men, had 14 wounded; the rigging and sails likewise bear evident marks of the contest. Capt. Hopkins had been strenuously chasing this privateer from day-light; and to his signals and manœuvres the capture may be attributed.

J. TOWER.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Downing-street, Nov. 19. The following dispatches have been received at the Earl of Liverpool's Office from Viscount Wellington. Those of the 3d of November were received upon the 16th inst. & those of the 27th October, upon the 17th inst.; and those of the 20th October, this day.

Pero Negro, Oct. 20.

My Lord, Since I addressed you, the Enemy have been employed principally in reconnoitering the positions occupied by our troops, and in strengthening their own. In effecting the former object, they have skirmished with the troops on our out-posts, who have always conducted themselves well. On the 14th they attacked with infantry, supported by artillery, a small detachment of the 71st regiment, which formed the advanced guard of Lieut.-general Sir B. Spencer's division, near Sobral de Montagaree, in order to cover one of their reconnoitering parties. This detachment, having the Hon. Lieut.-col. Cadogan and Lieut.-col. Reynell at their head, charged the Enemy in the most gallant style, and drove them into the town. The whole of the 8th corps d'Armée, however, and part of the 6th, arrived on the ground near Sobral on that evening;

evening; and I therefore thought it proper to withdraw Lieut.-gen. Sir B. Spencer's division from the advanced situation which it had occupied; and these troops marched to Zibreira, about one mile in the rear, on the 15th in the morning. The gun-boats on the Tagus, under Lieut. Berkeley, with which Adm. Berkeley has supported the right of the army near Alhandra, have likewise been engaged with the Enemy's reconnoitering parties, and have been of great service to us. I have the pleasure to inform your Lordship, that the report which I communicated to you in my last dispatch, regarding the march of the detachments of troops under the command of Gen. Barcellar, has been confirmed. Col. Trant arrived near Coimbra on the 7th, and immediately attacked the Enemy's out-posts, which he cut off from the town, and he then pushed into it and took possession of it. The resistance made by the Enemy did not last long, and he took 80 officers and 5000 men (principally sick and wounded) prisoners. I have the honour to inclose the copy of his report to Marshal Beresford, and of a letter from Marshal Beresford upon this success. On the following day Brig.-gen. Miller and Col. Wilson arrived at Coimbra with their detachments, and they have since taken about 350 prisoners, being soldiers who had straggled from their regiments, on the Enemy's march (as they say), in search of food. Col. Wilson has since advanced to Condeixa, with an advanced guard of infantry and cavalry; and Brig.-gen. Miller is at Coimbra. I inclose a letter from Marshal Beresford on these transactions. A detachment from the garrison of Peniche, sent out by Brig.-gen. Blunt, under Capt. Fenwick, has been successful in a similar manner, and has brought in 48 prisoners, made in the rear of the Enemy's army, having killed nine; and Lieut.-col. Waters, who has been employed by me with small detachments of cavalry and infantry, also in the Enemy's rear, has taken many prisoners. The difficulties which the Enemy experience in procuring subsistence, owing to their having invaded this country without magazines, and having adopted no measures for the security of their rear, or of their communication with Spain, has rendered it necessary for the soldiers to straggle in search of food; and not a day passes that prisoners and deserters are not sent in. All remained quiet in the North of Portugal, according to the last accounts. Marshal Mortier retired from Zafra and Los Santos on the 8th; and, according to the last accounts, he had arrived at Seville with

the troops under his command. Gen. Ballasteros had followed him to the neighbourhood of Castillo de las Guardias, and the Portuguese and Spanish cavalry had moved on from the Guadiana towards the Sierra Morena. In the mean time, the infantry of the Marquis de la Romana's corps was put in motion for this quarter on the 8th inst.; and the head of it (the division under the command of Gen. O'Donnel) arrived at Cabeza de Montechique yesterday, having crossed the Tagus in the morning. My last accounts from Cadiz are of the 4th inst.

(Signed)

WELLINGTON.

[A dispatch from Marshal Beresford refers to Colonel Trant's occupation of Coimbra; and mentions that Brig.-gen. Miller had collected, of stragglers and pillagers left in the rear of the French army, about 350, and more were bringing in. Col. Wilson, with an advanced guard of 200 cavalry, and four battalions of militia, was to be at Condeixa on the 10th and 11th.—Another dispatch incloses the copy of a report from Brig.-gen. Blunt, Governor of Peniche, dated 16th ult. and communicating an advantage obtained by Major de Praca Fenwick, at the head of a small detachment of the garrison, over the Enemy's marauding parties.—A dispatch from Col. Trant to the Marshal gives a detailed statement of his success at Coimbra. The Colonel found 3500 firelocks at Coimbra, besides a quantity of oxen, collected for the subsistence of the army. The Enemy had committed great excesses at Coimbra, and were with difficulty preserved from the just indignation of the inhabitants.—Another dispatch, from Major-gen. Blunt, notices the capture of 23 of the Enemy.]

[Then follows a dispatch from Lord Wellington, dated head-quarters, Pero Negro, October the 27th, describing the movements observed in the Enemy's army.]

Pero Negro, Nov. 3.

My Lord, I have not observed any alteration in the Enemy's position or numbers since I addressed you on the 27th ult. They have a considerable body of troops, principally cavalry, on the Tagus, between Punhete and Santarem; and I have reason to believe that Loison's division of infantry had not marched in that direction, as I reported to your Lordship they had in my last dispatch: some of the corps composing that division have certainly remained in the camps in front of this army. The Enemy have pushed some troops across the Zezere, above Punhete, principally cavalry, apparently to reconnoitre the roads

roads in that direction and the fort at Abrantes; but I conclude, that the rains which have fallen within these few days will have swelled that river, and that these troops will have retired again. They are still reported to be at work upon materials for a bridge both at Santarem and Barquinha; but I have detached Major-gen. Fane, with a body of cavalry and infantry, to the left of the Tagus, from whom I hope to receive accurate accounts of what is passing opposite to him on this side; and he will endeavour to destroy these materials, if it should be practicable. It is reported by all the deserters that the Enemy's troops continue to suffer great distress from the want of provisions. It is impossible to form an estimate of the quantity of provisions which they found in the villages on the ground which they occupy; but it is certain, that they can draw none from any other part of the country, the whole being in the possession of our troops. The garrison of Peniche, and the garrison of Obidos (which place Capt. Fenwick, of the Portuguese service, has lately occupied), under the direction of Brig.-gen. Blunt, and the British cavalry, continue to carry on a destructive warfare in the rear of the Enemy's right, while the high road from Coimbra, by Leyria, is in the possession of Col. Wilson's detachment. I inclose a letter from Marshal Beresford, on the effects of the operations of Brig.-gen. Blunt and Capt. Fenwick. I have received no letter from Gen. Silveira of a later date than the 19th October. He had not, at that time, heard of the march of any of the Enemy's troops in Castile; and occupied with his detachment the roads from Almeida to Trancoso, Celorico, and Guarda. He had heard that Gen. Bonnet had evacuated the Asturias, and, it is supposed, had moved into Biscay. I have letters from Estremadura and Castromarin of as late a date as the 27th of October, stating that Mortier's corps was still at Seville in a very inefficient state, and having many sick. My last accounts from Cadiz are of the 22d ult.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

[A letter from Marshal Beresford notices the judgment and zeal of Brig.-gen. Blunt, in occupying the town of Obidos; and also the activity and conduct of Capt. Fenwick, of the Buffs, in harassing the Enemy's foragers, and picking up the stragglers.]

Return of killed, wounded, and missing, of the army under the command of Viscount Wellington, in skirmishes with the Enemy on the 9th, 12th, 13th, and 14th October, 1810: *Killed*, 1 ser-

jeant, 19 rank and file, 22 horses.—*Wounded*, 7 officers, 7 serjeants, 77 rank and file, 10 horses.—*Missing*, 1 serjeant, 41 rank and file, 12 horses.

Names of officers wounded: First Hussars, German Legion, Capt. Linsingen, slightly; Captain Aly, ditto.—95th reg. Capt. Percival, severely, not dangerously; Lieut. Eccles, severely.—Fifth batt. German Legion, Lieut. Müller, severely.—Brunswick Infantry, Capt. Schufeldt, severely.—General Staff, Capt. D. Mergen, slightly.

The following dispatch has been this morning received at Lord Liverpool's Office, addressed to his Lordship, by Lieut.-gen. Sir J. Stuart, K. B. dated Messina, Sept. 22.

My Lord, Early on the morning of the 18th inst. our attention was much occupied by the opposite movements of Gen. Murat, who, by the embarkation of the principal body of his army in the whole of his long range of boats at Scylla and the Punta del Pizzo, and the disposition of these vessels after being cast off from the shore, seemed to indicate a conclusive design upon the part of our line extending towards the Faro. While the attention of our left was engaged by the above operation, information was brought to me that a division of the Enemy, having embarked at Reggio during the preceding night, had been perceived completing a landing upon our right, just before dawn, at about seven miles to the Southward of Messina. Reinforcements, which were held in reserve in this garrison to move according to circumstances, marched to sustain our posts at the invaded point upon the first signal of alarm; but the active vigilance of the troops stationed at that extremity of our defences, and their prompt and spirited behaviour, under the conduct of Major-gen. Campbell, had already happily rendered the presence of these succours unnecessary. The repulse of the Enemy in this partial enterprize, and the equally disgraceful and precipitate flight of the French General who commanded it, with the sacrifice of so considerable a part of his equipment, are more fully detailed in the adjoined Report from Major-gen. Campbell to myself, on the proceedings of this fortunate day; and I hope his Majesty will be graciously pleased to draw an augur, from the relation of this officer, of the future conduct of this army at large, in any emergency of service which it may become their duty to encounter. The zeal, the warmth, exemplified by the neighbouring peasantry in our behalf, and which were not manifested without a loss; and the judgment, as well

well as alacrity, with which I have since learnt that those in remoter districts made immediate dispositions to obstruct the progress of the Enemy, in their possible attempt to penetrate into the country, were far beyond what I could have hoped or expected from their peaceful habits: and so strongly was their animosity marked towards their invaders, that the interposition of our escorts was frequently necessary to protect our prisoners from their fury in conducting them, after their surrender, to the citadel of Messina. A colour, inscribed as a gift from Gioachino Napoleone to the Royal Corsican Corps, said to be new for the occasion of the expedition, fell among other captures of the morning into our hands; and I hope his Majesty will be graciously pleased to approve my transmittal of this trophy to be respectfully laid at the feet of his Sicilian Majesty, as a token of our zeal in support of his Royal cause, and as a record that the first effort of a daring Enemy to plant the Standard of Usurpation in this his second kingdom, and which still owns his rightful dominion, was repulsed by a British army.

[Sir John concludes by acknowledging the great assistance he has derived from Lieut.-gen. Lord Forbes, as well as the other General Officers; and the habitual, cordial, and friendly co-operation of Admiral Martin, and the naval force under his orders.]

J. STUART, Count of Maida.

Messina, Sept. 18.

Sir, Being apprized, about a quarter past four this morning, that a detachment of the Enemy's boats had approached and fired upon the cavalry picquet at St. Stefano, I deemed it expedient to repair towards that place; and, on my way thither, discovered (before day-light) a smart fire of musketry, apparently near Mili. On my arrival at Mili, I found Lieut.-col. Adam, with the 21st reg. very judiciously posted in that advantageous spot (supported by the 3d King's German Legion), with two 6-pounders; and the riflemen of the King's German Legion in his front, beyond the Mili Fiumara, briskly exchanging shots with the Enemy. Thus situated, and when full day-light rendered all objects distinctly visible, I clearly observed about 40 of the Enemy's large boats disembarking troops between St. Stefano and Galati; which, as they gained the shore, pushed on and occupied the crest of the whole ridge of rising ground, extending from the place of their debarkation to the front and right of the Mili Fiumara. Every measure of precaution was adopted to oc-

cupy the mountain passes adjacent to the Mili position; and while thus employed, and eagerly watching the Enemy's further movements, I observed not only an hesitation and period to his further advance upon the heights; but that he was actually hastily re-embarking his troops nearest the beach, occasioned, I have no doubt, by the spirited and unexpected manner in which he was brought to action by the 2d Light Infantry under Lieut.-col. Fischer, which, moving from its cantonments of St. Placido, hung upon his rear and left. I had no sooner satisfied myself as to this point, than I directed the 21st reg. with two 6-pounders, to move briskly forward by the great road and beach from Mili, preceded by the riflemen of the 3d and 4th King's German Legion, and flankers of the 21st reg.; which produced the double effect of precipitating the Enemy's retreat to his boats, and throwing into our power the whole of the corps which had gained the heights, and others whom their boats abandoned to their fate. I understand this corps to have been under the orders of Gen. Cavignac, and to have consisted of two battalions of Corsicans, 1st battalion of the 2d Neapolitan light infantry (six companies), 1st battalion 3d of the line Neapolitan infantry (six companies), 1st battalion of the 4th of the line Neapolitan infantry (six companies), in all about 3500 men; of whom, one of the Corsican battalions, with a stand of colours, a Colonel Chef de l'Etat Major of Division, a Lieutenant-colonel Commandant, with 40 inferior officers, including an aid-de-camp of Gen. Cavignac, and upwards of 800 soldiers, have surrendered prisoners of war at discretion. It is now only necessary for me to add, that the corps which repulsed the Enemy were Capt. Joerres' troop of the 20th light dragoons, the 2d light infantry battalion (to whom every praise is due for the spirited and masterly manner in which it made the first impression upon them), the riflemen of the 3d and 4th King's German Legion, the 21st regiment, and a portion of the 3d King's German Legion; as also a detachment of the Royal Artillery, with field-guns, under Lieut. Cotton. To Lieut.-col. Adam, of the 21st regiment, I was peculiarly indebted. His thorough knowledge of the country and passes would have enabled us to anticipate and check the Enemy, had he endeavoured to move further than Mili. I was accompanied by my aid-de-camp, Capt. A'Court, whose active exertions were conspicuous to all. I have also to mention, in terms of acknowledgment,

Captains

Captains Hill and Freuller, Assistant Adjutant-Generals, and Lieut. Burke, aide-de-camp to Major-gen. Spencer. The whole of the conduct of the troops was cheerful and animated; and the best disposition in aid of us was exhibited by the peasantry of the country, who, with arms, and every other weapon of offence they could collect, flocked to our immediate assistance: and, what is most consolatory, we have not to regret the loss of a single officer either killed or wounded. Two men of the 21st reg. and one rifleman, were slightly wounded in this singular incursion of the Enemy.

J. CAMPBELL, Maj.-gen. and Adj.-gen.

P. S. I have not been able accurately to ascertain the loss of the Enemy. Two officers of the Corsican battalion are among their wounded, of which there were many, as well as killed upon the field. His most material loss must have been upon his retreat and in the boats, which were completely within the range, not only of our field-guns, but also of our musketry: one boat was sunk, one deserted to us, and many were disabled. Reports have also been received that several dead bodies have floated on shore near the scene of action. The peasantry have likewise brought in as prisoners a considerable number, who concealed themselves in the country.

Admiralty-office, Nov. 20. Letters transmitted by Adm. Sir Roger Curtis, Bart. Commander in Chief at Portsmouth.

H. M. S. Diana, at anchor off La Hogue, Nov. 16.

Sir, I have the honour to inform you, that, though the wind was strong from the North-east and North-east by North on Monday evening the 12th instant, with a very heavy sea, I thought it probable the Enemy's frigates might endeavour to push out. I therefore placed the ships in the best position I could suppose; and at half-past twelve on Tuesday morning we were fortunate enough to see and found ourselves in shore of them. The wind having backed to North by East, threw them considerably to windward of us, but prevented their getting round Barfleur: we were so near as to fire two broadsides at them before they got under the batteries of Marcou. At this time Capt. Loring, in the Niobe, had pushed in-shore in hopes of cutting off the sternmost ship, which he had nearly effected; but, the wind blowing fresh from the Northward and Eastward, with a heavy sea, and the flood tide about to make, we could not prevent their getting through the narrow passage on the West end of Marcou. On Tuesday forenoon they weighed, and

remained under sail close under the batteries of Marcou for several hours, and in the evening got into La Hogue roads; we having been driven to the North of Barfleur by the ebb tide, the wind Easterly. On the Wednesday morning I sent Capt. Loring, in the Niobe, to give Capt. Malcolm, in the Donegal, information of the situation of the Enemy's ships, and made all sail in this ship to the anchorage off La Hogue; and, on my approaching it, had the satisfaction to see one of the Enemy's frigates run on shore. I anchored at one p. m.; and continued so until morning, when I perceived that the other of the Enemy's frigates seemed to be in a position where she might be attacked. I weighed on the first of the flood, and made sail for her; but the Enemy, on observing our intentions, weighed and went close into the shoal of St. Vaast, and immediately between the batteries of La Hogue and Tatillon. I determined, however, to go as close to her as I could, without getting on shore, in hopes something might be done; but, after twice standing-in close alongside of her, sustaining the fire of the two batteries, together with the frigate, which by this time had received considerable reinforcements of men from the shore, I found the fire so very heavy, that I saw no hope of doing any thing effectual against her. At this time Capt. Malcolm, of the Donegal, arrived with the Revenge and Niobe, and the attack was renewed by the four ships, who continued going in alternately, and made every exertion as long as the tide would permit them to do so; and I have no doubt the frigate must have sustained very great injury from it. I am sure I need not tell you how very mortified all on-board the Diana and Niobe are, that, after our anxious blockade, we have not been able to do more; but I trust you will believe, that every thing has been done that was in our power to get possession of the frigates; and it is some consolation to be able to say, that one of them is on the rocks of St. Vaast, on her beam ends, and last night fell over on her larboard side, having been before on her starboard, and the other lying apparently on the shoal near the fort; and, I trust, not in a state to go to sea for a considerable length of time. It now remains for me to say, that nothing could exceed the steady behaviour of my officers and men of the Diana; and to Mr. Rowe, the First Lieutenant, I feel particularly indebted for his assistance and exertion. Capt. Loring speaks in the highest terms of his officers and men, particularly Lieut. Simpson. I am happy to say, that, though we were a long time under

under so heavy a fire, we have only one marine slightly wounded; but the ship has suffered very considerably in her masts, sails, hull, and rigging. Unless they dismantle the Enemy's frigate, I shall continue on my present station until I have the honour to receive your orders. I have to beg your forgiveness for the length of this; but hope that the variety of occurrences necessary to be stated will plead my excuse. C. GRANT:

Sir R. Curtis, Bart. Admiral of the Red, &c. &c. &c.

[A letter from Capt. Malcolm, of the Donegal, follows, stating the loss sustained by that ship at three men wounded; the Diana, one slightly; and the Revenge seven, two of whom are since dead. Captain M. bestows great praise upon Capt. Grant.]

[This Gazette also contains three letters; one from Capt. Irby, of the Amelia, stating the capture on the 8th inst. of the Charles privateer, of Bourdeaux, pierced for 22 guns. Another from Capt. Bell, of the Phipps sloop, noticing the capture of Le Barbier de Seville, a new vessel of 16 guns and 60 men, from Boulogne. Lieut. Tyron and one seaman were dangerously wounded. And a third from Capt. C. Campbell, of the Plover sloop, stating his having scuttled in the Channel three lugger privateers; one of 32 men, and the others of 24 each.]

Admiralty-office, Nov. 24. Copy of a letter from Adm. Sir C. Cotton, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to J. W. Croker, esq. dated on-board the San Joseph, off Toulon; Sept. 12.

Sir, I cannot desist from forwarding to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the inclosed detailed account of a gallant enterprize performed by the boats of the Amphion, Active, and Cerberus, which resulted in the surrender of the garrison of Grao, and the capture and destruction of a convoy of the Enemy from Trieste. C. COTTON.

Amphion, Gulph of Trieste, June 29.

Sir, A convoy of several vessels from Trieste were chased into the harbour of Grao by the boats of the Amphion yesterday morning; and the officer (Lieut. Slaughter), on his return, reported they were laden with naval stores for the arsenal at Venice. As the Italian Government are making great exertions at the present moment to fit out their marine at that port, the capture of this convoy became an object of importance; and I was the more induced to attempt it, as its protection (it was said) consisted only in 25 soldiers stationed at

Grao, an open town in the Friule. The sequel will shew that we were both deceived as to the number of the garrison, and the strength of the place; and, if I should enter too much into detail in relating to you the circumstances attending its capture, I trust, Sir, you will consider it on my part as only an anxious desire to do justice to the gallant exertions of those who were employed on the occasion. The shoals of Grao prevent the near approach of shipping of burthen; the capture of the convoy therefore was necessarily confined to boat service; and I telegraphed to his Majesty's ships Cerberus and Active, on the evening of the 28th, that their boats and marines should assemble alongside the Amphion by 12 o'clock that night. It fell calm in the early part of the evening; and conceiving, from our distance from Grao, that the boats of the Active (which was considerably in the offing) would not arrive in time, I wrote to Capt. Gordon to request they might be sent immediately. I mention this as it will account why that ship's boats and marines were not in the station assigned them in the attack, and that no possible blame can be imputed to the officers and men employed in them for their not being present, as distance alone prevented them. Capt. Whitby, of the Cerberus, very handsomely volunteered his services on this occasion; but I considered it as a fair opportunity for my Second Lieutenant, Slaughter (the First Lieutenant being absent, having been detached on other service, in the barge, the day before), to distinguish himself; and he has fully in every way justified the confidence I had in him. The convoy were moored in a river above the town of Grao; and it was absolutely necessary to be first in possession of it: the defences of the town were two old castles, almost in ruins, with loop-holes for musketry, and a deep ditch in their front, extending from one castle to the other. The boats from the Amphion and Cerberus put off from the ship about 40 minutes past 11; and the marines of both ships, under Lieuts. Moore and Brattle (of the marines), and Lieut. Dickenson, of the Cerberus, the whole under the command of Lieut. Slaughter, landed without musket-shot, to the right of the town, before day-light, and instantly advanced to the attack; the launches with carronades, under Lieut. O'Brien (3d of the Amphion) accompanying them along shore. It had been intended that the Amphion's and Active's should have landed to the right of the town, and the Cerberus to the left; but, the former boats not arriving, Lieut. Slaughter very properly

properly took the Cerberus's with him, and left the gig to direct the Active's to the left: of course they had much further to row, and, much to the regret of all, did not get on shore till after the place was taken. A very heavy firing commenced about dawn of day; the Enemy considerably stronger than was imagined; and, assisted by a numerous peasantry, kept up a very destructive fire upon our men whilst advancing, who purposely retired a little to the left, taking shelter under some hillocks, and what the unevenness of the ground afforded: they were followed by the French troops, who, conceiving this to be a retreat on the boats, quitted their advantageous position, and charged with the bayonet. It no longer became a contest to be decided by musketry—they were received with the steadiness and bravery inherent in Englishmen; both officers and men were personally engaged hand to hand; and, out of the number killed of the Enemy in this encounter, eight were bayonet wounds: which will convince you, Sir, of the nature of the attack. A struggle of this kind could not last long, and the French troops endeavoured, in great confusion, to regain their former position. They were closely pursued, and charged in their turn, which decided the business; and the whole detachment of the Enemy, consisting of a lieutenant, serjeant, and 38 privates of the 81st regiment (all Frenchmen), were made prisoners, leaving our brave men in possession of the town, and 25 vessels laden with stores and merchandize. The Active's boats landed at this moment to the left; and her marines, under Lieut. Foley, were of great use in completely securing the advantages gained. Every exertion was now made to get the convoy out of the river; but, it being almost low water, it was late in the evening before they could

be got afloat, and much labour and fatigue was occasioned, being obliged to shift the cargoes into smaller vessels to get them over the Bar. About 11 o'clock in the forenoon an attack was made on the town by a party of French troops coming from Marau, a village in the interior; the force nearest them, under Lieuts. Slaughter, Moore, and Mears, of the Active, instantly attacked, assisted by the launches in the river; and the Enemy, finding all resistance ineffectual, after losing two killed, threw down their arms, and surrendered. In this latter business a Lieutenant, and 22 men of the 5th regiment of light infantry (all French troops), were made prisoners. The same intrepidity which had insured success before, was equally conspicuous on this second occasion. About seven in the evening I had the satisfaction of seeing the whole detachment coming off to the squadron, which I had anchored about four miles from the town directly the wind allowed; and every thing was secured by 8 o'clock.

[Capt. Hoste then modestly declines all merit in planning the enterprize in favour of those who so gallantly executed it. He recommends, in warm terms, to the consideration of their Lordships, Lieut. Slaughter; with Lieutenants Dickenson of the Cerberus, and Moore and Brattle of the marines; the latter of whom was severely wounded in the thigh. The captured vessels were laden with steel. The prisoners are 2 Lieutenants, 2 serjeants, and 56 privates of the 5th and 81st regiments, which composed part of Gen. Marmont's army, and distinguished themselves at the battle of Wagram.] W. HOSTE.

Our loss consists in four killed, and eight wounded; the Enemy's, ten killed, and eight wounded. Twenty-six vessels were burnt, and five brought out and sent to Lissa with cargoes.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE FIFTH SESSION OF THE FOURTH PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 1810.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Nov. 29.

Earl Camden presented the Report of the Privy Council, containing the examination of the Physicians, Drs. Reynolds, Heberden, Willis, and Sir H. Hallford; who all stated that his Majesty was incapable of business; but that they entertained the most confident hopes of his recovery, though they could not state at what period he might become convalescent.

The Earl of Liverpool, after a short speech, moved, that the House do adjourn till Thursday, the 13th Dec.

Earl Spencer, conceiving that the

House was departing from the precedent of 1788, moved, as an amendment, that the House do appoint a Committee to examine the Physicians.

Lords *Moir*, *Holland*, *Grenville*, *Erskine*, *Stanhope*, with the Marquis *Lansdown*, and the Duke of *Sussex*, spoke in favour of the amendment; as, by suspending the functions of the Executive, they were bringing the Regal authority into contempt.

Lord *Harrowby* contended that the appointment of a Regency would be dethroning the King; but, being called to order, was followed by the *Lord Chancellor*;

cellor, who implored their Lordships, as they valued the interests of the Country, as they valued the interests and feelings of the King, to concur in the motion of adjournment.

A division then took place on the amendment—Contents 56, Non-contents 88. The original motion was then carried.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. Secretary *Ryder*, after stating the circumstances under which the House met, presented the Report of the Physicians, as taken before the Privy Council; when the question being put, it was ordered to be laid on the table.

The Report having been read, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, after dwelling at some length upon the favourable hopes it held out of his Majesty's recovery, moved, that the House do adjourn, at its rising, for 14 days.

Messrs. *Yorke*, *Wilberforce*, *B. Bathurst*, and *Fuller*, supported the motion; and Messrs. *Whitbread*, *Ponsonby*, *Adair*, *Wynne*, *Sir F. Burdett*, *Gen. Mather*, and *Lord Milton*, against it.

The House then divided on the question of adjournment—Ayes 233, Noes 129. Another division took place upon Mr. *Ponsonby's* motion to appoint a Committee to examine the Physicians—Ayes 137, Noes 230.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Dec. 13.

The Earl of *Liverpool*, after adverting to what he had said when he moved the former adjournment, observed, that he had then stated, that, if on this day there should not be reason to hope for his Majesty's speedy recovery, he should feel it his duty to propose some measure to the House. There was then, and there still existed, a confident expectation of his Majesty's recovery; but there was not unfortunately that advance in his recovery which could warrant him in proposing another adjournment. He therefore felt it his duty, in conformity with the precedents of 1788, to move, "That a Select Committee be appointed to examine the Physicians who have attended his Majesty during his illness, respecting the state of his Majesty's health, and to report such examination to the House." The motion was then carried unanimously; and the Committee to consist of 21 Lords.

In the Commons, the same day, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, after stating that the expectation he had entertained of his Majesty's speedy recovery were diminished (though of his ultimate recovery he entertained no doubt), thought it his duty to propose the appointment

of a Select Committee, of 21 Members, to examine the Physicians; and that the House should adjourn to the 17th, when it would receive the Report.

After a few words from Mr. *Whitbread*, on this measure not having been before adopted, the motion was unanimously agreed to.

Dec. 17.

Mr. *Dundas* brought up the Report of the Committee appointed to examine his Majesty's Physicians.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved, "That the House should be called over on the 20th, and that it should form itself into a Committee on the State of the Nation."

Mr. *Ponsonby* declared, that he should strenuously oppose the proceeding by way of Bill, as tending to degrade the kingly office.

Mr. *Sheridan*, after warm encomiums on the letter written by the Prince of Wales in 1788, recommended the precedent of the Irish Parliament, which voted an Address to the Heir Apparent, praying that he would be pleased to take upon him the Regency, &c. with such limitations as Parliament might deem proper.

Mr. *Adam* censured the proceeding by Bill as unconstitutional; and observed, that, unless the limitations or restrictions on the prerogative which the Bill would contain were stated, the House would be kept in the dark as to the future measures of the Hon. Gentleman.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* replied shortly; but declined stating the measure he should found upon the Resolutions.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Dec. 19.

Lord *Grenville* was of opinion, that unnecessary delay had taken place in recording the fact of the King's illness, and in adopting such measures as the present critical exigency of public affairs required. With respect to the course to be pursued, it was with pain he found himself unable to concur with those Noble Friends with whom he generally acted. After a lapse of 20 years, and giving the question the most attentive consideration, it was the honest conviction of his mind, that the defect of the Royal Authority could be supplied only by legislative provision, and not by Address. This he felt himself bound to declare as a Peer of Parliament faithfully discharging his duty; a duty which, he regretted, must cost him the pain of disagreeing with his Noble Friends.

The Earl of *Lauderdale* combated the chief position of his Noble Friend, which

was built on a distinction that he never could recognize—the distinction between the political and natural capacity of the Crown. He was aware that this distinction had been antecedently laid down, and highly appreciated by some lawyers of great reputation; but he, nevertheless, thought it had no solid basis, and partook more of the nature of a quibble than a legal definition. He concluded by recommending an Address to the Prince of Wales.

Lord Holland agreed with his Noble Friend (Lord Grenville) in the necessity of making a legislative provision; but contended that they ought first to establish a Representative of the Royal Authority, for the purpose of giving a constitutional sanction to such a legislative measure.

A desultory conversation then took place, between Lords *Liverpool*, *Stanhope*, *Grenville*, and *Spencer*.

Dec. 20.

Earl Camden presented the Report of the Committee appointed to examine the Physicians *.

Lord Holland, after stating that it was not expected that any question relative to the Sovereign's illness would be discussed this day, remarked that much inconvenience must result from the suspension of the Executive Authority. He alluded to the hostile conduct of Sweden—the Proclamation of the Government of the United States, which rendered it necessary either promptly to revoke the Orders in Council, or declare upon what conditions such concession would be made. The state of affairs in South America was also highly interesting to this Country, and deeply affecting the interests of the Peninsula, and required a prompt determination upon the part of the Executive Government.

The Earl of *Liverpool* declared that his colleagues were fully aware of the difficulties and embarrassments of their situation; but that they were also con-

scious of not having created any unnecessary delay. He could not, from a principle of duty, give the explanation asked for by the Noble Lords; at the same time, he could assure their Lordships that no material inconvenience had arisen to the public service from the present embarrassing situation of his Majesty's Ministers. He deprecated the proceeding by Address as illegal and unconstitutional, and recommended that by Bill as legal and constitutional.

The Duke of *Clarence* deplored, in common with their Lordships, the calamity which had fallen on the Nation; and concluded by speaking in favour of the precedent of the Irish Parliament.

The Duke of *Norfolk*, Earls *Gravenor*, *Stanhope*, *Rosslyn*, *Darnley*, and *Lauderdale*, Marquis of *Lansdown*, and Lord *Erskine*, participated in the discussion; when the amended motion of the Earl of *Liverpool*, "That a Committee be appointed to search for precedents on occasions similar to the present," was carried.

In the Commons, the same day, the House having resolved itself into a Committee on the State of the Nation, Mr. Lushington in the Chair, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, in a preliminary speech, submitted the three following propositions: 1. That it is the opinion of this House, "That his Majesty is prevented by indisposition from coming to his Parliament, and from attending to public business; and that the personal exercise of the Royal Authority is thereby for the present interrupted."—2. That it is the opinion of this House, "That it is the right and duty of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons of Great Britain now assembled, and lawfully, fully and freely, representing all the estates of the people of this realm, to provide the means of supplying the defect of the personal exercise of the Royal Authority, arising from his Majesty's late indisposition, in such a manner as the exigency of the case may ap-

* It appears, by the Report of the Lords' Committee, that the King's illness began in a gentle form on the 3d October; that it continued unabated till the 25th, when his Majesty himself first consulted Sir H. Halford on the propriety of taking medicine; on the 28th, he became incapable of transacting business. In the first week of November, his disorder was at the highest pitch to which it has ever yet reached, or we trust will reach; and continues now something worse than it was on the 28th of October. The last of the Royal Family that saw him was the Queen; and he has been twice visited by the Lord Chancellor, and once by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. All the Physicians are unanimously of opinion that his Majesty will recover, and be capable of transacting business: they found this opinion on the soundness of his Majesty's constitution, preserved by his temperate habits of life; but they decline limiting his recovery to any period. Dr. Willis makes a distinction between mental derangements and insanity, and thinks his Majesty's disorder ought to be placed between them.—The Report of the Committee appointed by the House of Commons is nearly to the same purpose.

pear to require."—3. "That for this purpose, and for the maintaining entire the Constitutional Authority of the King, it is necessary that the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons of Great Britain should determine on the means whereby the Royal Assent may be given in Parliament to such Bill as may be passed by the two Houses of Parliament respecting the exercise of the powers and authorities of the Crown, in the name and on the behalf of the King, during the continuance of his Majesty's indisposition." The Hon. Gentleman then proceeded to state, that he should propose that his R. H. the Prince of Wales should be appointed to exercise the office of Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, during the continuance of the King's indisposition: That, generally, all the powers of the Government should be committed to his hands: That to her Majesty the Queen should be entrusted the care and guardianship of the King's person: That due provisions should be made to notify the King's recovery, and chalk out the course of proceedings by which his Majesty might be enabled to re-assume his functions. These three provisions should have no limit in point of time, except what should arise from the duration of the King's indisposition. Taking all the circumstances connected with the King's indisposition into consideration, a limit should be placed on the prerogatives of the Crown, when in the hands of the Regent, for a twelve-month; taking care that the limitation should expire during the sitting of Parliament, and at least six weeks after it was convened. It would then be open for Parliament to re-consider the subject; or, if they did not think that duty necessary, the termination of the restriction would have the advantage of having occurred under the eye and superintendance of the Legislature. Upon these grounds, he thought that there should be a suspension for the same period of the power of granting any rank or dignity in the Peerage, with certain exceptions. Also, that all pensions and offices granted should continue only during the continuance of the Regent in office, unless subsequently approved and confirmed by his Majesty: And, lastly, that to her Majesty the Queen, with the care of his Royal Person, should be committed the appointment to the several offices connected with his Majesty's Household, subject to the re-consideration of Parliament. He had the authority of the late Dr. Willis for stating, that the shortest period, in which re-

covery from such disorders could be expected, was six weeks; that the average period was five or six months; and that from twelve months to twelve and a half was the extreme point at which, if the most encouraging symptoms of recovery did not present themselves, the prospect became almost hopeless. The Hon. Gentleman then concluded by moving the first Resolution, which was carried. On the second a warm discussion took place, in which Sir F. Burdett, Messrs. Ponsonby, Canning, Adam, Horner, Croker, Whitbread, Lords Castlereagh, Temple, and Jocelyn, and the Attorney General and Solicitor General, participated.

The division being, at length loudly called for, the second and third Resolutions were carried by 269 to 157. Adjourned at 4 a. m.

Dec. 21.

Mr. Lushington brought up the Report on the State of the Nation. On the question being put on the second Resolution, Lord W. Russell opposed it as unnecessary. On the former occasion, an assertion of the Prince's right to the Royal authority had been set up, and it was in opposition to that assertion that the Minister of that day moved the Resolution. No such claims had been advanced now; consequently Ministers had not the same excuse as their predecessors to urge in justification of their conduct. He concluded by moving the previous question.

Sir F. Burdett thought, as Ministers grounded their defence of the measures proposed on the necessity of the case, they were bound to prove the existence of such necessity. The Hon. Baronet then entered into an argument to shew that the House had not, in the absence of a positive law, any right to legislate; and that, though the claims of a right on the part of the Prince were erroneous, yet to give to him the Royal power was the most rational way of proceeding, as reason, analogy, and expediency, were at once in its favour. He then noticed the vivacity of a Right Hon. Gentleman opposite (Mr. Canning), made some allusions to the calamities of Walcheren, and declared his opinion that that Right Hon. Gentleman merited impeachment for his conduct on that occasion. The Hon. Baronet concluded by declaring, that it would have been no disgrace to that House, had the testimony of the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen been taken on the occasion.

Mr. Lamb expressed his dissent from the last Speaker, many of whose opinions were calculated, if acted upon, to produce the greatest anarchy in the State. He agreed that the Executive

Power ought to be viewed with suspicion: not with any feeling of animosity, but with proper regard to the welfare of the Nation. He wished the House to consider the subject.

Messrs. *Stephens* and *Wilberforce*, with much eloquence and ability, supported the Resolutions, and the proceeding by Bill.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, with much animation, replied to the objections which had been urged; avowed his consciousness of the responsibility which he incurred; and declared, that, in case of necessity, were it impossible to obtain the King's authority for any proceeding or act to which his sign should be placed, he should consider himself bound to use that authority. This might be called assuming the exercise of the Monarchy. He did not think it was so; but it was, however, his feeling of duty; and he held that every subordinate officer in the Executive, who should act otherwise, was deeply responsible.

Sir J. Newport, Messrs. *Grattan*, *Adam*, *Elliott*, *C. Wynn*, *Stewart*, and *Lord Perceval*, spoke in favour of an

Address; which was opposed by *Mr. Yorke*.

Mr. Whitbread commented upon the admission of the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, that he would affix the Royal signature—issue public money, &c. upon his own responsibility. He should not forget the haughty tone of the *Right Hon. Gentleman*, when he applied for a Bill of Indemnity, and wished that every Member in the three kingdoms had heard him. He pledged himself he would, within a twelvemonth, submit some measure for supplying any subsequent incapacity of the Crown.

Mr. Perceval explained, that his loudness of tone was occasioned by his wish to be heard in all parts of the House. If this was to be considered arrogance, the *Hon. Gentleman* would himself be very often liable to the charge.

Mr. Whitbread admitted that he was sometimes faulty in that respect; but said he meant political, not personal arrogance.

The House then divided on the second Resolution—Ayes 98, Noes 15. The third Resolution was subsequently carried.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

Napoleon, by a Decree of the 19th ult., has united to the French empire the territory of the Valais, under the name of the Department of Simplon. The pretexts for thus violating former engagements are, that the Simplon, connecting France and Italy, has cost both treasuries eighteen millions; that the Valais has not adhered to its engagement, and that it is necessary to put an end to the struggles for power among the population.

We learn from Ostend, that *Buonaparte* had determined to send reinforcements to his armies in Spain and Portugal; and that 50,000 troops had been collected for this purpose, by drafts from garrisons on the coast.

It is asserted, in the *Moniteur*, that there is a famine at Lisbon, and that not a single soldier had deserted from the French army. How true these assertions are will appear from two trifling facts: first, that the contract price for supplying the fleet in the Tagus with fresh beef is 6½d a pound; secondly, that a convoy of thirty-five transports left Lisbon with French deserters, a few weeks ago.

Letters from France of the 18th inst. mention the failure of the two Parisian Banking-houses, of *Bessing and Co.*, and *Tourton, Ravel, and Co.* They also state that the French Government meant to

support the latter the great distress regulations against had experienced day was appointed publicly 400 halldize, but the day were received fr

A Convention ed between Fra articles of which the property of the Austrian to the Rhenish Co in order, as the all traces of the

The Austrian engaged by Bu of his father-in-law, in bronze, to gratify the Empress Louisa.

In conformity with an arrangement between France and Austria, all the Austrian Nobles having possessions in the States of the Rhenish Confederation, are requested to declare, within the first days of the ensuing year, whether they chuse to remain in the service of the Court of Vienna, or return to their possession within the limits of the Confederation. In the first case, they will be required to sell such estates within the space of five years, or transfer them to some branch of their family who shall be resident.

HOLLAND.

HOLLAND.

The master of a neutral vessel from Holland states, that a requisition has been made there for 7000 men, to man the French fleet in the Scheldt.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

A late number of the *Cádiz Regency Gazette* contained the following extract of an intercepted letter, dated Madrid:—

“There was a general Court Circle yesterday. The King spoke with energy. He said, addressing himself to the French, —“Gentlemen, whom do you take me for? For a manikin? You spread the most absurd reports; that I aim to quit this country, to be King of Cyprus. You alarm the nation by your conversations: know, that I shall not go unless driven out by the bayonet; and after all, I should still be a French prince.” And next, addressing himself to a French Intendant, whom Napoleon had lately sent (*Rédempteur*), he said to him, “I command you to leave my kingdom immediately. Be off.”

Various rumours are in circulation as to the cause of Massena's retreat. The want of provisions is abandoned; as the Lisbon Papers acknowledge that a quantity was found in his camp, which he was unable to carry away—the deficiency of shoes is not feasible; and it is notorious, that no attack was intended on his position at Villa Franca.—In making this retrograde movement, it is then equally probable, that the French Commander was influenced by the wish of meeting the reinforcements on their way to him—to attempt to winter on the Alentejo and Algarve; and perhaps, by drawing his antagonist after him, to obtain some more favourable opportunity of attack, than the fortified positions near Lisbon could admit.

The 88th, or Connaught Rangers, distinguished themselves greatly at the battle of Busaco. They successfully charged a body of French troops thrice their number; and got so completely wedged in among the 36th regiment of French infantry, that they had not room to use their bayonets; when each individual, turning up the but-end of his musket, so belaboured the enemy, that he gladly permitted them to extricate themselves.

The vast quantity of provisions, colonial produce, &c. stated in the *Mohiteur* to have been found by the Enemy in the little ports of the Tagus, has been ascertained, since their retreat, not to have exceeded 1000lbs. of sugar, about the same of coffee, a small portion of flour, and a few quintals of salt fish. The peasantry sedulously remove every species of property, as cattle, corn, &c. out of

the reach of the Enemy; not merely from hostility to them, although we believe that sentiment has powerful operation; but because in driving them away, they save them from the grasp of the French, who would seize them without payment, and deliver them to the English, who make the most prompt and liberal remuneration.

INSURRECTIONS IN SPAIN, &c.

The following gratifying intelligence was circulated in the departments of Government.

“His Majesty's ship *Fortunée* is arrived at Spithead from the Mediterranean, bringing an extraordinary Ambassador from the Dey of Algiers, attended by a numerous suite. He is the bearer of presents for their Majesties, of great value and curiosity.

“By the *Fortunée*, dispatches have been received from Gibraltar, up to the 26th ult. by which it appears that a formidable insurrection against the French had broken out in the province of Granada with every prospect of success.

“Velez Malaga, and 23 of the neighbouring towns and villages, were in arms; and some ships of war have gone from Gibraltar and Ceuta to assist the patriots, and to supply them with ammunition and arms. The people of the mountains of Ronda were expected every day to rise, and unite their efforts in the same cause. The Marquis de Portaco and Gen. Valdemho, who have been recently sent round by the new Regency to this neighbourhood, are, from their distinguished characters, likely to be of the greatest service to the Patriotic cause.

“Gen. Campbell's dispatches convey the very satisfactory intelligence that the fever had totally disappeared at Gibraltar, where clean Bills of Health were issued on the 16th of November, and the quarantine taken off from the district that had been infected. Only six of the inhabitants, and six soldiers, belonging to the 7th Veteran Battalion, have died of the disease; the early suppression of which is, in a great measure, to be attributed to the zeal and activity of Dr. Pym; the principal Medical Officer of that Garrison.”

GERMANY.

The Hamburg Papers state, that an order had been received there, commanding all the seamen of the Hanse Towns to register themselves, preparatory to their entering into the French service.

Some idea of the distress produced on the Continent by the scarcity of colonial produce, may be formed from the following circumstance:—The Physicians of Vienna have declared that there are people who cannot renounce the use of coffee

coffee without injury to their health; and that they have in consequence proposed, that apothecaries should be permitted to keep coffee, and physicians to prescribe an ounce a day to persons who cannot do without it. This single case describes, with all the copiousness of volumes, the wretched state of those countries under the influence of the inexorable Tyrant of France.

In rebuilding the town of Schwartz, which was burnt during the late war between France and Austria, there were found in the vaults of the Cathedral the bodies of 300 persons, who, in seeking refuge from the flames and the sword, had been entombed alive, to suffer the most dreadful of all deaths—that of hunger. Some of these unfortunate victims had, by the most dreadful expedients, protracted their miserable existence 14 days and nights.

An article from Leipsic, of the 17th ult. inserted in a Paris Journal, states,—“Great changes in our organisation are preparing—changes which are adapted to the spirit of the age, and to the institutions in activity in France, and in most States of the Confederation of the Rhine. There will be, it is said, a new territorial division of the kingdom of Saxony; prefects of departments will be established; a new judicial order will be created; the Code Napoleon will be adopted, with some modification. We shall also enjoy the benefit of a new criminal legislation.”

PRUSSIA.

The King of Prussia has publicly announced the suppression of all ecclesiastical institutions and convents throughout his kingdom.

SWEDEN.

The ceremony of presenting Bernadotte, the Crown Prince, to the Members of the Swedish Diet, took place at Stockholm, on the 1st ult. The address of the Crown Prince was full of submission and gratitude to the reigning Sovereign, and contained a peculiar compliment to the deputies of each of the orders.

An article from Stockholm of the 20th ult. states, that Buonaparte had demanded of the Swedish Government an immediate declaration of war against this country, and the confiscation of all colonial produce, &c. The first of these demands had been complied with; and the latter was under consideration. An embargo has been laid on the shipping in the Danish and Norwegian ports, which was to continue until 4000 seamen had been raised for the Imperial fleet in the Scheldt.

The Court of Stockholm looked with infinite solicitude for advices from Eng-

land expressive of the sentiments of our Government on their declaration of war.

The recent coerced hostility of Sweden against this Country has involved that gallant but unfortunate nation in a state of the most deplorable and hopeless embarrassment. Four years had elapsed without a single bankruptcy at Gottenburgh; but no less than seven failures, of considerable magnitude, have taken place during the two months that the Continental System has extended its baneful influence over the industry and the commerce of that country.

DENMARK.

Letters from Auholt mention, that Buonaparte had required of the King of Denmark to give effect in his territories to the late French Decree for burning English manufactures and colonial produce; on pain of Jutland and Holstein being entered by the French armies.

Accounts from Copenhagen, via Hamburg, mention that 4000 seamen, who had volunteered to serve on board the fleet in the Scheldt, had arrived in Zealand on their way from Norway. From Hamburg and the other Hanse Towns, 3000 men had been furnished for the same purpose, who were proceeding to Antwerp.

AMERICA.

South American Gazettes have come to hand, with an important official paper issued by the Junta of Caracas, granting, in favour of the British Nation, a reduction of one-fourth part of the duties which are now received from foreigners, on their importations and exportations through the Custom-houses in that territory—on conditions acceded to by Col. Robertson, as the representative of the British Government at the Venezuela, that the Merchants of the Caraccas should enjoy the same privileges, and pay the same tariff of duties as those of England, with liberty to introduce articles purchased in that territory, though not the productions of the country, provided that they are not prohibited, in British vessels.

The Revolution in the Spanish Colonies of South America is advancing with accelerated rapidity, and having traversed the vast regions of Terra Firma, has reached the Western confines of the new world. By a Letter dated Carthagena, Sept. 15, it appears a dreadful disturbance has broken out at Quito in Peru; in which, though Salenas, Morales, and Quiroga, the leaders of the Revolution (with about four thousand men, women, and children) perished, their followers, aided by forces which immediately marched from the revolutionary provinces, had succeeded in establishing their principles.

The

The Revolution in WEST FLORIDA appears to have been accomplished without much bloodshed. West Florida is declared to be a *free and independent State*.

ASIA.

One of the Western caravans, in passing through the Desert of Syria in September last, was overtaken by a dreadful whirlwind, which putting in motion the sandy soil, rolled it along like the waves of the sea. The caravan consisted of near 800 persons, comprising merchants, pilgrims, &c. who were, with their camels, spread along a line of three miles in extent. The advanced guard obtained shelter on the Southern side of the mountainous chain of Karteron, while the remainder of the caravan, 650 souls, were buried beneath the sandy mass.

Intelligence of a disastrous attack upon the Isle of France has been brought from the Cape by the Baring country ship, and published in the following Bulletin:

“*Admiralty Office, Dec. 14.*”

“Intelligence has been received that on the 23d August, his Majesty's ships *Sirius*, *Nereide*, *Magicienne*, and *Iphigenia*, stood into the harbour Sud-est, in the Isle of France, with a view to attack an Enemy's squadron of two frigates, a corvette, and an armed Indiaman, lying at anchor there. In pushing for their stations along-side the Enemy, the *Sirius*, *Magicienne*, and *Nereide*, unhappily grounded, and it was found impossible to get them off, though the utmost skill and gallantry in endeavouring to save the ships under circumstances of peculiar disadvantage was displayed. After two days unremitting, but unavailing exertion, under the fire of the heavy batteries, Captain Pym abandoned all hope of being able to get off the *Sirius* and *Magicienne*, and they were in consequence burnt by their crews. The situation in which the *Nereide* grounded, enabled the enemy to turn the whole fire of their ships on her; but even in this unequal contest, Capt. Willoughby continued to fight her to the last extremity, till every Officer and man on board were either killed or wounded. All the Enemy's ships were driven on shore, but one of the frigates was afterwards cut off, and being joined by three others from Port Louis, they blockaded the *Iphigenia* at her anchorage under the Isle of Passe, on which Island (it having been previously garrisoned by us) the crews of the *Sirius* and *Magicienne* were lauded.”

COUNTRY NEWS.

Nov. 23. About one o'clock this morning, the cotton-mill of Robson and Co. at *Wearyholm*, near Carlisle, was discovered to be on fire. The fury and rapidity of the flames was so great, that

except a horse kept in the stable under the premises, nothing was saved. The cotton-mill of Messrs. Middleton and Co. *Sheffield*, have also lately been destroyed.

Nov. 28. As a woman and her two daughters, one 14 and the other 11 years of age, were working in a chalk pit belonging to Mr. Nicholson, at *Chatham*, a large mass, exceeding two waggon loads, of the superincumbent chalk, fell down, and buried the two girls beneath it. The mother was unhurt, but had to endure the misery of seeing both children killed upon the spot.

Nov. 29. About one this morning the Driggle Reservoir, at the top of Stanedge, in Marsden, about nine miles west of *Huddersfield*, burst, and the water flowing in an easterly direction, inundated the whole of the adjoining valley. This reservoir, formed for the purpose of supplying the Huddersfield Canal, covered about 28 acres of land, and such was the destructive impetuosity of the flood, that it swept away a cottage, occupied by James Scholfield, standing on the declivity of the hill, and his wife and four children perished in the flood. Rushing forward in its fatal course, the water advanced to the mill of Messrs. Horsfall, and so completely inundated the house of the miller, that himself and his wife were floated out of their bed; he seized the stone-work in the window, and for some time held his wife in his embrace, but she was at length forced from him, and her lifeless body was taken up the next morning at a place called the Paddock, two miles from Huddersfield; the husband, however, kept his hold of the window till the water subsided, and by that means preserved his life. Besides these fatal accidents, in which six lives were lost, many others of less consequence occurred; the soil from the top to the bottom of the hill, and extending a considerable distance along the valley, is completely washed away, and the surface exhibits all the appearance of the bed of a river. Some idea may be formed of the rapidity and force of this immense body of water, when it is stated that a stone, of an oblong form, weighing fifteen tons, was carried from the summit of the hill, and lodged in the mill-race of Messrs. Horsfall, a distance of two miles.

Dec. 7. The roof of a house in Common Pump-street, *Norwich*, inhabited by Mr. Earl, was blown in. A man, woman, and child were in bed in the upper story. Providentially a beam fell across them, and prevented their sustaining injury, except a few bruises.

Dec. 8. Esolusham Paper-mills, near *Wrexham*, were recently destroyed by fire, occasioned by a stove. The damages are estimated at 3000*l.*

Dec. 9. A wolf and racoon, belonging to an itinerant showman of the name of Perkins, who was on his way from *Stamford* to *Leicester*, broke out of his caravan at *Empingham*, in *Rutlandshire*, where he had put up for the night. It is supposed they had escaped through a door that was not properly secured. The racoon has not yet been heard of, but the wolf has been seen in *Burley Wood*; all endeavours to take him have as yet been ineffectual. Several sheep have been missing since the escape of these voracious animals.

Dec. 11. About four *a. m.* a fire broke out at *Mark Hall*, *Essex*, the seat of *M. Burgoyne, esq.* which destroyed two rooms. By the active exertions of the inhabitants of *Harlow*, who brought their fire-engines, the premises were saved, without any material loss.

Dec. 14. At six this morning, a large parcel of the *Castle Cliff* at *Dover*, which overhung the private path leading to *Moates Bulwark* and *Guildford Battery*, fell with a most tremendous crash, and totally demolished two houses, a stable, store-house, &c.: the former, situated in the *Ordnance-yard*, contained the wife, five children, and a niece of *Mr. Poole*, who were all buried in the ruins, and killed. To these sufferers we have to add a child of *Mrs. Poole's* sister, dug out of the ruins on Saturday, making in all 7 persons. *Mr. Poole*, the only survivor of his family, is likely to recover, although he lay buried in the earth half an hour before he was extricated. Two horses, belonging to *Major Eyre*, in the stable, escaped destruction, from a very strong rafter having fell upon pieces of the rock, and sustained the weight of the rest; they were found lying down, and are but little hurt. Every assistance was promptly afforded by *Sir D. Rae* (senior Officer of the garrison of *Dover*), and *Brigade-Major Jarvis*. The inhabitants of *Dover* were again alarmed, between 12 and 1 on the morning of the 16th, by the falling of the cliff extending along the houses on the *N. W.* side of *Snargate street*. Not less than 1200 tons of chalk fell down; and the houses of *Capt. Sutton*, *Mr. Shepman*, *Capt. Hammond*, *Mrs. Stupples*, and *Widow Yawkins*, were damaged: the out-houses at the back were dashed to pieces. No lives were lost by this fall. The quantity of land lost by the falls of the *Cliff* between *Dover* and *Folkestone* is estimated at six acres.

Dec. 14. The town and vicinity of *Portsmouth* were visited by a tornado, which passed in the direction of *W. S. W.* to *S. E.* and did very considerable damage. At *South-Sea Common* four houses were levelled to the ground, and

as many more so much injured as to render it necessary to take them down; besides 30 others unroofed. At *Haslar Hospital*, and the *Marine Barracks*, chimneys were blown down, and the *Government House* and *Chapel* partly unroofed. The inhabitants of the houses facing the grand *Parade* had not fewer than 100 panes of glass broken. The lead on the top of *Messrs. Goodwin's bank* was, by the irresistible power of this phenomenon of nature, rolled up like a piece of canvas, and blown from its situation.

Dec. 15. A most destructive fire broke out at the *Rodden-down Factory*, near *Frome*, belonging to *Messrs. Sheppard*; which, in a few hours, wholly consumed the same, together with all the engines, and stock of wool and yarn therein.

Dec. 18. *Lucien Buonaparte*, his family, and suite, landed this afternoon at the *Victualling Office, Plymouth*, having been brought from the *President* frigate in the *Admiral's cutter*, and proceeded to the *King's Arms Inn* in carriages, accompanied by *Sir R. Calder* the *Port Admiral*, *Gen. England*, *Lord Boringdon*, and several *Naval and Military Officers*.

Dec. 19. This evening the *Hopewell* sloop of *Barmouth*, *Roberts* master, from *London* to *Barmouth*, laden with wheat, came on shore to the *Westward of Rye* harbour in a heavy gale, and the whole of her crew perished. Part of her materials and hull were secured, but the cargo is totally lost. The *Captain's* body was picked up the next morning near the wreck, and has since been decently interred at *Rye*.

A similar misfortune on the same evening befel the brig *Commerce*, of and for *Exeter*, on her voyage from *London*. *Captain Eales* and the whole crew were unfortunately drowned; their bodies have been picked up, and buried at *Lydd*. This vessel had a cargo on-board estimated at upwards of 10,000*l.* value, a small part of which only has been secured: some part is still remaining in her bottom, about ten feet under water; the remainder has fallen a prey to the "lawless brood," who usually infest the sea-coast on those occasions.

The local situation of the granite stone of *Mountsorel*, for conveyance by the *Union Canal* and the *Grand Union Canal*, will obviate the difficulty with which *London*, and other principal towns, have been supplied with this article (whose durability for hundreds of years is well known), and at a considerable reduction of expense, while it will afford the same opportunity of improvement to other towns contiguous to the canals. The *Union Canal* shares, previous to this new suggestion of two companies, were publicly

licly offered, at one of the general assemblies at Harborough for 16*l.* without meeting any sale, and a considerable quantity has been recently sold at 165*l.*

The Argand Lamps with reflectors, which have been substituted for candles at the *Eddystone* Light-house, increased the body of light to such a degree as to be distinctly and clearly visible from the Hoe at Plymouth, fifteen miles from the *Eddystone* rock, though the former lights were seldom seen from that place.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Friday, Nov. 30.

The house of Mrs. Larpent, of Sloane-street, was, during the absence of herself and her servants, who shamefully deserted their charge, burnt to the ground. Some of the furniture was saved; but many valuable articles in gold, silver, and jewelry, were lost.

Saturday, Dec. 8.

About three this morning, a fire broke out in Lisle-street, Leicester-square, at the Mexican Coffee-house and American Hotel, kept by Mr. Simeon, who, with his wife, perished in the flames. A waiter, who slept in the garret, is said to be missing; and a boy is so dreadfully burnt that his recovery is doubtful. Some lodgers who were in the house, together with the waiters and female servants, almost without clothing, escaped, partly by the roof, and partly by the street door. The fire broke out in the lower part of the premises, and in less than an hour after the alarm was given, the whole were completely destroyed. A servant boy who leapt into the street from a window is much hurt, but not dangerously. Mr. Simeon was an old and faithful domestic to the late Duke of Portland, and attended his Grace at his death. He afterwards took the house in question, which was fitted up in a superior style of elegance as a Hotel and Coffee-house.

Friday, Dec. 14.

This evening, about five, the house of Mrs. Grant, White Hart-yard, Drury-lane, fell down with a tremendous crash. Mrs. Grant and family were in the shop, but fortunately escaped with their lives. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson were precipitated from the third floor into the cellar, and were taken out dead. Anderson had been a soldier in the Guards 16 years, and has left an orphan, 12 years old, quite destitute. Two young men were taken out of the ruins, one much hurt, the other uninjured.

Thursday, Dec. 20.

A paper was read this evening at the Royal Society, endeavouring to prove that the vital principle of the body did not depend upon the head, but that a

vigorous circulation might be carried on by a pair of bellows after decapitation.

Monday, Dec. 31.

Barometer.—Sir H. C. Englefield recommends a new mountain barometer, in which the cistern has a bottom of leather, on which a screw presses in the usual mode, so as to force the mercury nearly to the top of the tube when packed for carriage. This screw is to be unscrewed as far as it can when the barometer is prepared for use; and the leather-bag is so adjusted, that there can be no reason to fear that the capacity of the cistern thus unscrewed for use, will ever be sensibly different from itself at different times.

Electric Column.—M. de Luc, of Windsor, has invented a machine, called the Electric Column, which may be considered the most important discovery in the science of electricity since that of the Voltaic pile. By means of it he set some small bells a ringing, which continued to do so without stopping, for a period of 152 days. This long continuance renders it not improbable that the weight of the clapper may be so adapted to the power of the apparatus, as to cause small bells to continue ringing for years together without intermission.

JUDGE JEFFERIES.—The workmen employed to repair the church of St. Mary, Aldermanbury, discovered a short time since the remains of the notorious Chancellor Jefferies. A large flat stone was removed near the communion-table, and in a vault underneath the men found a leaden coffin, containing the body. The coffin did not appear to have suffered much decay. It was closed, and a plate remained on it, inscribed with the name of Chancellor Jefferies. His son and daughter are also buried in the same vault. After the legal murders at Taunton, which Jefferies managed with so much address, he returned to London, and, to avoid the popular fury excited by his infamous conduct, disguised himself in the habit of a foreign sailor, with intention to escape to Hamburgh; but being discovered as he was looking out of a window in a house at Wapping, where he had concealed himself, he was seized by the mob, and almost killed. He was finally lodged in the Tower by the populace, in order that he might be brought to justice; but he died soon after, in consequence of the blows and bruises he had received. He had previously resided in Aldermanbury, and his body was privately interred by his family. The coffin was not opened; and, after public curiosity had been gratified, it was replaced in the vault, and the stone fastened over it.

Births.

Sept. **A**T Palermo, the Duchess of Orleans (daughter of their Sicilian Majesties), a Prince.

Nov. 19. At Exeter, the wife of John Stevenson, esq. a son and heir.

25. At Hobart House, the Countess of Lindsay, a daughter. The infant did not survive its birth above an hour.

The Countess of Aberdeen, a son.

At Chelsea, the Hon. Mrs. T. de Grey, a son.

Lady Dunbar, of Northfield, Scotland, a daughter.

At Norton Priory, Lancashire, the lady of Sir Richard Broeke, a daughter.

At Oxonheath, the lady of Sir Wm. Geary, bart. a son and heir.

At Banksfee house, Gloucestershire, the wife of M. B. Hicks Beach, esq. a son.

The wife of Thomas Eels, a bye-helper in the King's Mews, of three fine boys.

Dec. 2. The wife of Mr. Alderman Magnay, a daughter.

10. The wife of Isaac Goldsmid, esq. of Spital-square, a son.

14. In Bedford-row, the wife of William Tooke, esq. a son.

At Petersham, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Sampson, a son.

15. The Countess of Craven, a son.

18. At Hampstead heath, the wife of Thomas Shephard, esq. a daughter.

22. In Lincoln's-inn-fields, the wife of John Disney, esq. a son.

24. In Great Ooram-street, Brunswick-square, Mrs. G. R. Marriott, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. **A**T Rockhall, Scotland, James Crichton, esq. of Priars Carse, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Grierson, bart. of Lag.

20. Edward Kendall, esq. of Dan-y-Pare, Brecknockshire, to Miss Darling, sister of Col. Darling, dep.-adjutant-general.

22. John Smythe, esq. of Cheriton-lodge, Hampshire, to Mrs. Strickland, widow of Capt. W. Strickland, 82d reg.

Rev. Robert-William Baxter, rector of Kingsthorpe, Northampton, to Miss Clavering, of Newbold Pacey, Warwickshire.

24. Captain Jones, R. N. to Miss Smith; and on the same day, Capt. Crofton, of the Royal Marines, to Miss Ann Smith; both daughters of Stephen Smith, esq. of Woolwich Dock-yard.

At Stanton St. Bernard, Wilts, Thomas Whittard, of Lincoln's-inn, esq. to the pelict of G. Lee, esq.

27. Henry Combe, esq. of Caroline-street, Bedford-square, to Anne, 2d daugh. of Charles St. Barbe, esq. of Lymington.

28. Mr. Thomas Kennion, to Martha, eldest daughter of the Rev. Rob. Winter, D. D. of Great James-street, Bedford-row.

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29. At Boldre, Charles-Thomas Bodenham, esq. to Eliza, daughter of the late Thomas Weld, esq. of Lulworth castle, Dorsetshire.

Lately. Right-hon. Thomas-H. Pester, son of the Chancellor of the Irish Exchequer, to Miss Skeffington, daughter of the Right Hon. C. Skeffington.

At Edinburgh, the Duke of Argyle to the *ci-devant* Lady Paget;—the marriage between Lord and Lady Paget having been dissolved in the Scotch Courts.

At Kensington, G. V. Neunburg, esq. of Stamford Baron, Northamptonshire, to Mrs. R. Schneider, of Kensington.

Rev. Brooke-John Brydges, rector of Saltwood, Kent, to the third daughter of Sir Henry Hawley, of Leybourne Grange.

Rev. J. Bradshaw, rector of Brandesburton, Yorkshire, to the only daughter of J. Browne, esq. of Fornsett St. Peter's, Norfolk.

Rev. Mr. Kerwin, of Cumborne, to Miss Mary-Anne Richards, of Penryn, with a fortune of 40,000*l.*

J. S. Gowland, esq. of Leigh court, Worcestershire, to Miss Price, niece to J. M. Green, esq. of Cagebrook, Herefordshire.

Dec. 1. Thos. Roworth, esq. of Stratton-street, Piccadilly, to Mary-Anne, 2d daughter of the Rev. Rich. Valpy, D. D. of Reading.

At Peasmarsh, Sussex, the Rev. John Newling, B. D. Canon Residentiary of Lichfield, to the daughter of the Rev. John Lettice, D. D.

At Cheltenham, Capt. Michael Riddell, of the Madras Cavalry, to Caroline-Alicia, third daughter of the late C.-F. Sheridan, esq. and niece, to the Right hon. R.-B. Sheridan.

3. At Castle Forbes, county Longford, Sir Richard Levinge, of High Park, co. Westmeath, to the Hon. Elizabeth-Anne Parkyns, eldest daughter of the late, and sister to the present Lord Rancliffe.

5. At Melbury Sampford, Charles Lemon, esquire, M. P. to Lady Charlotte Strangways, youngest daughter of the late Earl of Ilchester.

8. By special licence, James-Wedderburn Webster, esq. of Clapham, to the Right-hon. Lady Frances-Caroline Annesley, second daughter of the Earl of Mountnorris, and sister to Viscount Valentia.

13. Henry-Armwell Frankland, esq. only son of Vice-Admiral F. to Mary, only daughter of Henry-Streater Gill, esq. of Eashing house, Surrey.

Rev. J.-R. Thackeray, rector of Downham Market, and vicar of St. Mary Magdalen, Norfolk, to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of Wm. Franks, esq. of Beech-hill, Herts.

John Nelthorpe, esq. of Ferriby, son of the late Sir John N. Bart, to Marianna, third daughter of John Brooke, esq. of Bardney hall, Barton upon Humber.

15. At Chiswick, the Rev. C.-H. White, rector of Shalden, Hants, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Edward Wise, esq. of Oakingham, Berks.

18. Meyrick Bankes, esq. of Winstanley hall, Lancashire, to Maria-Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Thomas-Langford Brooke, esq. of Mere hall, Cheshire.

20. The Hon. Gerrard Vanneck, second son of Lord Huntingfield, to Miss Lovelace, daughter of Robert L. esq. of Quidenham hall, Norfolk.

24. Rev. C.-P. Burney, B. A. of Merton college, Oxford, to Frances-Bentley Young, second daughter of George Y. esq. of Blackheath.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

P. 35. a. 28th line from bottom. Sir Robert Sheffield was Commander in 1486, 2 Henry VII. against the Earl of Lincoln and his adherents, over whom he gained a victory; in 1512, 3 Henry VIII. he was M. P. for Lincolnshire, and Speaker of the House of Commons. His grandson, by an heiress of the house of Zouch of Codnor, was Edmund Sheffield, who in 1547, 1st Edward VI. was created Lord Sheffield, of Butterwick in Lincolnshire. This nobleman's grandson, Edmund, third Lord, was in 1625, the first of Charles I. advanced to the dignity of Earl of Mulgrave.

Ibid. b. Lionel Cranfield, Earl of Middlesex: the earldom was granted by James I. 1622, and became extinct in 1674.

P. 398. a. read Thomas Drake Tyrwhitt Drake, esq.

P. 433. b. 19th line from top, for vol. LXXX. read vol. LXXX. part II. p. 15.

Ibid. b. 10th from bottom, for 204, in the account of Sir Thomas Mears, read 264.

P. 438. For *Bishop* Hyde, read *Judge* Hyde.

P. 496. a. The late *Hugh Palmer*, esq. was 23 years old. His remains have been brought to England, and interred in the family vault in Stogursey church.

P. 499. a. Lieut. *Samuel Leeke* was the eldest son of the late Sam. Leeke, esq. of Havant. A fleet of the Enemy's armed vessels were discovered entering Puerto Santa Maria, near Cadiz, Nov. 2, and a signal was made for the British gun-vessels to attack. Lieut. L. commanded one of them, and most gallantly led the way into the centre of the Enemy's fleet. This example of bravery proved fatal to him, being wounded by a musket-ball, which soon occasioned his death, and deprived his friends of a beloved, good young man, and his country of a valuable officer, whose good conduct ever secured to him the approbation of his superiors in rank, and whose past actions gave great hopes of a brilliant career in the profession he

had chosen. He had just completed his 21st year. To have been thus early cut off, is the source of great affliction to his mother and family. To alleviate in some measure their distress, and as a memorial of Lieut. L's bravery, his next brother has been promoted to the rank of a Lieutenant.

P. 501. a. *Johann Zoffanij*, or, as he was sometimes called, Sir Johann Zoffanij, was born at Frankfort; and arrived in England to study and exercise the arts, as a portrait and historical painter, about 1764. During the early part of his residence in this country, he suffered much from the inconvenience of low finances, and the want of sufficient encouragement; but from these evils he was rescued by Lord Barrington, who sat to him for his portrait, and afterwards honoured him with his patronage and acquaintance. Soon after, he visited Italy, with recommendations from his Majesty to the Grand Duke of Tuscany; and while at Florence, he painted the celebrated picture of the Florence gallery. At his return to England he was elected a member of the Royal Academy, and was shortly after induced to leave this country a second time, on the promise of support and encouragement in India, which he found amply realized upon trial. Of late years, he resided chiefly near London, in ease and retirement. The style of Zoffanij's works is a great truth of expression, a fine deep tone of colouring, and high finishing in the detail. His principal works are portraits of dramatic performers in the time of Garrick, King, and Shuter; a picture embracing portraits of all the members of the Royal Academy; a similar one of the Royal Family, &c. &c.

P. 502. The remains of the late *Queen of France* are only deposited in Westminster Abbey, until, according to her desire, they can be removed to the Island of Sardinia. The lady who attended as chief mourner was the Countess de Narbonne, daughter to the Duke de Serent; she was her Dame d'Honneur, and followed her in all her misfortunes. The Queen died in her arms, and made her promise not to leave her, till she saw her deposited in her grave.—The Queen was a lineal descendant of the founder of the venerable chapel within whose walls her remains received the last rites of sepulture. Her Majesty was the descendant of Henry VII. in the tenth or eleventh degree of descent, through the house of Stuart, by intermarriage with the houses of Bourbon and Savoy, as our own Sovereign is, in the tenth degree, through the house of Stuart, by intermarriage with the Palatine family (extinct in the male line) and the house of Brunswick. Two of the Royal mourners upon the occasion, the Dukes of Angoulême and De Berri, were also descendants of

of Henry VII. one degree further removed than the royal personage whose remains were committed to the tomb. The blood of Henry VII. intermingled with that of the house of Stuart, flows in the veins of nearly all the old legitimate Royal families of Europe, excepting the Russian dynasty. The present Empress of France, Ferdinand VII. the King of Denmark, and Gustavus IV. are all descendants of Henry VII. in the eleventh or twelfth degrees of consanguinity.

DEATHS,

1809, **A** T St. Germain en Laye, Oct. 18. Aged 82, John-George Novverre, a celebrated Maitre des Ballets on the Opera stages of Paris, London, and Vienna. He was born in Paris April 29, 1727; and in 1767, while in the service of the Duke of Wirtemberg, published at Vienna, in 8vo, "Lettres sur la Danse & sur les Ballets." He had acquired a considerable property by his profession; but the greater part of it was lost in the French Revolution.

1810, Jan. 3. In camp at Tendoova, Lieut. Glenholme, of the first battalion ninth regiment of Native Infantry.

June 5. At Malta, in his 27th year, Mr. Theodore Galton, second son of Samuel G. esq. of Dudson, near Birmingham. He was returning from a long voyage, undertaken from a classical taste and in search of knowledge, to the coasts of the Mediterranean — and, particularly, to Asia Minor and Greece. He had been daily, and impatiently, expected by his anxious friends; and was actually supposed to be on board the vessel, that brought the account of his decease. This young man is deeply and most deservedly regretted. Few persons have been so strikingly distinguished, for those attractive qualities and graces of the mind, that excite regard; and for those disinterested and generous perfections that retain it. — A school may be considered the epitome of the world; where the future character is first unfolded and made known. — A native dignity, that scorned a meanness, or a misrepresentation, or any plausible duplicity, soon distinguished him. A high sense of honour, and all the magnanimous virtues that stamp the mind with true nobility, excited in his equals, at school, a kind of idolatry towards him. Even his preceptors felt the force of his character; his superiors learnt to respect and honour him; communicating to his parents, exultingly, from time to time, extraordinary instances of his great and feeling mind; and of that sacred observance of truth, in its unperverted simplicity, which raised him, in after-life, above little designing men. Such was the basis of his future character — a character which never abandoned

him; but which might be said, to have grown with his manly growth, and to have strengthened with his advancing years. — The same influence of a superior nature, that was felt by his early connexions and associates, was felt ever after, in future life, by all who approached him. — Those who obtain dominion over the youthful mind through fear, could never succeed in debasing his; but many undue advantages were obtained through the medium of his affections. It was a pre-eminent excellence, and it distinguished him from his cradle to his grave, that to a Roman spirit he united the most affectionate sensibilities. — He might, perhaps, in some instances, have merited that observation which is made by Fielding respecting Allworthy, "That the best of heads was misled by the best of hearts!" The phlegmatic and cold may consider this as censure — such censure is distinguished praise. — Mr. G. was never known to have lost the affections of a friend. The regard he had once excited, was a feeling deeply established in the heart; and the boy who had been attached to him, however early the period, became so, imperceptibly, more and more as life advanced. Nor was he remembered with indifference, even by those who had not seen or heard of him, during long periods of time; he was thought of with regret, for scarcely was his equal to be expected in future life! — He never had a personal enemy; though upon one or two occasions of his life he had been ill used, from motives of interest, by designing and sordid minds. He was, however, not capable of a malignant feeling; he was never known to have harboured a resentment; he was often known to have entirely forgotten that he had been injured. He was capable of being made angry, but his anger was not the retaliation of low passions; it was the indignation of a noble mind, that spurned at a meanness; or at any injurious suspicion, that cast a shade over the open day-light of his own conduct. His commanding figure, and the Grecian contour of his features, might have been considered by the sculptor as models for his art. The dark shade of his hair and eyes, and the manly red and white of his complexion, gave a brilliant effect and added a rich lustre to his face. These personal advantages were however forgotten, and, as it were, lost, in the captivating influence of his manners and countenance. No human features were ever lighted up with more beaming splendours, with more intelligence, or with finer sensibilities, always awakened to the occasion. His mind was seen in its emanations — it shone forth externally, and in its brightness seemed, like light, to surround him. — In every society he was a distinguished object; and his

superior

superiors in age, in class, and even in attainments, felt themselves flattered by his notice. This influence was never weakened by habit; it was felt by those who lived with him, equally, as by others. Almost every person who had accidentally met him as a stranger, left him with the feelings of a friend. This was exemplified in the following fact. A gentleman, who had never before seen Mr. G. spent one morning with him, by chance, not long before he left England. When the same gentleman afterwards saw, in the public papers, the account of his death, he burst into tears!—Those who possessed a congenial nobility of mind, felt the influence of his character peculiarly. Mr. Simmons, a merchant from Smyrna, and a stranger to Mr. G. embarked in the same Tunisian vessel for Malta. When Mr. G. was given over by the physicians, and the fever declared highly infectious, Mr. Simmons (who was performing quarantine in the same apartment) was offered another, for his own preservation — but Mr. Simmons refused to abandon him; and he continued to sleep where he was, and to attend him as he had done throughout, with an assiduous care, until the last: being fixed to the spot by his anxieties; although Mr. G's invaluable friend and travelling companion, Dr. Sacheverel Darwin, was there; and watched him unremittingly, night and day, at the hazard of his own life. This short account flows from a heart warmed by the virtues of no common character; and also from a wish, inspired by a sense of justice, that such a character should not pass away, unknown and unnoticed, merely because coincident events are wanting to bring it more publicly forth! But the publick can never fully know or appreciate Mr. G. as he appeared in private life; bringing joy and animation, and diffusing brightness round in a circle of friends, at home; where he was an ornament and a pride to his family.—He rarely sought pleasures in public, or spent an evening from home; but passed his leisure hours in the attainment of knowledge, and in the delights of elegant Literature. He had been led to a love of study, after his school-education was over, by some events of his life; but principally by a mind which had acquired a discerning taste, and that was capable of the richest cultivation.—It was necessary to have resided under the same roof, in order to have seen how deeply his deportment had interested every class throughout a large family. For his heart and behaviour were governed by sympathies that were in accordance with the feelings of those who wanted protection, or who wanted support. Every friend and every domestic felt his gentle kindness, a kindness rarely con-

bined with the energies of such a character. But he possessed very opposite perfections, and such as are not often brought together, in a bright assemblage, in one mind.—Those who habitually resided with Mr. G. were well aware how great he was upon small, as well as upon the more important occasions of life; they saw, and felt, the sublime in all his actions, in his minute actions, even in his errors; for he never committed a fault, but it was instantly repaired with such a noble candour as established him more firmly in the affections of the person inadvertently offended.—His heart was warmed towards every friend; it was a heart that exulted in their joys, and that met their sorrows. To his parents he exhibited a very uncommon and sublime example of filial love! But he is seen no more! May he still be contemplated in his character, like a fine model, for imitation!—Should this inadequate sketch meet the eyes of any of his juvenile friends, from whom time and events may long have divided him; the heart of that friend will acknowledge the likeness, and the influence be revived of such feelings as probably no other individual has since excited. He will dwell with a mournful satisfaction upon the past; and, recalling the image of his bright associate, will embalm his memory with tears.

Sept. 19. At the Cape of Good Hope, the wife of James Collier, esq. paymaster of the 21st regiment of Light Dragoons; and also, her infant son.

Oct. 6. At her brother's house at Mogadore, on the coast of Barbary, after a few days' illness, aged 43, Miss Charlotte Court. Her numerous friends in England and elsewhere with whom she was in the habit of corresponding, and many others, will learn with deep concern the unfortunate issue of her visit to a Foreign Country, undertaken only two years and a half since, on the first summons from an afflicted Brother, then deploring the loss of the Mother of his infant children. In her, his little girls have to lament the loss of a second mother, to whom they had become greatly attached; and her brother, that of one of the kindest and most affectionate of sisters. The fine climate of Mogadore seemed to promise a long continuance of health to one already seasoned to the change from that of England; but an obstinate diarrhoea, which immediate good medical aid, and the watchful attention of her family and friends, could not remove, soon made her exchange this world for a better. To sum up her character in a few words: she was an accomplished woman, a sincere friend, an affectionate relative, and a pious Christian. She died full of the hopes of a blessed immortality; and, from her happiness in her
last

last moments, gave a striking proof of the purity of her life. A. W. C.

Oct. 13. In his command at Antigua, Brigadier-gen. Robert Nicholson, senior lieutenant-colonel of the Royal Foot. From his entering the army until the day of his death, he had never been absent from the duties of his profession; and he appears to have fallen a sacrifice to a long residence in foreign climates, especially in the West Indies. In him his King and Country have sustained the loss of a loyal and faithful servant; his relations and acquaintance that of a generous, an affectionate, and a liberal friend.

Oct. 14. Aged 21, Lieut. M. Mildridge, first lieutenant of the Emerald. This young officer lost his life by the falling of one of the Emerald's guns, whilst cruising on the coast of Ireland. He was a native of Portsea.

Oct. 16. After a long illness, Mrs. Catherine-Charlotte Tokely, wife of Joseph T. esq. R. N. and eldest daughter of the late Thomas Butler, esq. of His Majesty's Dock-yard, Portsmouth.

Oct. 19. At Falmouth, in his 33d year, William-Camden Neild, esq. of the island of Antigua, one of the King's Counsel for that and all the Leeward Islands, the eldest son of James Neild, esq. of Chelsea, well known as the benevolent Treasurer of the Society for the Relief of Small Debts.

Oct. 30. At Steeple Morden, Cambridgeshire, aged 61, the Rev. Rich. King, vicar of that parish, and rector of Werthin, Salop. He was formerly fellow of New College, Oxford; B. A. 1771; M. A. 1774. His principles in Church and State were eminently orthodox and loyal: he was a strenuous assertor of the rights of the establishment of which he was a member. He was a sound scholar, and frequently employed his pen in the respectable periodical works of the day in defence of the religion and good order of his country. He was the author of a tract "On the Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures;" also of a tract "On the Alliance between Church and State;" and of "An Answer to the Letters of Peter Plymley," under the signature of "Brother Abraham." His friendship was duly appreciated by a respectable list of contemporaries at school, at college, and in later life, among whom may be named the present pious and learned Bishop of Gloucester, who dedicated one of the volumes of his Sermons to him. His benevolence was extensive and unostentatious. He was the early friend and patron of the late George Anderson, accountant to the East India Board of Control: an interesting account of his fostering kindness to that eminent young man, and of the distinguished talents of his protégé, may be found in a work published a few years ago under the title of

"Necrology." He married Frances-Elizabeth, the third daughter of the late Sir Francis Bernard, Bart. Governor of Massachusetts Bay.

Oct. 30. At Plymouth, of consumption, aged 19, Miss Meredith, daughter of the late Col. M. of the Artillery. The acute sorrow felt by a fond mother, who was her unremitting attendant during her illness, is much increased by the loss of an only son, a cadet at Woolwich, a youth of great promise, who died after a short illness, on the 24th September last; which grievous affliction Mrs. M. had not only to contend with, with all the feelings of a tender mother, but had to conceal it from her daughter, who, till her death, was ignorant of the fate of her brother.

Mrs. Stubbs, relict of the late Mr. William S. of Cannon-street.

Samuel Dendy, esq. of Dorking, Surrey.

At Masham, Jeremiah Batley, esq. of Lamb's Conduit-street, London, and formerly of Bull close, near Halifax. In 1780, he was the author of a Letter to Mr. Wyville, on the subject of parliamentary reform, afterwards published; and several other political tracts.

In Park-street, Camberwell, aged 74, Mrs. Priest.

Lately. In an expedition against the French privateers, &c. at Malaga, and to harass their posts in that neighbourhood, Major Grant, of the 89th reg.

At Norfolk, Virginia, of an apoplectic fit, Commodore Barron, the late commander of the Chesapeake frigate.

In Lisbon, in consequence of a fall from a balcony, whose banister had been removed, Major-general Richard Stewart, of the 43d light infantry.

Nov. 2. Aged 51, Mr. Thomas Adams, many years partner with Mr. John Munt, hatmaker, Leadenhall-street.

At his apartments in St. James's Palace, Henry Compton, esq. principal page to the Queen.

At Epping, aged 78, the wife of Sir Thomas Coxhead, knight.

At Welling, Kent, aged 41, Miss Sophia Homersham, daughter of Mr. Thos. H. late of the Borough.

Aged 52, Mary, the wife of Wm. Smallbone, esq. of Walworth-common.

Mrs. Kessiah-Frances Rawlins, relict of Mr. John R. late an apothecary of Oxford.

In his 21st year, Mr. Sextus-Patricius Goodall, eldest son of Mr. P. G. of Nottingham.

At Corby, aged 81, Mrs. Collingwood, mother of Mr. C. senior, of that place.

At Witney, Oxfordshire, aged 72, Kessiah, wife of Mr. Richard Lardner, blanket-manufacturer.

Drowned, in the Aune, of North Shields, on Mounsey Beach, Mr. William Cranston, master, aged 50; Mr. John John-

son, mate; Billy Mill; Wm. Reeve, carpenter, aged 27; Wm. Carolina, aged 18, North Shields; Wm. Sinclair, aged 17, of the Orkney Isles; Robert Kitcherman, aged 15; Francis Gell, in his 16th year, and on his trial voyage; with 11 more, and either three or four passengers.

At Halifax, Nova Scotia, in his 16th year, George-Wentworth Moody, R. N. second son of Mrs. Charles Nevinson, of Somerset-street. In returning to his ship, *Atalanta*, the boat was overset, and this young officer was drowned.

Nov. 3. At Massy-park, the seat of the Hon. J. Massy, Robert Ryves, esq. late of Lisanure, co. Tipperary.

At his father's in Padiham, of a rapid consumption, aged 23, Mr. Hugh Baldwin, jun. late Professor of Music at Liverpool. He had been, like his father, completely blind for several years; and was educated at the Blind Asylum in Liverpool. He was of an amiable disposition; highly accomplished; and had conciliated to himself a numerous, valuable, and highly-respectable acquaintance. A provincial paper contains the following verses to his memory:

Ah, then! the vital spark at length is fled,
And Baldwin's number'd with the silent dead!

That aching heart, that beat within his breast,
With all its griefs and pains, is lull'd to rest.
Gladly his soul leaves this confin'd abode,
And joyful soars on high to meet its God.
Unshackled—rapid—free—it wings its way

To blissful realms of everlasting day.
Cold are those hands, that, with celestial fire,
Harmonious swept the soul-enrapturing strings,
Ah, no! those hands, from striking earthly strings,
High-sounding celebrate the King of kings.
Those eyes, which Heaven had clos'd while here below,
For some wise purpose which we cannot know,
Wrapt in astonish'd gaze of bliss are now!
Rais'd in a moment from the shades of night,

To view transcendant realms of everlasting day.
Nov. 4. Mr. Thomas Hemmans, of the Bank of England.

In Waterford, the Rev. B. Dickenson, minister of the congregation of Anabaptists in that city. This respectable man died while discharging, with his accustomed energy, the sacred functions of his office: he had taken for his text, "We must all appear before the judgment-seat of Christ," and had advanced but a short way in his discourse, when he suddenly fell down in his pulpit, and instantly expired. Medical aid, though promptly procured, was totally unavailing. He has left a widow and five children.

Nov. 5. In the Precincts, Canterbury, aged 60, Mrs. Stretch, widow of Major S. and daughter of the late Admiral Ward.

At Witney, Oxon, in his 46th year, Mr. William Osman.

At Peterborough, aged 83, John Heitherington, gent.

At Kingsclere, Hants, aged 70, John Carter, esq.

Near Exeter, Col. J. Brunton, 3d reg. N. I. on the Madras establishment, and late military auditor-general at the presidency of Fort St. George.

Nov. 6. At Fulwell Lodge, Twickenham common, the infant daughter of James-Temple Bowdoin, esq.

At Derby, aged 78, Mrs. Hannah Wright, eldest sister of Richard W. M. D. and of the late eminent painter, Joseph W. esq. of Derby.

Aged 75, Mrs. Dean, widow of the late Mr. Charles D. of Boston.

Aged 69, Mrs. Watson, widow of the late Mr. Francis W. sloop-owner, of Gainsborough.

At Gainsborough, in her 80th year, the wife of Mr. Farmery, late miller, &c.

At Paisley, Mr. James Brown, sen. merchant, formerly of St. Augusta, Province of Georgia. His modest, amiable, and inoffensive manners, joined to a clear judgment and strict integrity in his transactions, endeared him to all.

Nov. 7. At Battersea, aged 66, John Perry, esq. of Moor Hall, Essex.

At Pentonville, aged 60, George Service, esq.

Wm. Shippery, esq. of Childrey, Berks.

At a very advanced age, Mrs. Green, many years nurse at the Radcliffe Infirmary.

At Newbury, on her way to London, the wife of Richard Wroughton, esq. late of Mount Beacon, near Bath.

On St. James's parade, Bath, at a very advanced age, Mrs. Dennis, a maiden lady, who had been bedridden for many years.

Nov. 9. The three oldest inhabitants of Carrickfergus, whose united ages make 280, viz. John Connor, aged 101; Margaret M'Gill, 99; Agnes Addison, 80.

Nov. 11. At Blandsoft, in Queen's County, J. Bland, esq.

Mr. William-Freke Williams, son of the late W. W. esq. of Peniarthuchaf, Merionethshire.

Nov. 13. At her house in Magdalen Parish, Oxford, aged 86, Mrs. Joyce Corbet.

Nov. 14. At Hill-top, West Bromwich, Staffordshire, Mr. Thos. Stevens, third son of the late Rev. Dr. S. of Panfield, Essex.

In Charles-street, Francis Baring, esq. second son of John B. esq. of Mount Radford, near Exeter. He had for several years secluded himself from society, which

at length brought upon him a sort of melancholy, bordering on mental derangement. Early in September last, he lost a very particular friend, and, immediately after, his uncle Sir Francis B. which so disordered his affectionate mind as to produce his premature death by his own hand. It appeared, by the evidence at the coroner's inquest, that, having sent out his valet to order dinner, Mr. B. locked himself in his dressing-room; and shortly after the report of a pistol alarmed two female servants in the house. The neighbours broke into the room, and found the deceased lying on his face dead; a ball having entered his forehead, and shot away part of his head. He had a pistol in each hand, one of which was found loaded. Proofs of his derangement were given by two witnesses, and the Jury returned a verdict of *Insanity*.

Suddenly, in Dublin, Lieut.-col. Con-
nell, of the Limerick County Militia.

In his 72d year, the Rev. Robert Miller,
B. C. L. rector of Kimcote, Leicestershire,
vicar of St. Nicholas, Warwick, chaplain
to the Right Hon. the Earl of Warwick,
and late of St. Mary-hall, Oxford.

Aged 38, Mr. W. Porter, gardener, of
Gainsborough.

The wife of Mr. N. Tanner, of West-
square.

Nov. 15. At May-place, Kent, aged
73, the Right Hon. Mary Verney, Baroness
Fermanagh.

In Portland-street, M. Franks, esq.
many years Chief Justice of the Bahamas.

In his 80th year, the Rev. William Nes-
field, rector of Dalham, and vicar of
Wickhambrook, Suffolk.

At Minster Lovell, Oxford, aged 73,
Mr. Richard Coppin, a respectable farmer.

The wife of Jonathan Morgan, esq. of
Upper Wimpole-street.

Aged 75; Mrs. Jackson, of Llanfigael,
Anglesea, relict of J. J. esq. formerly of
Holyhead.

Suddenly, in South-street, aged 84,
Mrs. Charlotte Staples.

Aged 77, the Rev. Robert Bickers, vi-
car of Llantrissant, Glamorganshire, and
formerly a Minor Canon in Gloucester ca-
thedral.

Nov. 16. Suddenly, of apoplexy, at his
brother's, Upper Wimpole-street, aged 57,
Bernard Shirley, esq.

At Courtier-hall, co. Northampton, aged
16, Louisa, eldest daughter of Sir William
Wake, bart.

The only daughter of Mr. Carnach,
bookseller, of Newgate-street, Newcastle,
a fine girl of twelve years of age. She was
burnt so dreadfully, in consequence of her
clothes taking fire, as to occasion her
death in a few hours.

At Bromyard, Herefordshire, aged 73,
Mr. T.-C. Jenks.

Mr. Thos. Hall, merchant, of Lincoln.
In consequence of her clothes taking
fire, the wife of E.-P. Smith, esq. of Great
Britain-street, Dublin.

Nov. 17. The Rev. J.-W. Askew, M. A.
fellow of University-college, Oxford.

At Camberwell, aged 81, Mr. Richard
Ladyman.

The wife of Mr. Walter Sheppard, of
New Ranelagh, Millbank.

Aged 58, Mr. Edward Castleton; the
last lineal descendant of Sir William C. of
Hingham, Norfolk, who was created a ba-
ronet in 1641: the family and title are
therefore now extinct. He died a bache-
lor, and never assumed the title. For
many years he followed a very humble
employment in Lynn, but latterly lived on
a small patrimonial inheritance.

Nov. 18. At Brighton, in his 10th year,
William-Henry, eldest son of Mr. H. Ro-
binson, surgeon, London. He was a boy
of uncommon promise.

At Tuxford, aged 87, Valentine Stocks,
bricklayer. In the Rebellion in 1745, he
volunteered his services in the Duke of
Cumberland's regiment of Light Horse,
and performed extraordinary feats of va-
lour at the battle of Culloden. He was
supposed to be the only survivor of that
honourable regiment.

In his 60th year, William Handley, esq.
of Newark.

Nov. 19. At Windsor, J.-B. Parkhurst,
esq.

At Brighton, after a few days illness,
Charles Tessier, esq.

Aged 74, Joseph Allen, esq. of Upper
Thornhaugh-street, Bedford-square, the
oldest liveryman of the Plumbers' com-
pany.

In Doctors' Commons, Henry Stevens,
esq. senior proctor, and registrar of the
Arches Court of Canterbury.

Mr. James Wilde, of Mincing-lane.

The infant son of Richard Arkwright,
jun. esq. of Cavendish-square.

At Candlesby, aged 88, Benj. Grantham.

Nov. 20. Drowned in the Serpentine-
river, the wife of Mr. Emerson, a mas-
ter carpenter, of Union-street, Berkeley-
square. Verdict *Insanity*.

At Tottenham, of a rapid decline, in
her 20th year, Hannah, daughter of Mr.
J. Sykes, of Bishopsgate-street.

At his chambers in the Temple, aged
31, Charles-Henry Runnington, esq. Bar-
rister at Law, a Commissioner of Bank-
rupts, and only son of Mr. Serjeant Run-
nington. He fell a victim to a fever of
but five days' continuance, which seized
him in the midst of robust health (for
which he was singularly remarkable), at a
time when his profession had opened to
him the fairest prospects of future emi-
nence. The possession of all the princi-
ples of the most perfect honour, and the
utmost

utmost sincerity in his friendships, with an independent and manly spirit, had justly endeared him to a wide circle of acquaintance, by whom his premature decease will long be deeply lamented.

Nov. 20. At her son's, at Hill-Kidware, Staffordshire, in her 85th year, Mrs. Mary Robinson, widow and relict of the late William Robinson, of Hill-Kidware,

She was the ring child of the es, of Fleamstall, married to Mr. R. by him six children daughters; of daughters survive excellent wife and of her neighbour-never applied to

Susannah Nodes, upwards of 300l.

at Southampton, esq. many years establishment at

er, aged 34, Jn. rk of that city.

in Francia, many es school of St.

Suddenly, Mr. Stennett, an opulent grazier, of Swaton, near Falkingham,

of Hal-er.

Fruman, n, near states in ars been lor, and who for-od, and his con-

a years, ntleman ars been his.

Curtois, in, — Herts.—

Curtois married two sisters of Sir J. Lake, bart. Mrs. Curtois died on the 30th November. (See p. 594.)

Aged 34, Mr. J. Wharton, of Appleby Carr Side, co. Lincoln. When only 18 years of age he weighed 18 stone, and continued to increase in weight a stone each year till he was 30 years old. His coffin is said to have been six feet broad at the shoulders!

Nov. 22. At Cranbrooke-house, Ilford, John Marmaduke Grafton Dare, esq.

At the Nursery, Lewisham, after ten years dreadful affliction of the gout, in

his 38th year, Thos. Russell, esq.

S. G. Poole, sen. of Chelsea, esq.

Aged 60, Mr. Thos. Lister, many years master of a vessel, and lately a pilot of Boston.

At Mavis Enderby, aged 59, the wife of Mr. Willingham Franklin, a respectable grazier.

Nov. 23. Killed by a cannon ball, while bravely assisting in an attempt to destroy a flotilla of French gun-boats in the harbour of St. Mary's, in Cadiz Bay, Lieut. John Buckland, of the royal marine artillery, second son of Mr. Edward B. of Shaftesbury, the present mayor of that borough. The howitzer-boat, which he had been directing, was disabled and in a sinking state, when he quitted her and was taken into the boat of Lieut. Worth, his comrade; and soon after the same ill-fated shot went through the bodies of both these officers. The melancholy tidings have been communicated by a brother officer, who in his letter writes: "It may be a slender solace to the afflictions of Mr. Buckland's relatives to reflect, that his life has terminated gloriously, and that he died enjoying the love and esteem of all who knew him, for there never was a better young man. The interment of both their bodies, in the same grave, has been performed with every mark of honour and respect; and they were attended by officers of all ranks and of both nations. I have never witnessed more universal regret, and I never knew it more deservedly bestowed: they should be lamented!" In Lieut. B. his Majesty has been deprived of a most deserving and meritorious officer, whose loss cannot be more deeply lamented in his profession, to which he did the greatest honour, than it is from private worth, by his friends and relatives.

In Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, aged 23, John Barnard, esq.

At Northampton, of a typhus fever, aged 15, Robert, eldest son of Robert Fleetwood, esq. of the Victualling-office.

In Upper Charlotte street, Fitzroy-sq. aged 62, Gen. Peter Craig, late colonel of the 67th regiment of foot.

At Hampstead, the wife of James Worthington, esq.

Nov. 24. At Manchester, the Rev. Ralph Harrison. He was the son of the Rev. W. Harrison, minister of a small society of Protestant Dissenters at Chisley in Derbyshire. Being originally designed for the Christian ministry, he entered upon a course of appropriate studies at the academy in Warrington, which was then conducted by the Rev. Dr. Aikin, under whose superintendence the institution acquired considerable celebrity. As a student, he acquitted himself with great credit; and upon leaving that seminary, he received

ceived from his tutors high commendation for the exemplary propriety of his moral behaviour. Soon after the commencement of his professional career, he was invited to Shrewsbury, to undertake, in conjunction with the Rev. Joseph Fownes, the pastoral charge of a respectable society of Protestant Dissenters. Upon the death of the Rev. Joseph Mottershead in 1771, he was chosen to be one of the ministers of a highly-respectable society of Protestant Dissenters in Manchester, in which situation he continued till within a few weeks of his death, when the declining state of his health compelled him to resign. In the year 1774, he began a school for the education of youth. In this arduous but honourable occupation, he displayed superior skill; and his celebrity as a teacher spread far beyond the neighbourhood in which he resided. In 1788 he undertook, in conjunction with his colleague in the ministry, the late Rev. Dr. Barnes, the important charge of an academical institution in Manchester, the duties of which he fulfilled in a most satisfactory manner. He has occasionally appeared before the public as an author. His English Grammar is perhaps one of the best elementary works in the language. His two volumes of "Sacred Harmony" are too well known to require any eulogium. He also published "An Introduction to the Study of Geography," with a set of blank maps; a Sermon upon Education; and a biographical tribute to the memory of the Rev. John Sedden, one of his predecessors in the pastoral office at Manchester. As a preacher, he was judicious and instructive; His compositions, which were correct and perspicuous, exhibited a pleasing union of the argumentative and the pathetic. His voice was clear and harmonious, his delivery natural and unaffected; and he secured the attention of his hearers by a manner that was serious and impressive. In private life, he was uncommonly amiable. As a husband, a father, a relative, a friend, he was truly valuable. To an undeviating integrity of character, he united the habitual exercise of an enlightened and fervent piety. In his general disposition, he had great natural vivacity. His manners were gentle and affectionate, his address prepossessing, his conversation entertaining and instructive. After languishing for some time under a disorder which baffled the efforts of medical skill, he departed this life Nov. 24, in the 63d year of his age, and the 43d of his stated ministry. His remains were attended to the grave by a numerous and respectable assemblage of friends, who voluntarily came together to pay their last tribute of respect to his memory. His virtues will be long

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remembered by all who knew him; they will be a theme of grateful recollection to his mourning family.

At Swigsbidge, aged 89, Mrs. Miller, an old inhabitant.

out a groan.

At Ticknall, Derbyshire, aged 104, G. Wilkinson, labourer. On the Jubilee Day, 1809, this poor man sat at the head of the first table, when the labouring poor of Ticknall, and their families, amounting to 1000, were entertained with a plentiful dinner.

Nov. 27. In Southwark, Henry-Wm. Coffin, esq.

In the Circus, Bath, Col. Bleumarsham.

Nov. 28. In Southampton-st. Bloomsbury-square, aged 74, Thos. Aylmer, esq.

Aged 32, Mr. John Copeland, jun. of Amen-corner.

At Edinburgh, the Honorable Robert Cullen, Lord Cullen, one of the Judges in the second division of the Court of Session, and one of the Lords of Justiciary. His Lordship was eldest son of the celebrated Dr. Wm. Cullen. He entered Advocate in 1764, and was raised to the Bench in Nov. 1796, upon the death of Lord Alva. Lord Cullen was a man of acknowledged talents, a sound lawyer, and always conspicuous in professional argument. He had a great taste for polite literature; and some papers in "The Mirror" and "Lounger" evince the elegance of his pen.

Mr. Gander, for 25 years office-keeper to the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Very suddenly, aged 73, Mr. John Bedell, alderman of Hedon, and many years one of the searchers in the Customs at the port of Hull.

At Coventry, the wife of Mr. Simmons, druggist, late of Leicester.

Nov. 29. In the Borough Gaol, Leicester, in which he was confined for debt, aged 37, the Rev. Obadiah Clayton. The history of the above gentleman is eventful and affecting. He was entered of Magdalen-college, Cambridge, in 1790, under the best auspices, and was remarkable for his good conduct during his residence there; soon after he left the University, however, symptoms of a deranged state of mind made their appearance: these never ceased, at intervals, to recur, and were the sole cause of the irregularities which afterwards took place in his character. Being appointed usher of Giggleswick school in Yorkshire, he continued to acquit himself there with considerable credit to himself and satisfaction to the publick, till his former malady returning in a slight degree, he left home and came to Leicestershire, and was employed as curate at Segrave in that county. Still, however, the rambling disposition continuing, he gave up this employment, and, coming to Leicester, resided at a public-house in High-street, where the debt was contracted for which he was arrested. That there was much to be pitied in the case of this unfortunate man, is apparent, from the conduct of the Trustees of the School; for, from the time of his commitment to the day of his death, they continued to allow him a guinea every week; and during his illness ordered that he might be supplied with any additional expenditure, which his medical attendants deemed requisite.

From the nature of his disorder, his friends thought that he could not with safety be liberated; indeed he has been often heard to say himself, that Leicester Gaol was to him an asylum, where the galling idea of confinement was unceasingly removed by the humane attentions of Mr. Owston and family. During his last illness, he evinced a mind deeply imbued with religious impressions. As a scholar, he was far above mediocrity; and as a man, possessed the strictest integrity and accuracy in his dealings, whenever he was in perfect possession of his intellects. On the whole, Christian charity will drop a tear upon his tomb, and emphatically say with our Poet:

"No farther seek his merits to disclose."

His remains were interred with decent solemnity, and attended by four of the resident Clergy of Leicester. Perhaps it may be unknown to the generality of our readers, that whenever a prisoner dies in gaol, be the disorder what it may, a coroner's inquest is always held upon the occasion, and half the jury is composed of prisoners for debt: this is, among many others, an instance of the wise and tender regard which our laws pay to the lives and well-being of the subject, inasmuch as it prevents the possibility of ill treatment on the part of the gaolers.

Nov. 30. At Sandwich, in his 43d year, Mr. Robert Curling, surgeon; one of the jurats of that town and port.

Suddenly, in the Friarage, Lancaster, in his 66th year, Rowland Belasyse Viscount Fauconberg. He was one of the few remaining Catholic Noblemen of the antient stock of the Peerage of England. As his Lordship was never married, his title descends to his brother, the Rev. Charles Belasyse, D. D. the only remaining male of his family.

The wife of the Rev. P. Curtois, of Branston, near Lincoln, and daughter of the late Sir James Lake. (See p. 392.)

Lately. At Gibraltar, aged 19, Mr. Mansel, eldest son of the Bishop of Bristol. This fine and amiable young man was taken a prisoner at the age of 13, together with the brave and unfortunate Capt. Wright, in the Vincenzo, and carried into France. After continuing there about five years, during which time he underwent much hardship and many cruelties, on account of the firmness of his determination, even at that tender age, not to give information which might affect his Captain, against whom the Enemy was bitterly incensed on account of their suspecting him to have landed Pichegru, Georges, &c. on their coast, he finally succeeded in making his escape. But the sufferings which he endured from his long and repeated concealment in wet ditches, woods, marshes, &c. for upwards of three months,

months, during the course of that escape, too visibly affected his constitution. His friends were often anxious with him for a change in his profession; but his attachment to it was unalterable: and, after staying with them for a few weeks only, he sailed as midshipman on board the Circe frigate, Capt. Woollcombe.

Rev. John Hook, D. C. L. head master of Bedford school, and formerly fellow of New college, Oxford.

Rev. Craven Dodsworth, vicar of Eberston and Allerston, Yorkshire.

Rev. Richard Hackett, rector of Beckingham, near Aswark.

Rev. W. Heron, vicar of Middlewich, Cheshire.

Rev. Wm. Evans, of Easton, upwards of 40 years pastor of the Independent Congregation at Ford, near Kingsbridge, Devon. He possessed an excellent understanding, considerable learning, and an accurate knowledge of the Scriptures.

At Clones, co. Monaghan, at the advanced age of 87, the Hon. and Rev. Richard-Henry Roper, brother of the late Lord Dacre, and rector of that opulent and extensive parish for upwards of 60 years.

At Whitehaven, Rev. T. Martin, brother to Edward M. esq. of Merriston, near Swansea.

Rev. Cavalier Joust, curate of Rawroth, Essex, and late of Harwich.

Aged 77, the Rev. Robert Richards, vicar of Llantrissant, Glamorganshire.

Aged 82, the Rev. John Alcock, rector of the second mediety of High Hoyland, near Barnsley, and of Burnhall, near Skipton, Yorkshire.

Suddenly, at Gallon, co. Mayo, in his 40th year, J. Hawne, esq. of Brownstown, in that county, major in the South Mayo militia.

In Glamorganshire, Mr. Crawshaw, iron master. He is said to have died worth a million sterling, acquired during the last forty years. He has left two daughters; but has bequeathed the whole of his property to his nephew Mr. Hall.

At Hampstead, Lady Catharine Lennox, only daughter of the Earl of Lennox.

At Bath, aged 74, Mrs. Goldwyer, wife of John G. esq.; who himself died on the 5th Dec. see p. 596.

Philip Freeman, esq. of Ipswich.

At Cowes, Capt. Ferris, sen. of the Stock-revenue cutter.

At Jamaica, Lieut. W. Okes, of His Majesty's ship Charybdis.

In the West Indies, aged 21, Mr. Saint John Andrews, midshipman on-board the Sirius frigate, son of the late Thos. A. esq. of Allard, and nephew of Henry A. esq. of Walsfield. He had some time before been severely wounded in an engagement with a French ship, which he afterwards captured. And in Jamaica, where he was

residing with a planter, aged 20, Mr. Mortram, a brother to the above gentleman. The Dowager Lady Bliza Astley, widow of Sir Edward A. bart. of Melton Constable, Norfolk.

At the Ewes Farm-house, Yorkshire, aged 56, Mr. Paul Parnell, farmer, grazier, and maltster, who during his lifetime drank out of one silver pint cup upwards of 2000*l.* sterling worth of Yorkshire stingo, being remarkably attached to stingo tippie of the home-brewed best quality. This calculation is taken at 2*d.* per cupfull. He was the *bon vivant* whom O'Keefe celebrated in more than one of his Bacchanalian songs, under the appellation of *Toby Philpot*.

At Gosport, aged 71, T. E. Dean, esq.

By a fall from his horse, Mr. Strutt, father of Norwell, near Newark. His son died about six months before, in consequence of being thrown by the same animal.

At Revesby, co. Lincoln, aged 73, Mr. Briscoe, one of the persons who went round the world with Sir Joseph Banks.

At Trichonopoly, Ensign Alexander, of the 2d batt. 16th reg. Native Infantry. He burst a blood-vessel, by his horse rearing and falling backwards on him, and expired in about half an hour afterwards.

In camp, with Col. Hare's detachment, of the small-pox, Lieut. Lionel Hook, of the 2d Dragoons.

Aged 67, John Legg, esq. brewer; a respectable member of the Body Corporate of Chichester.

At Ramsgate, T. Lindsey, jun. esq. of Hollymount, co. Mayo.

At Broadway, Montgomeryshire, aged 82, W. Dunn, esq.

At Reading, the Chevalier De Forcy, captain in the regiment of Loyal Emigrants in the British service.

On-board the Chapman transport, in Portsmouth harbour, Dr. J. McCleod, one of the physicians on the staff of the British army in Portugal; to the unwearied discharge of which duty he fell a sacrifice.

At Barholm, Mr. Smith, ensign in the Stamford regiment of Local Militia.

In his 29th year, Lieut. Cole, of his Majesty's 12th regiment, and son of Thos. C. esq. of Bristol. He was returning to Europe for the benefit of his health, in the Lord Nelson, when this vessel (with several others) was wrecked off the Cape of Good Hope, and every one on-board perished.

In Cornwall-place, Holloway, E. Lewin, esq.

At Exeter, Bartholomew Parr, M.D. senior physician of the Exeter and Devon hospitals; of whom we shall give a further account.

Suddenly, at Hammer-smith, Mr. Francis Bader, a celebrated musician.

Killed

Killed by a musket-shot, in attempting to board an Enemy's vessel off the island of Eiba, Lieut. Benyon, of the Ajax, youngest son of Richard B. esq. M. P. of Governor-square.

At the Polygars, near Southampton, aged 67, J. Taylor, esq.

At Hampton-Court, P. Calvert, esq.

At Knightsbridge, aged 73, Mr. D. Curzon, formerly a dyer in Duke-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

At Salerton, Wilts, aged 82, Augustine Hayter, esq.

At Ramsgate, aged 78, Rear-admiral William Fox.

Edward Griffith, esq. of Chester.

At Horleston, in his 78th year, Robert Darby, gent.

In Hill's Court, near Exeter, aged 75, Thomas Johnson, esq.

At Glengaire, near Cork, R. H. Beeson, esq.

Thos. Thomas, esq. late of Menorshon, in Buckinghamshire, Chevalier *Francis de*, an epitome of great distinction, and one who has proved his fidelity and attachment to the cause of his unfortunate monarch, Louis XVI.

Dec. 1. At his residence in Old Fish-street, in his 83d year, John Vaston, esq. late of Broad-street-hill; a man whose innate benevolence and unostentatious charity few have equalled, none surpassed.

At Market Deeping, aged 66, Thomas Walter, esq. He was formerly much resorted to as possessing great knowledge in history, and for a number of years stood unrivalled in the excellence of his hat-house, pineries, &c. at Deeping: since which time, about 18 years back, he pursued the extensive waggon business at Peterborough, (formerly managed by Mr. James Bowen, deceased,) and retired from business about three years ago. In December 1809, he was attacked with a paretic stroke, from which he never recovered.

Dec. 2. In Montagu-street, in his 60th year, Robert Jenner, esq. principal registrar of the archdeaconry of Middlesex and Huntingdon, deputy registrar of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and deputy to the registrars of the province of Canterbury.

At Elm Park, near Limerick, in the prime of life, Hickman Ross, esq.

At Andover, in his 83d year, Mr. Hemming, formerly apothecary at Kingston.

Dec. 3. At the advanced age of 85, Wm. Hawks, esq. an eminent iron-manufacturer of Gateshead, Durham.

At Boston, aged 35, Mr. Wm. Deane, several years a teacher in the Royal Navy, and well known as an able mathematician.

At Alton, Hants, of a rapid decline, Nathaniel Black, Wm. esq. of the Priory, Winchester. He was a singular liberal

and enlightened mind: his literary attainments were considerable, and the benignity of heart which characterized him, displayed itself in frequent acts of charity and beneficence.

At Luton, aged 42, Mr. Bishop, many years a surgeon at that place.

At Bath, in her 75th year, Mrs. Hole, widow of William Hole, esq. late banker of Bristol.

Of a typhus fever, aged 11, Maria-Jane, third daughter of George Langton, esq. of Langton-hall, near Spilsby. She is the sixth child, out of thirteen, that Mr. L. has had snatched from him in the course of the present year.

Dec. 4. At Hastings, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Bowdler, esq. of Hayes

afflicted with an incurable malady, which has, since his death, been ascertained to have proceeded from water in his head.

In her 89d year, Mrs. Goodwin, of Mitcham, Surrey.

At the house of his son-in-law, William Andrews, esq. Reading, John Goldwyer, esq. of Walcott-parade, Bath. See the death of his wife, p. 595.

At Whitechurch, Edware, Middlesex, aged 65, the Rev. H. Poole, M. A. chaplain to the Prince of Wales, and formerly tutor to the present Lord Southampton and the Fitzroy family. By the death of this gentleman, two livings are become vacant; that of Whitechurch, occupied by the deceased during 34 years, 17 of which he received no tithes; and another at Hearnshill, in Kent, presented to him by the late Archbishop of Canterbury, at the instance of Lord Southampton.

Dec. 5. At Syc, Lancashire, that truly upright and benevolent lawyer Thomas Greene, esq. B. B. and A. S. B. of Bedford-square.

Let crook-way'd lawyers plead how black makes white, [right] How fire produces cold, and wrong makes Not so, lov'd Greer—in thy wall earnest sense, [aim]

Reason was guide, and Right thy only At Pockington, the seat of the Earl of Aylesford, John-Francis Rigaud, esq. Royal Academician, a member of the Academy of Bologna, and of the Royal Academy of Stockholm, and Historical Painter to Gustavus IV. King of Sweden.

Aged 71, the Rev. W. Manning, M. A. many years rector of Diss, and one of the Commissioners of Taxes for Essex, hatched. The valuable mortgage of Diss was late in his own possession, and kept in that

his son, the Rev. Mr. M. rector of West-
ing. The deceased was likewise rector of
Galdston, Norfolk, in the presentation of
John Kerrich, esq.

Dec. 7. At Cuckfield, Anthony Hen-
derson, esq. M. P. for Braekley. He had
been to Brighton for the recovery of his
health; but experiencing no benefit from
his short residence there, was returning to
London with his wife and daughter, when
his illness increased so suddenly, that he
died in a few hours after his arrival at
Cuckfield.

In his 81st year, Mr. Benjamin Sutton,
one of the Aldermen of Leicester.

At Bury, Suffolk, in his 89th year, Geo.
Footman, esq. father of the Bishop of
Lincoln. This venerable gentleman was
one of the capital Burgesses of the Cor-
poration of Bury, and twice served the
office of Alderman or Chief Magistrate,
viz. in the years 1778 and 1782. His re-
mains were interred on the 14th in the fa-
mily vault at Bacton, Suffolk.

Dec. 8. In Park-street, Southwark, Ed-
ward Moseley, youngest son of Frederick
Berkins, esq.

Aged 87, Mr. John Barsby, upwards of
60 years parish clerk of Lyndon, Rutland.

Dec. 9. Aged 69, John Edwards, esq.
of Dartmouth-place, Blackheath.

At Mr. Drew's, in Bermondsey-street,
Southwark, aged 85 years and six months,
Mary Burge, a single woman. When
about 13 years old, she went as an assistant
servant into the family of an inhabitant of
the same parish, with whom, and whose
descendants, she continued till her death,
an attentive, careful, and faithful servant,
—a period of 73 years in one family.

Dec. 10. In his 87th year, Wm. Boyd,
jun. esq. of Mark-lane.

At his house in the Circus, Greenwich,
Wm. Wheatley, esq. late apothecary and
dispenser of the Royal Hospital.

At Cowbridge, Glamorganshire, Hugh
Wallace, esq. formerly Lieut.-col. of the
16th reg. of foot.

Dec. 23. At his house in Piccadilly,
in his 86th year, the Right Hon. Wil-
liam Douglas, Duke of Queensberry. His
Grace had been for some days afflicted
with a severe flux, which all the powers of
medicine could not check. He was ap-
pointed Lord of the Bedchamber to his
Majesty on his coming to the throne; but,
in consequence of the part he took in the
question of the Regency in 1789, his name
is not to be seen in the Royal household af-
ter that period. He was invested with the
Green Ribbon in 1764; and at the time of
his death was the senior knight of the or-
der, of the Thistle. He succeeded to the
dukedom of Queensberry in 1776; and
was created an English peer by the title of
Baron Douglas of Amesbury, August 8,
1776. He was never married. In the

early part of his life, he proposed marriage

to the daughter of a nobleman, and had succeeded to
the Queensberry titles and estates, his life
was distinguished by little else but his
Enjoyments, in which he continued to in-
dulge himself while the faculties of re-
ceiving gratification from them remained.
His constant residence, and the scene of
his pleasure, was London or its vicinity.
Scotland he seldom, if ever, visited. His
house at Amesbury in Wiltshire, the work
of Inigo Jones, and the classical mansion
of a former period, he has let, if it be not
sold; and his country pleasures were
found in his villa at Richmond, which he
had fitted up in a style of superior ele-
gance. There he occasionally lived in
splendour, till the folly of the inhabitants,
by making a vexatious claim at law to a
few yards of ground, which, unconscious
of any invasion of parochial rights, he
had taken into his inclosure, determined
him to quit a place, where he considered
himself

himself as having been grossly insulted, and to which, in various ways, he had been an ample benefactor. Latterly, he lived altogether in Piccadilly, where his figure was daily visible in his balcony, and had become familiar to every one who was in the habit of passing through that great metropolitan thoroughfare. The Duke of Queensberry has obviously been for many years a subject of continual remark. Anecdotes without end have been disseminated about him, many of which are false, and most of them exaggerated; but no man ever contrived to make so much of life as he appears to have done. When his eye—for he had but one—was grown dim, and his hearing almost gone, he did not lose his spirits, or fail in making efforts to enjoy what little was left him. He had long lived *secundum artem*; and the prolongation of his life may be attributed to this precautionary practice. The predominant feature of the Duke of Queensberry's character was, to use a common phrase, to do what he liked, without caring who or what he pleased. He was not a man of great wealth, but little of the ostentatious display of it. He was a man of liberal views, in political and religious opinions, and was not a man of high rank. We can, with no great effort, reach the Duke of Queensberry's character, and his immense estates are divided. He is supposed to have died worth more than a million in ready money. The Earldom of Queensberry descends to Sir Charles Douglas of Kildare, bart. (who married in 1803, Lady Caroline Scot, daughter of the Duke of Buccleugh); with estates amounting to about 12,000*l.* a year. The Duke of Buccleugh succeeds to the estates of Drumlanrig, and to the title of Earl of Drumlanrig. Lord Douglas succeeds to estates of less consideration, amounting however to between 6 and 7000*l.* a year. Lord Yarmouth succeeds to the greatest part of his disposable property. A legacy of 50,000*l.* is left to the Duke of Somerset, and the same to the Duchess.

Dec. 26. Rev. Richard Stubbs, D. D. rector of Bryerning, and vicar of Eastwood in Essex. He was formerly Fellow of Wadham-college, Oxford; and took the degree of M. A. 1770, and that of D. D. 1783.

* * * Character of the late Mrs. Hill, whose death is briefly noticed in page 290.

Mrs. Hill, the wife of Mr. John Hill, and daughter of the late Dr. Maddox, of Rotherhithe. The cause of the disorder, to whose subtle and too sure progress of decay she felt a victim, was a cold caught at church, by sitting opposite to an open window in a current of air. She bore a lingering illness of 15 months with the most exemplary patience, and contemplated the gradual approaches of death with an entire resignation of spirit and undeviating fortitude of soul, supported by an humble, yet firm confidence in her God, that a life spent in the uniform exercise of piety and virtue would be accepted in his mercy, for the sake of the merits of her Redeemer. If a heart bleeding with regret for her loss may be allowed to add its testimony to her unassuming excellence, it would speak its sorrows, not in the measured language of studied panegyric (for this would ill accord with the meek simplicity of her life or the tranquil submissiveness of her death) but in those words of truth and sympathy, which, while they are sanctioned by the afflictive feelings of an aged mother, a disconsolate husband, and eleven children, left to lament their sad privation, are also justified by the mournful recollections of her friends, and of all who had the happiness of her acquaintance; for to all who knew her, her amiable disposition and engaging manners had justly endeared her.— In all the relations of life her conduct exemplified the purest consciousness of duty that could give interest to the Christian and social character—impressed with a due sense of the importance of religion as connecting the duties of this life with the hopes of the next, she preserved to herself the best excitement to the practice of the one by a pious and rational dependence upon the other. Hence she lived the most affectionate of daughters, the most affectionate of wives, and the most tender of mothers; and she died the good and faithful servant of her God, whom she thus best glorified on earth, by sanctifying her virtues to the higher purpose of attaining the blessedness of heaven.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Nov. 30, to Dec. 25, 1810.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	2146	Males	1983	9 and 5	297
Females	1093	Females	1219	5 and 10	129
Whereof have died under 2 years old		715		10 and 20	89
Peck Loaf 4s. 11d.; 5s.; 4s. 11d.; 4s. 11d.		4		20 and 30	147
Salt 4s. per bushel; 4s. per pound,		5		30 and 40	207
		6		40 and 50	263
		7		50 and 60	192
		8		60 and 70	221
		9		70 and 80	154
		10		80 and 90	84
		11		90 and 100	38

AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL PROPERTY, DOCK STOCK, FIRE-OFFICE SHARES, &c. in December 1810 (to the 24th), at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge-street, London:—Staffordshire and Worcestershire, 760*l.* Dividing 40*l.* nett per Annum. Coventry, 855*l.* dividing at the rate of 32*l.* per Share.—Swansea, 167*l.* the last Dividend 8*l.* per Share.—Monmouthshire, 129*l.* with 2*l.* 10*s.* Half-Yearly Dividend.—Grand Junction, 267*l.* 256*l.* 260*l.* without the Half-Yearly Dividend of 3*l.*—Kennett and Avon, 4*l.*—Wilts and Berks, 45*l.* 10*s.*—Rochdale, 32*l.* 10*s.*—Elkmere, 73*l.* to 75*l.*—Union, 36*l.*—Lancaster, 26*l.*—Abby-de-la-Zeuch, 25*l.*—Basingstoke, 45*l.* 3*s.*—Worcester and Birmingham Old Shares, 38*l.*—New ditto, par.—Grand Surrey, 72*l.*—Croydon, 35*l.* 34*l.*—West India Dock Stock, 165*l.*—London Dock, 123*l.* 10*s.* 122*l.* 10*s.*—Commercial Dock, 72*l.*—Aibjon Assurance, 60*l.*—London Institution, 68*l.* 5*s.*—Surrey Institution, 23*l.* 2*s.*—Covent Garden New Theatre Shares, 500*l.* 510*l.*

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending December 22, 1810.

INLAND COUNT	Wheat			Rye			Barl			ES.		
	s.	d.	c.	s.	d.	c.	s.	d.	c.	q.	r.	d.
Middlesex	91	6	40	3	4	1						
Surrey	96	0	46	6	4	0						
Hertford	83	0	51	0	4	1						
Bedford	82	11	46	4	3	9						
Huntingd.	79	2	00	0	3	8						
Northam.	82	8	47	6	3	8						
Rutland	85	9	00	0	4	1						
Leicester	87	10	47	1	4	1						
Nottingham	92	8	42	0	4	3						
Derby	90	10	00	0	4	1						
Stafford	98	11	00	0	4	1						
Salop	103	7	64	0	3	5						
Hereford	114	7	64	0	4	6						
Worcester	100	1	00	0	4	1						
Warwick	104	4	00	0	4	5						
Wilts	102	10	00	0	3	9						
Berks	98	7	00	0	3	7						
Oxford	98	2	00	0	3	5						
Bucks	90	0	24	0	3	5						
Brecon	121	6	83	2	3	8						
Montgom.	112	2	00	0	3	8						
Radnor	117	4	00	0	4	8						
Average of England and Wales	95	11	51	4	4	8						
Average of Scotland, per	67	4	48	2	3	7						
Aggregate Average Prices of s												
itimes Districts of England												
which Exportation and Be												
regulated in Great Britain.												

PRICE OF HOPS,
 Kent Bags... 3*l.* 10
 Sussex Ditto... 3*l.* 0
 Essex Ditto... 3*l.* 0

AVERAGE PR
 St. James's Hay 7*l.* 15*s.*
 Straw 2*l.* 16*s.*—Smithfield
SMITHFIELD, Dec
 Beef... 4*s.* 6*d.*
 Mutton... 3*s.* 0*d.* to 6*s.* 0*d.*
 Veal... 5*s.* 0*d.* to 8*s.* 0*d.*
 Pork... 6*s.* 0*d.* to 7*s.* 4*d.*

COALS, December 23, Newcastle 50*s.* to 61*s.* 6*d.* Sunderland 50*s.* to 51*s.*
**SOAP, Yellow 60*s.* Mottled 90*s.* Curd 94*s.* CANDLES, 11*s.* 6*d.* per Doz. Moulds 12*s.* 6*d.*
TALLOW; per Stone, 81*s.* St. James's 4*s.* 2*d.* Clare Market 4*s.* 4*d.* Whitechapel 4*s.* 4*d.***

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN DECEMBER, 1810.

No.	Beak Stock.	3 per Ct. B. Red. dnt.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Cons.	5 per Ct. Navy.	5 per Ct.	Long Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Escheq. Bills.	South Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Om-nium.	Irish 5 per Ct.	Imp. 5 per Ct.	Eng. Lot. Tickets.	English Prises.	
1	945½	66½	66½	89	100½		17½	shut	21 a 22 pr.	4 a 6 pr.				5½ dis.			Ditto.	Ditto.	
2	Sunday																		
3	943½	66½	66½	89½	100½		17½	shut	20 a 21 pr.	7 a 9 pr.		65½	66½	5 dis.		6½	Ditto.	Ditto.	
4	944½	66½	67	89½	100½		17½	shut	19 a 20 pr.	4 a 5 pr.				5 dis.			Ditto.	Ditto.	
5	944	66½	66½	89½	100		17½	shut	18 a 19 pr.	5 a 10 pr.				4½ dis.			Ditto.	Ditto.	
6	943½	66	66½	89½	100½		17½	shut	19 a 20 pr.	4 a 9 pr.				5 dis.			Ditto.	Ditto.	
7	944½	66½	66½	89	100½		17½	shut	20 a 21 pr.	5 a 9 pr.				5½ dis.			Ditto.	Ditto.	
8	944½	66½	66½	89½	100½		17½	shut	21 a 20 pr.	6 a 9 pr.							Ditto.	Ditto.	
9	Sunday																		
10		66½	67½	89½	shut			shut	22 a 21 pr.	7 a 9 pr.				5 dis.			Ditto.	Ditto.	
11	944	66½	67½	89½	100½		17½	shut	20 a 21 pr.	4 a 8 pr.				5½ dis.			Ditto.	Ditto.	
12		66½	67½	89½	shut		17½	shut	20 pr.	7 a 3 pr.				5½ dis.		6½	Ditto.	Ditto.	
13	944½	66½	67½	89½	100½		17½	shut	19 a 20 pr.	7 a 2 pr.		65½		5½ dis.		6½	Ditto.	Ditto.	
14	944	66½	67½	89½	100½		17½	shut	19 a 20 pr.	2 a 6 pr.				5½ dis.		6½	Ditto.	Ditto.	
15	944	66	67½	89½	100½		17½	shut	20 a 19 pr.	8 a 7 pr.				5½ dis.			Ditto.	Ditto.	
16	Sunday																		
17	943½	66½	67½	89½	shut		17½	shut	21 a 20 pr.	3 a 7 pr.							Ditto.	Full Money.	
18	943½	65½	67½	89½	shut		17½	shut	21 a 22 pr.	4 a 7 pr.							Ditto.	Ditto.	
19		66½	67½	89½	shut		17½	shut	21 a 22 pr.	4 a 7 pr.							Ditto.	Ditto.	
20	943	66	67½	89	shut		17½	shut	21 a 23 pr.	4 a 7 pr.		65½		3½ dis.		6½	Ditto.	Ditto.	
21		66	67½	89	shut		17½	shut	21 a 19 pr.	7 a 3 pr.				5½ dis.			Ditto.	Ditto.	
22		65½	67½	89½	shut		17½	shut	19 a 20 pr.	2 a 6 pr.				5½ dis.			Ditto.	Ditto.	
23	Sunday																		
24		65½	67½	89½	shut	100	17½	shut	17 p.	1 a 6 pr.				5½ dis.			Ditto.	Ditto.	
25	Xmas Ea.																		
26	holiday																		
27	holiday																		
28																			
29		65½	67½		100½		17½	shut	16 a 17 pr.	3 a 3 pr.							Ditto.	Ditto.	
30	Sunday	65½	67½					shut	17 pr.	1 a 5 pr.							Ditto.	Ditto.	

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BRANSCOMB and CO. Stock-Brokers, 11, Holborn, 37, Cornhill, and 58, Haymarket.



PLATE
2

S.E. View of THEYDON GARNON CHURCH, Essex.



SUPPLEMENT

FOR VOLUME LXXX. PART II.

Embellished with a View of **THEYDON GERMON CHURCH, ESSEX;**
And The **REVOLUTION HOUSE at WHITTINGTON, in Derbyshire.**

Mr. URBAN, *Epping, Dec. 24.*
THE Church of Theydon Germon is about two miles South of Epping. It stands upon a small elevation, at a considerable distance from the village, with only an house or two near it. The whole is of brick and tile, like most of the Churches in this part of Essex. There are some Monuments; but those, like the Church, of no great antiquity.

The inclosed S. E. View of this Church (*see Plate I.*) was taken in the year 1808 by a shoe-maker (Wm. Franklin) of this town. This young man has a natural genius for the imitative arts, and has executed several pieces, without the least assistance, and under the greatest possible disadvantage, in a style that at once bespeaks his ingenuity and correctness.

I think, Mr. Urban, you will agree with me in opinion, that it is a matter of surprize, how any person, circumstanced like this humble son of Crispin, destined to labour hard at the awl and bristle for his daily bread, entirely self-taught, without the conveniences for the facilitation of his favourite pursuit, could have arrived at that proficiency which he is known to have acquired; as I trust the inclosed Drawing will be found to be no mean specimen of his abilities, and such as will insure a place in your Magazine.

Yours, &c. THO. SQUIRE.

Mr. URBAN, *Kirk Wall, Orkneys,*
Nov. 29.

CONFINED as we are to the "ultima Thule," or, as Homer sublimely says, *ισχάτοι ανδρων*, your most useful and instructive monthly publication unites us, as it were, to the civilized world, and imparts to us, in a full stream, the waters of that great Fountain of Science and Literature, LONDON. You, Sir, may fairly say of yourself, "Quæ regio in

GENT. MAG. Suppl. LXXX. PART II.

terris nostri non plena laboris?" And, as gratitude and thanks are the due meed of benefits conferred, I cannot withhold that tribute which I feel so peculiarly your due, for the having given to us that exquisite production of the learned and elegant Mr. Mathias, which appeared in p. 318; and which is, if I can trust the evidence either of my head or my heart, the very perfection of friendly panegyric, and classical Biography. It is, indeed, difficult to say, whether the tender, though correct simplicity of the style, the discriminate selection of historical anecdote, or the deep insight into the human mind, displayed in the general observations, calls the most for our admiration. The amiable Author identifies us, as it were, both with himself, and the excellent and highly-gifted Friend whose life he records. We see the ingenuous youth, with glowing cheek and downcast eye, sinking under the eagle glance of the awful Gray; we tread with him the happy valleys of Helvetia, and the sacred shores of the Arno; and we view him, delighted, another Orpheus, calling with his lyre the willing groves to the banks of his enchanted lake, and converting into a new Tempé the Oâsis of

tongue
ith ex-
l the
is own
lore;
and we
dorned
Nicholls
ed with

brilliant gems of every hue.

It is not without mingled sensations of surprize and regret, that we see a man, formed like Mr. Nicholls, to instruct and improve mankind, and to add lustre to the highest stations in life, pass through it in privacy or retire-

retirement. His friend and master Gray seemed to have pointed at him, when he said,

“Full many a flower is born to blush
unseen,
And waste its sweetness in the desert air.”
But we must lament, in the words of
the same exquisite Bard, that no
—“Liberal hand, or judging eye,
The flower unheeded should descry,
And bid it round Heaven’s altar shed,
The fragrance of its blushing head.”

Virtues and science and graces, like those possessed by Mr. Nicholls, would have reflected new glories on the Mitre of Parker and Tillotson; and the venerable Dorobernia would have hailed with transport her second Mellitus.

In the scientific and literary societies of unrevolutionized France, it was, Mr. Urban, the uniform practice, that the Secretary of each learned Body should pronounce an eulogium on each of their Members at his decease. Can we but regret that some institution of this kind does not exist in this country? From talents like those of Mr. Mathias, what honours would not be shed on our illustrious dead! And, though we could not expect that his powerful pen would in all cases sink so deep into our hearts, as in the present case, when the dove-like feathers of private and tender friendship winged the golden shafts of his eloquence, yet sweet philanthropy, impartial candour, and classical taste, must ever preside over his labours, and command our respectful homage.

“Quoquo vestigia tendit
Componit furtim subsequiturque decor.”

We have long, Mr. Urban, lamented, that in our own time, the abilities of our best writers should have been almost exclusively exercised on Satire, in all its various modes; and that Heroic Epistles, and Probationary Odes, and Baviads, and a long train of such-like publications, should, while they extorted our reluctant approbation, have wounded our kindest feelings: we may, in this enchanting work of Mr. Mathias, hail the bright dawn of a more genial day.

“Clarior it dies,
Et soles melius nitent.”

Nature, it has been truly observed, seldom fails to place a remedy by the

side of a poison. The salutiferous *Quinquina* waves its branches over the plains where the *Vomito prieto*, or Black Vomit, exerts its baleful sway; and the heart-soothing sweetness of Mr. Mathias’s Eulogy is a powerful antidote to the dark and nameless venom of “The Pursuits of Literature!”

Yours, &c. PHILALETHES.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF HORACE.
BOOK I. SAT. X.

[In continuation from our last.]

INTERDUM urbani, parcentis viribus atque, &c.] One that is bursting with the subject of which he is speaking, generally says (unless he is restrained by particular regards) all that he knows of the matter; talks in a positive, dogmatical tone, impatient of contradiction; rushes upon his opponent with the whole force of his argument, imagining all at once to crush him to the earth. This it is, which principally distinguishes the pedant from the man of polished manners and knowledge of the world, in conversation. The latter keeps a tight rein upon himself; speaks as one who is ever ready to be better informed; conceals his strength; appears frequently to concede to the other more than is necessary, sure in the end to carry his point; and, even if he were not, yet politeness alone gives him such an air of modesty, that by the deference and respect which he shews to the understanding of the other, he avoids whatever is offensive in contradiction, and has the art of gaining his process, without humiliating his antagonist; and, as it were, leading him in triumph. — I know of no better voucher for all that Horace says in this passage, than his own Satires and Epistles.

Ridiculum acri, &c.] Cicero, says Macrobius*, gained a verdict more than once, in law-suits, where he had a bad cause to defend, by a witticism. — So much the worse, indeed, for the Roman justice in his days! The good effect, however, of a fine joke, applied at the proper time, and in the proper place, a piece of irony, and what Lord Shaftesbury (with whom our D. D.s and M. A.s are so prone to differ) calls the light of ridicule, is acknowledged by every man of sound judgment.

* *Saturnal. lib. ii. cap. 1.*

Quos neque pulcher Hermogenes -- Catullum.] Probably the ape whom Horace here couples with the handsome Hermogenes, is that Demetrius, whom he afterwards does the honour of consigning by name to immortality. It is laughable in the Scholiast who pretends to inform us, that Horace compares him to an ape, because of his cowering and lank figure; whereas the Poet himself plainly enough gives us the reason of it, by reproaching him, with having learned nothing but to harp after Calvus and Catullus. For, that *cantare* does not mean to sing, as a singing-master (*modulator*), but to versify, is apparent from the whole context. Licinius Calvus had composed a small number of sonnets of the Catullian species, sufficient to procure him a niche amongst the Erotic Poets of the Romans. We perceive, from an anecdote recorded by Gellius*, that the Greeks themselves, who had generally a high sense of their literary superiority to the Latins, held, notwithstanding, some few pieces of both Calvus and Catullus, exclusively and alone able to sustain a comparison with the amatory odes of Anacreon. The more pity, therefore, that nothing of his has come down to us.

Quod Pitholeonti contigit.] What Horace here says concerning this *Græculus* (who, according to the Scholiasts, is reported to have wrote a ridiculous medley of Latin and Greek epigrams) is all that we know of him; and better had it been for his reputation, if we had not known even this.

Petilli.] See *Gent. Mag.* volume LXXX. Part I. p. 327.

Pedius, -- Publicola atque Corvinus.] The subject here, doubtless, turns on two eloquent pleaders; but who Pedius was, and who Corvinus, and whether the surname Publicola belonged to the one or to the other, the Commentators cannot come to any agreement; and, happily, our Bard is no loser by it.

Canusini more bilinguis?] The common people at Canusium, and, in general, throughout all Calabria, Apulia, and Lucania (the antient *Magna Græcia*) spoke a sort of *patois*, a gibberish mixture of Greek and Latin.

Græcos facerem -- versiculos, &c.] He probably made these essays while studying at Athens in his youth; and if Baxter's supposition, rather lightly taken up, however, that his progenitors had been native Greeks, has any foundation, then Horace would have had an additional motive to compose verses in the Greek language. But Apollo, or his good genius, jogged him in time; and hinted, that it is more prudent to write verses in our native language; and would be more meritorious and honourable, to emulate the Greeks in a language, the literature whereof was still in its rudiments, than to add one to the infinite multitude of their poets, and to be an insignificant Greek author, when one might hope to become an excellent writer in Latin.

Post medium noctem visus, cum somnia vera.] That Horace, only by way of joke, represents himself as a believer in the vulgar superstition, that dreams after midnight are true, is self-evident; especially, he being a disciple of Lucretius. At this place occurs to Lambinus the beginning of the *Europa*, not of Theocritus (as he says) but of Moschus:

The Queen of Love, on amorous wiles intent,

A pleasing dream to fair *Europa* sent.

What time still night had rolled the hours away,

And the fresh dawn began to promise day;
When balmy slumbers, and composing rest,

Close every eye, and sooth the pensive
When dreams and visions fill the busy brain,

Prophetic dreams, that never rise in vain!

Turgidus Alpinus jugulat dum Memnona, &c.] Some bombastic tragedy-maker of those days belike, whose works must have left no lasting impression, since it is impossible to trace out who he could be. The waking dream of Cruquius, that Horace here under the name of Alpinus, intended to ridicule the dear friend of his own friend Virgil, the poet Cornelius Gallus, in revenge for an affront, no vestige whereof is any where discoverable, refutes itself by its chimerical stupidity. Whence can that satisfaction arise, which some learned Commentators on Horace have found, on every remote occasion, even if they must invent incidents, reasons, and proofs for it, in making him

* *Noct. Att. lib. xix. cap. 9.*

him a bad man? The Bibaculus of Dr. Bentley is more harmless, but not much better founded. Alpinus or Vivalius, or Bibaculus, why need we trouble ourselves about the name of a poetaster long since, with all his works, forgotten? --- That here is a sting at a probably then quite new tragedy of that Alpinus, intituled Memnon, and another piece of his poetry, in which appeared a ridiculous description of the Rhine, under the figure of a river-god, is evident from the context. I should read *defingit*, and translate it, agreeably to the whole construction, by *daubed*, because Bentley, with his arguments, has not convinced me, that *defingit* is the true reading. Horace evidently chuses that word, as he does the equivocal expression, *jugulat dum Memnona*, for the sake of characterizing Alpinus as a wretched versifier; and we may rely upon it, that he has not dealt too harshly with him.

Judice Turpâ.] Spurius Metius Tarpa, the most respectable of the five censors, before whom such poets as composed for the stage, were obliged to read their performances. See Gent. Mag. volume LXXIX. p. 618. This recital was made in the Temple of the Palatine Apollo, which was built by Augustus not till after the battle of Actium, and therefore when Horace wrote this Satire, was not yet in being. The Temple which the text assigns as the place of these recitals, must accordingly have been some other.

Of these four poets, Fundanius, Pollio, Varius, and Virgil, each of whom Horace pronounces the first in his separate department at that time, Virgil is the only one that has come down to ours. Horace, and probably Virgil himself, never dreamed when this was written, that the gentle and charming favourite of the rural Camœnæ, was one day to snatch the laurel wreath of the Heroic Muse from the brows of Varius. --- The comic poet Fundanius seems to be the same whom Horace introduces speaking in the 8th Satire of the iid Book. It is curious enough, that Quintilian, in his Recension of the Latin Poets, neither enumerates this Fundanius among the Comic, nor Pollio among the Tragic, nor Varius among the Epic Poets; and, therefore, has by no means confirmed the

favourable judgment that Horace here passes on him: of the two first he makes no mention at all; and notices, of the third, only his Tragedy of Thyestes, as a composition that might be placed on a level with the most perfect Tragedies of the Greeks. Pollio was, indeed, a Poet of too superior an order, not to be entitled to a compliment from a young author, who was now first beginning to rise into eminence; and Fundanius was, apparently, an intimate friend of Horace. He would not, however, have allotted the foremost rank among the contemporary writers of Comedy, to the latter, unless he had at least the suffrage of all those, whom, at the conclusion of this Satire, he cites as competent judges, in matters of taste, on his side. Instances of this kind are deserving of remark. They shew, that the most decided approbation of contemporaries, is not always surety for the concurrence of posterity; and it can do no harm, to even the most celebrated authors, to be occasionally reminded of their mortality.

Experto frustra Varrone Atacino, &c.] The Satirist, who, from the manner in which Horace expresses himself, must have entirely failed in his attempts that way, is not the celebrated polyhistor M. Terentius Varro, (though he too wrote a great number of prosaic, or irregularly versified Menippic Satires, as they were styled, the loss whereof; to judge from their titles alone, is to be lamented) but a certain Publius Terentius Varro, of Atace, a town situate in Narbonensian Gaul, of whose poetry, with the exception of a few trifling fragments and epigrams, preserved in the collections of Stephanus and Pithœus, nothing is now extant.

Hetrusci Cassi.] The question is, who this Hetruscan Cassius was, who wrote so many verses, that they would have sufficed for his funeral pile; and his corpse might have been consumed with the blaze of them, without the necessity of any other fuel than the chest in which they were deposited. Those who take an unaccountable satisfaction in thinking ill of Horace's heart, cannot avoid imagining, that he means that Cassius Parmensis, of whom I shall not here repeat what I have advanced upon the line

Scribere quod Cassi Parmensis opuscula
vincat*.

Suffice it to say, that this Cassius of Parma, was one of the noblest champions of Roman Liberty, when at its last gasp, and had formerly been the comrade of our Poet in the camp of Brutus, and that Horace himself speaks with deference and respect of his *opuscula*, in the Epistle to Tibullus, whence the line above is quoted. For this reason alone then, it is not possible that he could be meant, especially as he had wrote only *opuscula*, whereas, here a poet is spoke of, who had poured forth whole chests full of verses. That no where else any vestige of this latter is to be seen, is entirely his own fault; Horace, lest he might be confounded with him of Parma, expressly denominates him, the Hetrurian. For that Parma, which, according to all the Geographers, was a Roman colony in *Gallia Cispadana*, had ever been reckoned a part of Hetruria, both Cruquius and Masson have indeed affirmed, but not proved. It is diverting, however, that because Masson † can see no derision in this passage, he little doubts that Cassius of Parma is the person meant.

*Non ridet versus Enni gravitate
minores, &c.*] Probably the antient poet Ennius is here intended. But how, after Horace, who was well versed in Grecian Literature, so expressly makes Satire a Roman invention, and terms it *Græcis intuctum carmen*, and is herein supported by such an able Critick in both languages as Quintilian ‡, a modern Grammarian should take it into his head to assert the contrary, would be scarcely conceivable, if it were not Jul. Cæs. Scaliger. The former could pronounce from a thorough knowledge of the subject, seeing they had all the

products of Grecian Literature still before them. We talk concerning the *Margites* of Homer, about what are called the *Silli* of Xenophanes and Timon, which we no longer possess, and therefore are not in a capacity to compare them with the Satires of the Romans, and nevertheless pretend to know more of the matter than Horace and Quintilian!

In versu faciundo.] *Facere* here means with Horace, not simply to make, but with art and industry to make, elaborate, form, polish, finish, thence likewise the phrase above, *versiculos magis factos*.

Arbuscula.] A pantomime actress, who flourished in the latter years of the seventh century of the city of Rome, as she was still acting in the games which were given to the publick by the great Pompeius; and Cicero writes of her to his friend Atticus: *Quæris de Arbuscula? valde placuit*.

Conviva Tigelli.] In these three lines, I think we have together the chiefs of the cabal, against whom this Satire is particularly levelled; although Horace thought it not advisable to give them a sort of consequence by such an avowal, Fannius having been brought upon the carpet already in the Fourth Satire. He had probably taken amiss the *beatus Fannius ultro delatis capsis et imagine*; and, by some petulant reply, had brought upon himself the tart *ineptus*, with which he is here regaled. Demetrius, very likely the same whom he before called the ape of Calvus and Catullus, is by some unjustly confounded with the much later dramatical performer of that name, whose talents are commended by Quintilian, in the conclusion of his Eleventh Book. He seems to have been one of the half-latin *Græculi*, such numbers of whom were then living at Rome in the capacity of private tutors in the fine arts, and were great pretenders to taste and wit. Pantilius, the bug, must have been indeed a wretched wight, seeing he is so scurvily treated by Horace; his profession, according to all appearance, was that of a *scurra* and parasite of Tigellius, who was the soul of this club of arrogant musicians, criticks, and versifiers. At the Fourth Satire, I delivered it as my opinion, that we are forced to admit two
Tigel-

* Epistle iv. See Gent. Mag. vol. LXXVII. p. 110.

† *Vita Horat.* p. 137.

‡ See Flægel's History of Comic Literature, tom. ii. p. 12, et seqq. M. Flægel has explained this matter with as much science as is to be obtained of it, and has modestly urged some objections to the assertion of Horace and Quintilian; which, I think, cannot be repelled, only because we have no Greek poems now extant, to compare with the Satires of Lucilius, of Horace, or Juvenal.

Tigelliuses: one *elder*, namely, the singer Tigellius, who was so much in the good graces of Julius Cæsar, and on whom Horace, in the Second and Third Satires, delivers such a fine funeral oration, as on one lately deceased; and one *younger*, probably either a natural or an adopted heir of the former, who, with inferior abilities and success, endeavoured, as far as possible, to prosecute the plan, by acting the part of his predecessor (only on a smaller scale) as a virtuoso, an encourager of the fine arts and sciences. — That opinion appears to acquire from this passage, and the compliment at the conclusion of the present piece, *Demetri teque Tigelli, &c.* a pretty considerable degree of certainty. For, that this Tenth Satire was wrote posterior to the latter, and a good while after the Second and Third, there is no room to doubt.

— *arridere velim.*] Most of those whom Horace, in this fine sentence, enumerates as his friends and patrons, are already known to our Readers in that capacity, from various other channels, or from divers passages in these Satires; and the rest would not, by the little that we know of them, become more interesting to us, since, whatever value we can set upon them, is entirely in consideration of their being the friends of our Bard. Respecting this Octavius, under which proper name some have thought the young Cæsar to be meant, I have (after duly considering the arguments urged by Bentley) given up the opinions I formerly expressed in my introduction to the Epistle to Augustus, and agree with those who rather suppose a less exalted Octavius (e. g. him to whom the Epigram in the Catalecta, *quis deus, Octavi, te nobis abstulit?* is addressed) to be designated by it. The heir of Cæsar, who at this time shared the Roman Empire with Antonius, had long ceased to be called Octavius, but was styled Cæsar, till the majestic title of Augustus was in the year 727, conferred upon him; and nothing could be more contrary to the modesty and discretion so conspicuous in our Poet, than the imbecile vanity of placing the man, who represented the first personage in the world, under the name of Octavius, between his good friends

Virgilius, Valgius, and Fuscus Aristius. On the contrary, it merits observation, that the Poet, in this enumeration of those whom he wishes to please, names first his friends in the stricter sense, Mæcenas, Virgil, Varius, Fuscus, &c.; and then, *ambitione relegata*, brings up the rear with his patrons, all *viros consulares, prætorios* and *senatorios*, such as Messala, Pollio, Servius, Bibulus, &c. No less striking is it, as somewhat perhaps that equally depended on the Roman etiquette, and on the temper of Mæcenas: that this latter, although after Cæsar Octavianus, and next to Vipsanius Agrippa, was, in fact, the third person in Rome; yet, because he (to speak in the Roman manner) had always remained in the private station, is not placed by Horace (as decency and respect, according to our modern notions, would have required) amongst his high friends and patrons, but between Varius and Virgil; in company indeed with honourable and excellent characters, though mostly of humble pedigree, without any necessity on the part of the Poet to apprehend lest in so doing, he might disoblige the favourite of Cæsar, and the offspring of aboriginal Hetrurian Kings.

Discipularum inter jubeo plorare cathedras.] Here is a double ambiguity in the expression. *Plorare vos jubeo* may, with the utmost propriety, be thus interpreted: As for you, virtuosi, you Demetrius, and you Tigellius, you are at full liberty to go snivelling and yelping, as you like it, to your lady-disciples. It is, however, likewise, agreeably to the Roman phraseology, about equivalent to our *Go, and be hanged!*

I puer, atque meo citus hæc subscribe libello.] This order to his amanuensis seems, in fact, to imply nothing more than that this Tenth Satire was to complete, what he calls *libellum suum*, namely, the First Book of his Satires; and that he intended now to publish it in this form; that is, as a collection of his Satires put out by himself, and acknowledged for his, which had hitherto been circulated only in private copies.

END OF THE FIRST BOOK.

Ormond-street.

W. T.

M^r.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 20.

YOUR Correspondent Agricola, p. 434, wishes to infer, that the Clergy are better remunerated in these days, than they were ever intended to be by the nature of their original appointment. Among the Jews, he says, one-tenth of the produce was set apart for one-twelfth of the population; but now, one-third of the value of the land goes to maintain one-fortieth part of the community; and all this, he is ready to prove. Now, I confess, I am a little curious to see how he will set about it; for I have very lately seen a book published by the Rev. Mr. Bearblock, on the subject of Tithes, in which it was laid down, from actual calculations, that the Tithe-owner, so far from receiving one-third, did not, in most instances, receive one-twentieth, and in none the tenth; and, if the Tithe was taken in kind all through the kingdom, which, perhaps, is the only fair way of ascertaining its value, the value would, for the most part, be raised 50 *per Cent.* in order to make it a fair proportional tenth of the annual increase. But, supposing it to be the case, that an equal tenth was originally intended to be levied for the support of the Clergy, it is by no means true, that that body was originally supposed to be in a greater proportion than that of one-fortieth, to the rest of the community: for, taking for granted, what I believe also is not the fact, that the Clergy do not comprize more than one-fortieth part of the population of these kingdoms, yet their numbers must, in the nature of their institution, be stationary; and it is not probable that any great diminution has taken place in their body, since the dissolution of religious houses; and to that date, when the Church was new-modelled, may most properly be referred the present order and distribution of Tithes. As to the Levites, and their constituting one-twelfth of the people of Israel, if your Correspondent had turned to the Book of Numbers, instead of taking it for granted, that, because that people were distributed into 12 tribes, the distribution must necessarily have been into 12 equal parts, he would have found, that the tribe of Levi, when increased by the fami-

lies of the sons of the Kohathites, of Gershon, and of Merari, amounted only to seventeen thousand one hundred and sixty, while “those that were numbered of the Children of Israel by the house of their fathers, were six hundred thousand and three thousand and five hundred and sixty.” So much then for his argument by inference. It will be advisable for him another time to ascertain the ground of his assertions, before he ventures to bring them forward so boldly.

I am also your Constant Reader,
LAICUS.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 9.

IN answer to your Constant Reader, p. 357, who enquires relative to the qualifications and appointment of Sheriffs, I beg leave to inform him, that the principal, and, perhaps, only indispensable, qualification for that office is, that the party shall have sufficient property within the county, “to answer to the King and his people.” Lists of persons competent to serve, are laid before the Judges on their respective Circuits, by the then Sheriffs; which lists are altered and adjusted by the Judges, as they see fit. Out of these lists, the names of three persons for each County are chosen by the Court of Exchequer, during Michaelmas Term; and of these three, one is pricked (as it is called) by His Majesty in Council, early in the year. Should all the three persons be found unfit, or get themselves excused, another is appointed from the Judges’ list; and who, in that case, is called “a Pocket Sheriff.”

With regard to the exemptions alluded to by your Correspondent, legally speaking, I know of none; though there is one which has been known to operate in favour of many highly respectable persons; *viz.* their having served their Counties for many years as active Magistrates. This, it may be said, is rather a qualification than an exemption. As the office, however, is one, though of great dignity and honour, yet often of much difficulty, and always attended with considerable expence and immense responsibility, it is seldom sought for. Persons best fitted for it, are generally glad to escape it; which may be the reason, why

why such as your Correspondent mentions, have never arrived at it. I know several persons who have been at great pains to avoid it; but not one, who, duly qualified, was ever disappointed in attaining this high office, when it became an object of honourable ambition.

Instances have been known, of the succession of Sheriffs being so contrived, as to keep the Under-Sheriffalty in one channel. This is scandalous; and, I hope, rare. Still more rare, I believe, are instances of Political reasons having any influence in the nomination of Sheriffs.

Yours, &c.

L.

Mr. URBAN, *Shadwell, Aug. 22.*

THE Love of our Country is a feeling that must ever be held in esteem, and venerated; and I persuade myself this *amor patriæ* is nowhere more deeply felt than in the bosoms of those who have been deprived of her protection, or at distance from home. The story of the Pewter Spoon with London upon it, and its effects on the feelings of Captains Gore and Clark, with their officers at Kamskatka, is well known to your Readers.

Another truth I will obtrude, that useful lessons are to be found for reflection and improvement to travelers at home, by visiting our Churchyards; and, although I cannot bestow praise on the cemeteries within the Bills of Mortality (but much to the contrary) yet there are those that do credit to the parishes to which they belong; and this conduct seems to be justified by antiquity: for, say some antient heroes, "We will meet thee at the tombs of our fathers."

Simple, and sometimes ludicrous, as we find the "poetic fire" on grave-stones, there is much to be learned; and we can smile at some, as the following two will prove (and quoted from memory); the other two lines immediately after, do not fail to inculcate this useful truth, "that afflictions are the lot of man, and that medical aid cannot secure mortals from their doom."

In Fife-shire, North Britain, is to be read as follows:

"Here lieth I, killed by a Sky-Rocket in my eye, aged Forty."

And the Southern inhabitants of our Isle, not to be out-done in the *pathetic*, have in Fareham Church-yard, Hants, the following:

"In Fareham-harbour I was drown'd,
And for three days could not be found:
At last, with grapples and with care,
I was dragg'd up, and buried here."

And these, with the well-known distich to be found in every direction, of

"Affliction sore long time I bore,
Physicians were in vain,"

constitute the ground on which I furnished my preceding reflection.

As some of your Readers may recollect their boyish days at Harrow-school, perhaps the following epitaph in the Church-yard, on two brothers, may also come to their remembrance.

"How blest are these brothers, hereft
Of all that could burthen the mind;
How easy, the souls that have left
Their wearisome bodies behind.

Of evil incapable those

Whose relicks with envy I see,
No longer in misery now,
No longer are sinners like me.

Thus each is afflicted no more

With sickness, or shaken with pain;
The war with their flesh, it is o'er,
And never shall vex them again."

In Farmingham Church-yard, Kent:

"Ye giddy youth, who tread life's flow'ry
path,

With serious thought awhile his dust survey,
No pompous titles did adorn his birth,
But noble virtue, mixt with humble earth.
This caution learn, since such the life of
man,

Short and precarious is its narrow span,
That we, with him to taste celestial bliss,
Like Balaam pray, our life may end like
his."

Yours, &c.

T. W.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 9.

IN Dr. Clarke's Travels in Russia, frequent mention is made of an Officer called "the Starosta," who is stated by the author to be "an Officer resembling the antient Bailiff of an English village."

I should be obliged to any of your Readers who will favour us with an account of this latter Officer, his appointment, and duties, and when they ceased. I have now before me a "Patent of Clarke of the Market, and Bailiff of the Liberties," of a very obscure village, granted to an ancestor of mine, under an Ecclesiastical Corporation, in 1658.

T. S.

Mr.



Genl. Mag. Suppl. to Vol. LXXI. Part II. p 609.

REVOLUTION HOUSE at WHITTINGTON.

shorter ones of like description being between them. There is a pellet before the bust, and the legend *Cestianus* behind it; the whole encircled with an ornamental slender wreath. On the Obverse is a Curule chair, and what I take to be a sheep lying on its back thereon, with a fish hanging by it. The legend is *M. PLAETORIUS. AED. SVR. Exergue, s. c.*; and these encircled by a wreath, as above described.

I have seen an account of a Copper Coin, much like the preceding; having *M. PLAETORI. CEST.* on one side, and *P. CORNENI.* with a bust, on the other. It is given somewhere in the *Philosophical Transactions*; and I think it is there said, that "the *M. Platorius* mentioned, was *Questor* to *Brutus*, one of *Cæsar's* murderers;" but I can find no *M. Platorius* recorded as a *Curule Ædile*, for any but the 392d year of Rome. *Pliny* informs us, however, that Silver was not coined in Rome, till about the 485th year of that City.

Yours, &c.

R. A.

P. S. As I am on the subject of Coins, I will take the opportunity to mention, that *Mr. Duncombe*, in his "Select Works of the Emperor *Julian*," vol. I. p. 278, in a note, mentions a Coin belonging to *Christ Church, Canterbury*, having a head, with the inscription, *DN. CONSTANTI.* and on the Obverse, a warrior on foot, directing his javelin against a horseman, with his horse falling to the ground—*FEL. TEMP. . . .* which is thought to be a Coin of the Emperor *Julian*, "because," says the *Expositor*, "I find no such of either of the *Constantines*," &c. This Coin is of *Constantius*. I have one of that Emperor, exactly as above described, only the legend of the Reverse is perfect, *FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO.*

. The *Denarius*, sufficiently ascertained by *R. A.* is a Coin of the Roman family *PLAETORIA*, and not a very rare one, as it differs in nothing, excepting merely the Mint mark, from ten others of the same family, minutely described in *Morell's "Thesaurus Numismaticus,"* vol. I. p. 323, et seqq. and accurately delineated in the second volume of the same work. It seems to me just sufficient to say, that the turreted head represents *Cybele*, their *Magna Mater Deorum*; and the *Sella Curulis* on the other side denotes the dignity of one of the *Plætorian* family,

who had the promotion of a *Curule Ædileship*; and, consequently, in virtue of his office, had the care of the *Megaleusian Games* celebrated in honour of *Cybele*; as *R. A.* may see by turning to the article *PLAETORIA*, in the second volume above-mentioned. There he may see the delineations of ten *Silver Denarii* of the same family, with no other difference, than that of the *Mint-master's* marks; viz. a snake, crab, palm, wing, a military standard, a star in a crescent, &c. in the place where I observe a fish in his impression, in which I can discover no vestige of a sheep, &c. The legends, on both sides, the same in them all.

The small Brass Coin of *D. N. Const.* &c. with the inscription of *FELIX TEMPORUM REPARATIO*, is a very common one, C.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 26.

HAVING perused those pages of the *Edinburgh Review*, in which the critique upon the *Cambridge* edition of *Æschylus* appeared, and likewise the pamphlet addressed to the *Rev. J. C. Blomfield*, in answer thereto, I felt some interest in the discussion; and, as I had occasion hastily to look over some parts of *Æschylus*, I made use of the two volumes published by *Mr. Butler*; and shall feel happy if any remarks I can make, should give pleasure to any of your Readers. That *Mr. Butler* has subjoined a most copious collection of annotations, all sides agree; the utility of them, and their arrangement, alone have been called in question. I cannot but confess that the text of *Stanley*, inserted by *Mr. Butler*, renders a continual reference to the notes and various readings, absolutely requisite to elicit some sense; and, as the notes in the present edition, from their number, could not have been printed under the text, a considerable time must elapse in the perusal, especially as *Stanley's* notes, the *Variante Lectiones*, and the notes of *Mr. B.* and others, are all three placed separate, besides the *Scholia*. In fact, from my own experience, I cannot help thinking, that *Mr. Butler's* edition is well adapted for a discerning Scholar, who has plenty of time to spend on *Critical* and *Philological* studies; but that it requires too much labour and time for the universality of the *Under-graduates* of either of the *English Universities*, or for any common reader. It is neatly printed, and

and its typographical errors are rare. With the exception of accentuation, I have only discovered 7 typographical errors in the two volumes; which, compared with those in the gaudy but jejune editions of Edinburgh, published by the *University Printers*, are mere nothing. They are as follow: *viz.* Prom. Vinct. lin. 404, var. lect. p. 45, "vitteur," read "vitetur;" Prom. Vinct. the 584th line in the Latin version is omitted, "igne combure vel sub terrâ tege vel;" Prom. Vinct. lin. 737, "—" read ";"—Prom. Vinct. p. 34, "Δεσμωτης," read "Δεσμωτης;" Prom. Vinct. lin. 371, int. lat. "fervidus," read "fervidis;" Supp. lin. 124, int. lat. "barbara," read "barbaram;" Supp. p. 115, "380," read "280." Let any one peruse Brotier's Tacitus, re-edited at Edinburgh, 1796, 4 vols. 4to. and compare the errata with those above-mentioned, and he will quickly be convinced of the soundness of the maxim, "look at home." Should any one think proper to doubt this, I will convince him in a future number, by an enumeration of at least from 14 to 20 errata in every volume, besides those announced by the Printer; and lest any one should doubt the difficulties of Stanley's text, let him inspect Supp. lin. 15, where Stanley has "κυμβολιον," a word never before heard of; but Schutz and Porson have most happily corrected it to "κυμ' αλιον," Suppl. lin. 122, and Supp. 893—4. I will now venture to add a remark or two on Stanley's translation: Stanley, Prom. Vinct. 794, translates "ad ortum lucidum solis orbitæ." I think "ad Orientem lucidum sole caleatum," equally elegant Latin, and much more literal. Suppl. 239, Stanley, "etiam ibi judicat facinora, ut fertur, Jupiter alius inter sustinentes supremum jus." I should prefer "et ibi Jupiter alius judicium ultimum feret, sicut dicunt, de mortuorum peccatis." There are some other places in Stanley's Latin version, which I think might be amended, but on the present occasion enough has been said. Every thing considered, it certainly appears to me that some new edition of Æschylus would be gratifying to the publick, which should contain a purer text than Stanley's, without the great liberties taken by the learned Schutz (perhaps Porson's would suffice), to-

gether with all the various readings, and a few select notes under the text. It would be also useful to have the more extraneous observations placed separate, at the end of the volumes, as in Brotier's Tacitus. It need scarce be said, that a popular edition of Æschylus is the more wanted, as Schutz unfortunately never added either the Scholia, a Lexicon Æschyl. or a Notitia Literaria.

I cannot conclude without observing, that the greatest thanks are due to Mr. Butler for his most erudite, voluminous, and laborious publication, although it is not such a one as to be generally used.

Should the above, Mr. Urban, be esteemed worthy of insertion in your Magazine, you will perhaps receive some more observations on Classical and Philological subjects, from

Yours, &c. OXONIENSIS,

P. S. I cannot conclude these remarks without adding, that the delay (probably unavoidable) which has occurred in the publication of Mr. Butler's Æschylus, is a most serious inconvenience to those who are taking it in; and that should Mr. B. be able in future to discover any means of avoiding it, it would greatly facilitate the sale of that deeply learned and invaluable work.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 10.

MANY of your Readers are, doubtless, well acquainted with the exalted merits of Dr. Watts's Lyric Poems. I therefore crave from them an elucidation of part of the following passage in a Poem intituled "God's absolute Dominion:"

"Lo, the Norwegians near the Polar sky
Chafe their frozen limbs with snow,
Their frozen limbs awake and glow,
The vital flame, touch'd with a strange
supply,
Re-kindles, for the God of life is nigh;
He bids the vital flood in wonted circles
flow.

*Cold steel expos'd to Northern air,
Drinks the meridian fury of the midnight
bear,
And burns th' unwary stranger there."*

It is the Author's design through the whole Poem, to assert the uncontroverted supremacy of the all-creative Power over his works; and to prove, that under his direction, they are sometimes made subservient to purposes for which they are apparently inapplicable and undesign'd. The

prac-

practice of restoring animation and comfort to frozen limbs, by chafing them with snow, and of thawing frosted provisions by the same means, is well known: but to what fact in Nature, or to what custom among mankind, does the pious and learned Watts allude, in the last three lines of the passage now quoted?

I shall consider myself as greatly indebted to any of your Readers, who will, by an explanation, enlighten the ignorance of

Yours, &c. PHILOMATHES.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 8.

I HAD hoped that the remarks made upon the Poem of Wallace, in p. 311, would, ere now, have been answered by some one more competent than I feel myself to be, for entering into the defence of an author's publication. But no one having yet advanced to give those remarks any kind of reply, I have been induced to step forward myself, though not without great reluctance, because I fear I am not one who is able to do that justice which a Poem like "Wallace" deserves. I flatter myself, however, that I shall have it in my power to illustrate at least some of those passages, pointed out as being veiled in obscurity.

Your Correspondent S. E. Y. prefaces his observations by a *seeming* acknowledgment, that the *obscurity* complained of may possibly arise from his own "confined powers of apprehension," and modestly talks of the "obtuseness of his faculties." This, however, is a *mask* easily seen through; and those who peruse his critique must, I am sure, readily perceive, that he does not imagine his intellects to be quite so muddy, as one would, from his preface, be almost induced to suppose he did. I will, however, take him at his *own word*; and without at all intending or wishing to arrogate to myself the claim of a clearer perception than the generality of others, endeavour to explain the passages he has marked out as being so particularly unintelligible.

I make no doubt your Correspondent will triumph, however, when I tell him, that I cannot but confess, the stanza wherein the Authoress of "Wallace" laments her inability to recount the names of every hero and patriot, is indeed very ambiguously

expressed. To say that it is absolutely without meaning or connexion, is not my intention. I have put a construction upon it that satisfies myself; but, as the passage is certainly a doubtful one, I will not hazard my opinion upon it, lest I should have misunderstood the Authoress, and thus be doing an injury, where I wish to do a benefit.

I therefore suffer this remark of S. E. Y. to rest, and leave him to that exultation, which no doubt he will feel, on thus having the field resigned to him.

As I mean to follow your Correspondent's own track, my next observation will be made on the lines relative to Scrymgeour. S. E. Y. wishes to know where we are to look for that "History grave, and verse sublime," which are to give that warrior the meed of deathless fame. I shall first observe, that in poems celebrating the deeds of brave men, nothing is more common, or more *natural*, than a prophecy of this kind. Miss Holford having, in the course of her collecting the materials for her work, met with the name and actions of Scrymgeour, she has, in the warmth of composition, and the glow of admiration, which no doubt she thought all like herself must feel, who had made themselves acquainted with his history, foretold that his fame shall descend to the latest time. And is there any thing unwarrantable in this? or can censure be extended to expressions like these? I am bold to say no. But your Correspondent in this, as in other instances, being blind to the sparks of a soaring genius, calmly and coldly enquires, where is this fame-bestowing history to be found! I would ask him, if he imagines the Authoress of "Wallace" to have coined this character herself; for, surely, if he believes that such a Chief as Scrymgeour ever existed; if he supposes that his name and actions are something more than the mere invention of the Authoress' brain; I say, if he believes this, he cannot but reasonably conclude, that there is a history of him *somewhere*; and for farther illustration of this passage, I refer him to a work called "The Scottish Chiefs;" the Authoress of which asserts, that the outlines and principal features of her story are founded on *historical and traditional facts*.

facts. He will there find an ample description of Scrymgeour, both in the work itself, and in the annotations prefixed to it.

None, however, but an *invidious Critick* would have required this explanation.

As to the expression of "beads of fear," I have only to say, that tastes frequently differ. It is, indeed, a *novel idea*; and introduced as it is by Miss Holford, to me it appears as *beautiful* as it is original. From the remarks of S. E. Y. upon this expression, I am almost induced to think he is ignorant of its meaning.

Your Correspondent seems astonished at the idea of a *scarf* being tied round the *neck*. Let him look in Johnson for the definition of the word *scarf*, and I believe his wonder will soon cease.

His next observation is upon the manner in which the *pibroch* is introduced: a martial sound being attributed to it in one instance, and a merry one in another. But what of this? Does your Correspondent suppose, that a musical instrument must necessarily be confined to *one species of musick*? Does he imagine that what produces a martial sound, cannot be made to produce any other? I would have him consider, if many of the instruments composing a martial band are not often used to direct and give spirit to the sprightly dance? or whether he has not, even in the streets, heard a slow and solemn air, immediately succeeded by a lively one? This observation of your Correspondent is certainly contemptible in the extreme, and would lead us to think he knows as little about *Musick*, as he appears to do about *Poetry*. But I must here beg leave to inform S. E. Y. that he himself has been guilty, at least in my opinion, of the very same fault with which he charges the Authoress of "Wallace," that is, *obscurity*! I cannot comprehend what he means by asking the question, whether the *pibroch* is "an unfeeling instrument, that obeys the hand or breath of the master to any tune, indifferent whether grief or joy?" I never knew, for my own part, that *any instrument* was otherwise than this. Does your Correspondent imagine, when he hears a musician play a bold, a lively, or a plaintive air, that it proceeds

from the instrument's incapacity to produce any other? What! S. E. Y. does not know then, that the strings or keys of an instrument are entirely under the controul of the musician, and that lively or plaintive notes, discord or melody, are all to be produced, and *only* to be produced, by the method of playing. I hope your Correspondent will another time be more cautious in giving his opinions, and not, in the rancour of animosity, forget the distinctions between sense and nonsense!

And so Miss Holford is to be taxed with *plagiarism*, because she says, "Who is it that rides thro' the night so fast?" I have only to observe, that if this is to be called *borrowing*, I shall feel much obliged by S. E. Y.'s pointing out the author not guilty of it. What, because Mr. Lewis has said, "Who is it that rides so fast," every one else is to be precluded from asking a similar question. To be sure there is a great sublimity of idea in the expression, and such as would occur but to very few! Hey, S. E. Y? is it not so? Fie, fie! Supposing the expressions quoted above can bear the epithet of *plagiarism*, that *plagiarism* is so trifling, so insignificant, that I am sure none but a Critick like S. E. Y. could have thought of *privately*, much less *publicly*, mentioning it.

In the same stanza your Correspondent marks a passage as being so unconnected, as to appear ridiculous. I think it necessary to quote the lines:

"I mark'd on Scotland's saddest day,
The spot where her mangled father lay!
The maiden blossom of the North,
Like a pale snow-drop glinted forth," &c.

He imagines the word *her* relates to "the maiden blossom of the North," whose name a subsequent line mentions as being Margaret. Why if this is the meaning of Miss Holford, I am willing to allow, that the passage is unconnectedly expressed. But what authority has S. E. Y. for placing this construction upon it?

"I mark'd on Scotland's saddest day,
The spot where *her* mangled father lay."

I hope I am not misunderstanding Miss Holford; but, without a moment's hesitation, I apply the word *her* to *Scotland*; and, as in the lines immediately preceding these, it is expressed that Alexander, King of Scotland, having

having lost his soul in the darkness of a very tempestuous night, had fallen from the top of a high cliff, I cannot imagine why S. E. Y. should suppose that the expression of "her mangled father" applied to "the maiden blossom of the North." They undoubtedly refer to Scotland, and to Alexander as her King, who is here pathetically called "her mangled father;" that is, the father of Scotland. Those who read the whole of the stanza must, I think, instantly take it in this manner. What follows is a description of quite a different event; though connected with the foregoing, because Margaret was, if I understand Miss Holford's note, the grand-daughter of this Alexander. This circumstance, while it proves the connexion of the whole stanza, proves also, that the words "her mangled father" cannot refer to "the maiden blossom of the North," who was not the daughter, but the grand-daughter of this "mangled father." Let S. E. Y. read the passage in this manner, let him apply the expression to Scotland, as indeed I think both the grammar and sense seem to demand, and then let him say where is the nonsense he so bitterly complains of.

S. E. Y.'s next observation is too contemptible to deserve a reply. I only wish your Correspondent had shewn himself more worthy of the Church he professes so much to venerate, by displaying less *rancour* in the remarks he has thought proper to make.

Had he been more *liberal* in his ideas and criticism, those professions of love and veneration for his Church would have been uttered with more grace, and have come with an air of greater *sincerity*, than they do at present.

And so your Correspondent S. E. Y. had his teeth quite set on edge, by the grating, harsh proximity of the word "blush," even though occurring in different stanzas, and six lines apart! I cannot but admire the *delicacy* of that gentleman's ear; and only wonder, when he had put on his *microscopic* glasses, he had not discovered that "blush'd" and "flush" come in the same line. Had he pointed this out, I should have thought his remark more reasonable, though even then it would have been contempt-

ible; but as it is, I cannot help laughing at his fastidiousness. I have looked for the *tautology*, but cannot find it: besides, the line is *mis-quoted*. I do not know whether this alters the case of *tautology* alluded to by S. E. Y.; but standing as the line does now, or as it ought to do, I am equally unable to discover it.

Skipping over his other truly insignificant objections, I come to the remark made on these lines:

"And dear to my heart sounds the mournful swell,
As it swings on the air of thy curfew knell."

He here says: "I will suppose a Critick (he should have said an *illiberal* one) taking advantage of this description, and expressing himself in words like these: a swell swinging on the air of a knell! preposterous! as if the knell caused the air for a swell to swing on!" Why truly if the Authoress meant this, it would be preposterous indeed. But it is equally preposterous to imagine the expressions were meant to convey so absurd an idea.

S. E. Y. seems to have been able, without much difficulty, to place a more sensible construction upon it; and after doing this, I wonder he should make himself so ridiculous, as to tell the world, he ever thought of placing such an unwarrantable construction upon it, as he appears to have done at first.

If the ears of S. E. Y. were wounded at the repetition of the word "blush," though occurring in different stanzas, and six lines apart (by the bye, I could find much closer repetitions even in Pope) his *delicate* stomach seems ready to heave at the idea of a traitor steeped in infamy and scorn! I am really sorry that such a poem as "Wallace" should have fallen into the hands of one so completely blind, either from nature or design, to what constitutes warmth of imagination, or dignity of expression. So far from regarding this passage as mean or faulty, I consider it as one truly beautiful. If the poem of "Wallace" is ever read among the scullions of a cook's shop, the expression of "steeped" may possibly put them in mind of their hashes and soups; but when perused by one whose sentiments are refined by education, and whose judgment is unclouded by prejudice and envy, the expression must strike with all

that force and beauty, no doubt, intended by the fair Authoress.

"As S. E. Y.'s other objections seem principally confined to errors of grammar and the press, I pass over them as not worth attending to here.

There is but one remark more of your Correspondent's I wish to notice. He seems to complain of not having been able to discover that the page "David" was no other than "Agnes" in disguise. I am really at last almost ready to believe, that S. E. Y.'s modest preface is something more than affected diffidence and pretended moderation; and that he actually imagines his faculties to be rather dull. When he tells us he never thought of David being Wallace's wife, even after he had read the poem through, I truly cannot forbear wondering at his want of comprehension: for surely no one of common capacity can peruse the last canto, and not perceive the change of character that evidently takes place in "David." S. E. Y. must indeed be dull in the extreme, or he has read the poem over in a manner that reflects disgrace upon him, both as a man and a Critick. This latter I suspect as much as the former; but having now replied to all his remarks and objections, I cannot think of obtruding longer on the patience of your Readers. With a thorough contempt for his paltry observations, I take leave of your Correspondent S. E. Y.; not, however, without the conviction, that a far more culpable and rancorous motive than he seems willing to insinuate, has dictated his miserable criticism; and that

"Malice lurks under his heavy brow,
Though the sound of his words move soft
and slow!"

One word more, Mr. Urban, and I have done. A Correspondent in p. 482, signing himself *Detector*, seems like S. E. Y. to have been taken sick at the idea of a traitor *steeped* to the lips in infamy and scorn!

This valiant Critick, after charging Miss Holford with borrowing from Shakespeare's Othello, is not content with this frivolous insinuation, but tells her, she has borrowed in a clumsy and ridiculous manner. He acknowledges that the word "*steeped*" is introduced with striking beauty in Shakespeare; but asserts, that in

"Wallace" it is absolutely nonsensical. But why is it so appropriate in Othello, and so contemptible in Miss Holford? Why, *Detector* says, that Othello uttered this expression amid all the wild ravings of jealousy. True: but your Correspondent forgot, or like S. E. Y. was too blind to see, that Miss Holford uses it when speaking in all the warmth of noble indignation. This alone is sufficient to stamp it with the same degree of excellence as is attached to it by *Detector* in Othello. But, leaving jealousy and indignation quite out of the question, I should be glad if either S. E. Y. or *Detector* will point out the absurdity of the word "*steeped*," supposing it to be introduced in any other manner. Why, if introduced in any other manner, it must of course be laughed at! Must it? Let these learned gentlemen look to the 14th Book of Pope's Iliad, and they will find these lines:

"But how, unbidden, shall I dare to
steep
Jove's awful temples in the dew of sleep?"

And again:

"There golden clouds conceal'd the
heav'nly pair,
Steep'd in soft joys," &c.

Is it the word with? What of Pope? Oh? but introduced with it is in Othello been termed so only because it
Answer me, ye
the reason?

And now, Mr. Urban, I conclude. The very high eulogium pronounced in your Magazine upon the poem of "*Wallace*," first induced me to get that noble work. Without the least prejudice, either in its favour, or otherwise, I sat down to read it; and rose from it, after an attentive perusal, with sentiments of the warmest approbation.

induce S. E. Y. and Detector to libel, in the manner they have done, a poem with which but few or none others of the present day can even vie, I know not. That a work abounding with innumerable expressions, that are no less beautiful than they are *original*, should be called a *patch-work*, is equally astonishing. But let these invidious Criticks rail: what does their criticism amount to? what have they discovered? Specks upon the sun! What have their objections been but frivolous and contemptible in the utmost degree? Then let us leave them to the indulgence of their spleen; let them spit out the venom of sarcastic malice till they are tired. Censure like theirs, aimed at the pages of such a poem as "Wallace," will be like breathing on polished steel.

Yours, &c.

CANDIDUS.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 9,

I KNOW how sincerely you desire to make your monthly publication the vehicle of improvement, as well as of entertainment; and I have determined to inclose to you for insertion, a Letter from a lady of the first character in the religious and literary world. It has been concealed amidst a number of papers many years; and it may be of use, of benefit, of consolation, of encouragement, to those that are now, or may be hereafter engaged in the same toilsome employment wherein this lady's correspondent was occupied, when she favoured him with this excellent letter.

Yours, &c.

EMERITUS.

"It grieves me, good Sir, that I should be so constantly unfortunate in my applications for persons, of whose merit your interesting yourself for them is a sufficient proof. The very first morning I could, I went to Lady T—— with your letter; and not finding her at home, I enclosed a part of it to her the next day, in a long one of my own; and she very obligingly came hither last night to answer it. Alas! instead of being intimate with Mrs. P——, she had never so much as heard of her; but is so much engaged by your character of this young man, that she heartily wishes for his sake, she really had the influence that she has been represented to you to have. On con-

sidering together from whence the mistake could arise, she recollected there is another Lady T——; but where she lives, or who are her connexions, I cannot learn.

"I am truly concerned at the very indifferent account you give of your own health and spirits, and indeed have more than once this Winter been so uneasy at what Mr. —— had written to me about you, that I have been on the point of writing to inquire of yourself, unconscionable as it is to add unnecessarily to the number of your employments. If you follow with constancy the very necessary prescription of taking air and moderate exercise (which is also a time of relaxation), I should hope, that as the year advances, you will find your spirits improve enough to feel less of the weight, and more of the delight, of an employment, which surely, in some views, is a very delightful one. For yours, my good friend, is not the painful dry task of the rigid (and generally *heathen*) Schoolmaster, conversant only in tiresome parts of speech and Pagan Mythology, and such sort of matters; but yours is the part of the affectionate, though watchful parent; to supply to the rising hopes of those whom you love and honour, that amiable kind of home, of which, without you, the necessity of education must have deprived them for some years. 'Tis yours to instil every real and useful instruction, by easy, cheerful conversation, and pleasing example as well as precept; to dress up Religion and Virtue with every charm that can engage the youthful mind to love them; to breed up a little set of future Peers and Senators, and Heroes in Christian friendship; and characters formed by your tender care, growing up to love and respect you through life. These sort of considerations, when your spirits are become stronger, will soften the hours of wearisome affliction or infirmity, which all Nature must sometimes feel.

'Delightful task, to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to shoot,
To pour the fresh instruction o'er the mind—'

"But I will not go on quoting that beautiful passage in Thomson's Spring, with which, to be sure, you are

are well acquainted. But indeed there are higher considerations still to recommend the situation of a friendly instructor of youth; for what employment can there be so *instructive*, or that which calls into constant exertion so many Christian graces? This makes it indeed more fatiguing; but useful fatigue is the condition of the Christian warfare, and after a few short years, what else will appear to have been important in any rank or situation? 'Tis a great blessing that Mrs. ——— enjoys her health so well amid so many cares. I depend much on her kind attention to the dear little ———, in whom, for the sake of his amiable mother, I am so much interested, that few things for a long while have given me more joy than your giving her so much by accepting the precious charge. I am forced to shorten my letter more than I designed, that I may not make it too costly. We all here enjoy health. And with kind respects to Mrs. ———, I remain your most sincere, &c."

Mr. URBAN, *Liverpool, Dec. 21.*

I THINK Humanus, p. 318, has been very unsuccessful in his arguments to prove the propriety, upon Christian, or indeed, upon any other principles, of a certain description of what are called Field Sports. To assimilate man with the brutes, in order to prove his right to amuse himself with their miseries, is rather too much for human nature to bear.

The modern Poet on Fox Hunting, &c. to the principles of which he has suddenly become a convert, asserts, that Heaven has permitted, or decreed, he does not say which,

"That through creation's bounds, weakness to strength

Its life should yield an *unrelenting* prey."

If the Poet means, only the conduct of brute to brute, in how many instances is the divine permission or decree at variance with this assertion; there being as great an instinctive disposition to avoid and *resist*, as there is to pursue and devour. If he would allude to the conduct of man to man, or man to the brute, he is in a still worse dilemma; as the divine decrees are decidedly in favour of the weak against the tyranny of the strong, and have enjoined mercy, towards the brutes. Man's *revealed permission* is only to kill. The positive injunction in the Jewish law, "not to muzzle the

ox which treadeth out the corn," is decisively opposed to every kind of wanton cruelty and torture in the usage of these creatures. The other argument quoted by Humanus from his poet, viz. — because the fox leaves a scent, and the hounds have noses, a man has a right to kill a favourite horse, and risk his own neck in company with these dogs, to run the animal to death for mere amusement — would sanction the worst propensities of our nature, and reduce us to the level of mere brutes at once.

By should, in any respect, become the advocate of pleasures or customs of either the great or the vulgar, in the enjoyment of which so many disgusting scenes of wanton cruelty are the necessary consequences; and, most of all, that he should sign his name —

HUMANUS.

Yours, &c.

HUMANITAS.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Leicester-Square,*
Dec. 14.

PERIODICAL Works not only diffuse useful information, but afford a vehicle for the full discussion of new opinions and discoveries, in order that their real merit and utility may be ascertained.

The parish of which I am Rector being six miles distant from the residence of a Medical man, I have for many years paid some attention to popular Medicine, for the purpose of rendering assistance to my poor parishioners, and a few others, when they are afflicted with disease; and to you I stand much indebted for the character you some time ago gave of Dr. Reece's Medical Guide, which induced me to purchase a copy, and I have found it fully answer the high encomium you bestowed upon it; and indeed it so far exceeds every other popular publication which I have seen, that I look upon it as an invaluable acquisition; for it has enabled me to afford relief in many cases I durst not attempt before I had perused that work. I have also purchased his new System of Physick and Surgery, with the view of becoming more deeply instructed in Medical Science. With these new opinions I became fascinated; and in consequence of a notice in the preface, that he should deliver gratuitously, in October, a Course of Lectures for the purpose of elucidating more clearly the opinions broached in that work; I resolved to visit some friends in London, that I might avail myself of his liberal proposal.—The doctrines appear to me, although quite new, to be well supported by facts, and so consonant to my own feelings, that I have been emboldened to send you the outlines of them, not solely with a view of giving them publicity, but that in your valuable publication they may undergo the investigation of such of your scientific readers as may think them worthy of their particular notice; that I, as well as others, may be better enabled to judge whether they are really supported by facts, and to which I find the author himself is by no means averse.

In his introductory Lecture, he takes a view of the living body in a state of health, and the processes that animate it, and the organs that prepare the nourishment, and those that are employed in its mutation. The living

animal body, he says, "may be considered an animal laboratory, in which are continually going on a variety of processes dependent on chemical affinity." After noticing the different functions of the organs engaged in the assimilation of food and nutrition or mutation of the body, he notices the powers which may be strictly termed *vital*, as keeping the grand digester and the subservient vessels at work. This investigation he commences with the primary moving powers of the body, viz. the brain and nerves,

This complex organ, the brain, he represents as possessing three powers, viz. *intellectual, electrical, and sentient*. It is, says he, the connecting medium between the body and an immaterial principle, to which various denominations have been given, viz. the soul, the *vis medicatrix naturæ*, nature &c. a power which superintends the different processes going on in the system. The brain is thence the seat of all our intellectual operations, as well as our various sensations or senses. It has also electrical powers, supplying the body by means of its ramifications, called nerves, with animal electrical matter. — The second organ engaged in vitalizing the body is the lungs: they supply the blood with vital air, which is conveyed over the body by the arteries. These vessels run parallel with the nerves. An union takes place between the animal electric fluid and the oxygen, in consequence of which caloric, or heat, is disengaged, and therefore generally diffused through the body; and on the degree of this heat not only depend the proper functions of the different organs, but even sensation of the nerves, and consequently the health of the body. He makes a distinction between excitability and irritability: the former alluding to the electrical powers of the brain, and the latter to the sentient powers of the cerebral system (which includes brain and nerves). That the blood parts with the oxygen it attracts during its passage through the lungs, is, I believe, generally admitted; and that the brain is an electrical organ, the Doctor appears to prove by many rational experiments. In gouty inflammation, he has collected such a quantity of electrical matter by covering the affected limb with silk, as to conduct it off in sparks.

By

By compression or division of the principal nerve of a limb, the heat of the extremity is considerably diminished; and the same effect follows the compression or division of the principal artery, which seems to prove that heat depends on the action of both.—When the excitability of the brain is increased, or the skin does not afford a conducting surface, an accumulation of electric matter takes place in the body, which is discharged through the nerves on the approach of, or during sleep, producing a shock of the body.

The vitality of the body he therefore states to depend upon this species of ignition, produced by oxygen and electric matter, which keeps up the different functions, and occasions a constant evaporation from the surface, termed insensible perspiration. If the excitability of the brain (its electrical power) be increased, and the blood be well supplied with oxygen, the ignition or heat of the body will be increased, and all the functions disturbed; the excretions, the fæces, and urine, will of course be morbid, and digestion so disturbed as to occasion nausea, loss of appetite, &c. The irritability of the cerebral system will also be more or less increased; the consequence of which is, the circulation of the blood will be accelerated, and the velocity of the blood through the vessels of the brain and lungs tend to keep up the excitability of the brain, and super-oxygenation of the blood: this is the state of system termed inflammatory fever. When the excitability of the brain is morbidly increased, the blood not sufficiently oxygenated, and the irritability of the cerebral system is augmented, low or typhus fever is produced. The former state of system he terms simple, and the latter *specific general increased ignition*, and inflammation, *local increased ignition*. If the excitability of the brain be diminished, and the blood not sufficiently oxygenated, there will be a deficiency of ignition, the different organs will not perform their respective offices, the body will, of course, be debilitated, and emaciation, or dropsy, will be the consequence. Hence, in all cases of disease, whether acute or chronic, general or local, we must attend to the igniting or vitalizing powers of the system; and the Doctor's first class of reme-

dies consists of those which, through the medium of the mind, act on the brain.

Every species of primary fever, he contends, commences in the brain; hence the first symptom is head-ache, disturbed sleep, and confusion of ideas, which is followed by a discharge of electric matter producing shiverings or rigors. All contagious effluvia enter the system by the lungs; and if the poison do not disturb the brain, it will not be productive of mischief.—“Hence,” says he, “people whose brains are not easily acted upon escape infectious fevers, and generally enjoy a good state of health.” In cases of local injuries, as fractures and dislocations, he points out the necessity of reducing the igniting powers of the system, to prevent general increased ignition, which would re-act on the injured part. In accidents, he observes, if these precautions be neglected, the local irritation will be communicated to the brain, and in a day or two its excitability will be increased; and the general increased ignition excited termed sympathetic fever.

In local cases or organic diseases, he advises that the igniting process be kept low. If a patient with a simple ulcer on any part of the body disturbs the brain by the abuse of wine or spirituous liquor, the consequences will be increased ignition of the ulcerated part, and a morbid discharge. The same effects will be produced by mental perturbation; hence people afflicted with ulcerated or diseased bowels will be affected with looseness or dysentery, on their minds being disturbed.

JAMES CHARLES LISTER.

Mr. URBAN, *Muirtown, Nov. 6.*

IN the first part of your present volume, p. 113, I observe an attempt to explain the meaning of the word *unbonnetted*, in Shakspeare's play of Othello, where he says,

“’Tis yet to know

(Which when I know that boasting is an honour [being I shall promulgate) I fetch my life and From men of royal siege — and my demerits [tune May speak *unbonnetted* to as proud a for- As this that I have reached.”—

This meaning is supposed there to be *with submission*; but surely a refer-
ence

ence to Heraldry will explain it in a way much more naturally than W. P. has done. The *bonnet* or *chapeau* of Nobility is still very frequent in English Armorial Bearings, generally supporting the Crest: it is represented as a Cap turned up with ermin, and was the mark of families descended from noble stocks. To this Othello alludes; and his meaning obviously is, that even though descended from Royal ancestors, his own personal merits might challenge, without the aid of any attribute of Nobility, the fortune which he had reached.

A reference to Heraldry, which, even so late as Shakspeare's days, was a science of very great importance, will explain many allusions in the poets of that age, and those of the centuries immediately preceding, which otherwise cannot be understood. In Scotland, the *bonnet* or *chapeau* of Nobility is not much used; nor was it, I believe, in France, where coronets were assumed in its place; but in England it was, and is very generally blazoned in Coats of Arms.

Yours, &c.

D.

Mr. URBAN, *Caernarvonshire, Dec. 4.*

OBSERVING in p. 416, some appearance of controversy respecting the three Fleur-de-lis, borne by the families there mentioned; I am enabled to inform you, that no bearing is more commonly met with upon the monuments, or in the pedigrees, of the nobility and gentry residing within Caernarvonshire (of which alone I can affect to speak with precision) than the Fleurs de Lis either alone or quartered. They were, in fact, the coat of Collwyn ap Tanyns, one of the fifteen Welsh tribes, who lived three generations before the Norman conquest. This coat received the augmentation of a pole-axe Argent from Edward the Black Prince, at the battle of Poictiers, where Sir Howel ap Fwyall, a Welsh Knight, and descendant of Collwyn, is stated, and, in my opinion, upon very strong circumstantial evidence truly stated, to have been the person, who made prisoner the King of France.

Cilmin ap Troed Du, another noble tribe, the ancestor of Lord Newborough, bore the Imperial Eagle of the Germanic Empire; though many persons upon seeing it in the present

Newborough arms, are apt to refer it to a more recent grant from the head of that empire, while it yet existed. The fact is, that Cilmin lived in the ninth century; and I must confess considerable surprise, at finding the royal arms both of France and of Germany in the Principality at so remote a period.

Yours, &c. EDMD. HYDE HALL.

I must in candour observe, that the late Mr. Pennant, under the head of *Criccaeth Castle*, seems to prefer the assertion of Froissart, that the capture of King John was made rather by a French knight than by Sir Howel. But the tradition, the augmentation of the armorial bearings, and the expensive establishment at Criccaeth Castle, weigh with me against the direct evidence. Sir Howel's abode is still in being, a mean farm-house. In thus differing from Mr. Pennant, I would not be understood to undervalue him. After spending weeks and months in taking a detailed account of the country through which he merely rode, I am bound, for many a weary hundred miles, to bear my testimony to his very extraordinary accuracy of description. We have been extremely grateful here at the republication of his *Welsh Tours* by the piety, taste and zeal of his son, David Pennant, Esq.

Mr. URBAN.

Dec. 12.

OUR revered Monarch having some time since resolved on restoring that antient and honourable Institution, the Knights of Windsor, to its original state of respectability, and an arrangement having been accordingly made to secure such vacancies as may hereafter occur to decayed and disabled Officers of his Majesty's Land forces; the following extracts from the Statutes of the Order, if you will have the goodness to give them a place in your valuable Miscellany, may not only afford entertainment to some of your readers, but likewise be the means of conveying to many a brave Veteran in secluded retirement on a scanty pittance, the pleasing intelligence that he has not been forgotten, and that a comfortable asylum has been provided for him in his old age, by the paternal regard of his beloved Sovereign; each Knight having a separate dwelling-house allotted to him, beside

Beside his salary, which being but small, may be held together with half-pay, or any other stipend granted for past services. Candidates must apply to the Secretary of State for the Home Department; and, highly to the honour of the present Minister the Right Hon. Richard Ryder, all those appointed by him are gentlemen duly qualified by honourable and meritorious services. It would be, however, injustice not to add, that the reformation of abuses commenced in the time of his predecessor, the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool.

There are also seven Naval Knights of Windsor, for particulars of which, see Steel's list of the Royal Navy.

Yours, &c.

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

“King Edward the Third, out of the great regard he had to Military honour and those who had bravely behaved themselves in the wars yet afterwards chanced to fall to decay, made a provision for their relief and comfortable subsistence: the stated number at first was twenty-four; but shortly after, upon his instituting the Order of the Garter, two more were added. The intention of the founder was, as he describes them, *Milites Pauperes*, infirm in body and decayed; or, as the Statutes of the Garter qualify them, such as through adverse turns of fortune were reduced to that extremity, that they had not wherewithal to sustain themselves to live so genteelly as was suitable to a military condition; which, for greater caution, was reiterated in the Statutes of King Henry V. and afterwards by King Henry VIII. who by his Will settled Lands and Manors upon them for their support; Edward VI. also, in the first year of his reign, bestowed several Lands on the Institution; and in the reign of Philip and Mary, buildings for their residence within the Castle were commenced; and on Elizabeth coming to the Crown, she completed the buildings, and confirmed her sister's grants; and August 30th, in the first year of her reign, minding the continuance of King Edward's foundation, the intent of her progenitors, and King Henry VIIIth's Will, ordained Statutes and Ordinances for them, under which they still remain, and by which the number was to be 13, to be called *Knights of Windsor*, and for the fu-

ture none to be admitted except gentlemen born.”

The present establishment consists of 18 Knights, including a Governor, exclusive of the 7 Naval Knights.

Mr. URBAN, *Essex, Dec. 23.*

IN the Book of Common Prayer it is stated, that “Easter Day (on which the rest depend) is always the first Sunday after the Full Moon, which happens upon, or next after the 21st day of March; and if the Full Moon happens on a Sunday, then Easter Day is on the Sunday after.”

This appears to be a fixed, and has been the usual rule for calculating the falling of Easter; but I have to notice a deviation from each part of it, as under:

In the present year (1810) the Moon was full on the 21st day of March, and Easter fell on the 22d of April; which agreeably to the first rule of calculation, should have been on the 28th of March.

In 1802, the full of the Moon and Easter Day were both on the same day; namely, on the 15th of April; which also is contrary to the rule above quoted.

I beg leave, through the medium of your very useful publication, to enquire of some of your intelligent Correspondents, what reason (presuming that some sufficient one will be given) exists for these deviations.

Yours, &c.

QUERENS.

Mr. URBAN, *Near Reading, Berks, Dec. 26.*

THE observations of Clericus in your page 537, are in every sense praise-worthy, and manifest a sympathy for the Poor congenial with my feelings: their situation in many parishes call loudly for redress. Believe me, Sir, when I read the public advertisements for farming the Poor, my mind is filled with horror at the idea; and I am frequently led into serious contemplation to devise some plan or mode to ameliorate their condition, to avert the savage recurrence to the farming system, which is a disgrace to the country, where, alas! as Thomson elegantly observes,
 “How many drink the cup of baleful grief,
 Or eat the bitter bread of misery!
 Sore pierc'd by wintry winds, how many
 shrink
 Into the sordid hut of cheerless poverty!”
 That

That the Poor Rates have increased, are increasing, and ought to be diminished, is a position applicable to most Parishes; and I am persuaded, your correspondent Clericus is aware of this truth by the philanthropy he displays on behalf of the Lower Orders of the people. He has, I am convinced, from goodness of heart, endeavoured to point out a mode of alleviating the distresses of the Poor, by devoting a certain number of acres of waste land totally for their use, which, I must confess, in theory has a very promising appearance; and, if it could be carried into effect with ease and at a moderate expence, would in all probability prove beneficial; but I fear, when we come to reduce it to practice, we shall find many difficulties arise that may not be expected. In the first place, we must purchase the land, or take a lease from the proprietor; and secondly, there will follow the expence of inclosing and perhaps draining, &c. also the purchase of grain to crop the ground, with tythes, and the great expence of hiring persons to plough, drag, and harrow, together with hoeing, reaping, threshing, and carriage, with hiring of barns, &c.: so that, I fear, when all these expences are brought to account, there will be but very little profit left, (if any) to benefit the Parish. There are many difficulties in arable land to persons who have not a team of horses and men always at their command, that many individuals are not aware of; such as, when you want to get your ground ploughed, or the field sowed, the teams or strength you may want, the farmers perhaps cannot spare, because they are employed in getting in their own crops; therefore you must wait until theirs are finished, which may prove too late, and very probably you may lose the season. This I have experienced in my little portion of land; and it is not unlikely that it would be the same in other parts, for we cannot expect the farmer to leave his own lands to accommodate others. I perceive so many inconveniencies in the system of Clericus, though well intended, that I fear it would not be so productive as he calculates. However, it is certainly worthy of trial under Salisbury Plain, where probably the farmers may be more accommodating and such diffi-

culties as those I have stated may be obviated.

In a parish not far from where I reside, the Freeholders have come to a very excellent resolution which, I am of opinion, were it adopted by others, would answer a better purpose, towards reducing the Parish Rates, than the plan proposed by Clericus. Every gentleman or individual, who has inclosed a piece or pieces of land on the waste, commons, or forest, the Parish have obliged to pay after the rate of twenty pounds per acre, which sum, if not complied with in a certain time, the lands are thrown out to common as before; but the latter very rarely occurs, and the money arising from this mode is paid into the hands of the Parish Officers, which is vested in the funds for the express purpose of the Poor Rates, and the interest alone is applied to the laudable purpose of reducing them, which it has done nearly one-third; this is an absolute fact, and worthy of imitation by other Parishes when they have waste or common lands. As I am speaking of the Poor Rates, I beg leave to intrude a little further on the subject of the Labourers or Farmers' Servants, who, as the major part of them are married and have families, according to the present mode of paying them, increase the Parish Rates, and are the principal means of the Parish burthens. Commerce and Agriculture are acknowledged by all to be the parental strength and energy of this country; consequently, labourers, who are the vital springs that give motion and celerity to the existence of either, deserve our regard and attention; and I cannot fathom why the votaries of the latter should starve on a scanty meal, whilst the Farmer is enjoying himself and his family on a comfortable one (of meat) every day. In every branch of our Manufactures, we find, that as the necessaries of life increase, the Journeymen employed therein have their wages advanced, according to the pressure of the times, without recourse to the Parish for assistance; while, on the contrary, the poor industrious Husbandman toils from 4 o'clock in the morning until 7 o'clock at night, exposed to hail, rain, snow, and frost, and all kinds of weather, for the poor pittance of twelve shillings per

per week, to keep himself and family in food and raiment, which is barely sufficient, according to the price of flour, to keep them in bread alone. I must acknowledge that, if he applies to the Overseers, they relieve him with a loaf for every two children, which certainly is of service; but this increases the Parish Rates, which should come out of the Farmer's pocket, and not burthen the Parish. I cannot view the situation of a labouring Husbandman, otherwise than as that of a distressed individual doomed (if married, and with a family of children) to continual starvation; not being able, with all his exertions, to procure more than one meal of meat in the space of a week: all this he bears with Christian fortitude and resignation. When I contrast his situation with the Mechanic, I cannot refrain from saying that the industrious Husbandman must be viewed by the world in general as of a different species; therefore it is necessary he should be kept, like the poor Negroes in the West India Islands, on a short allowance. I will admit that it is necessary there should be somebody to bale the water out of the long-boat; and that it is also proper there should be persons in subordinate situations, from the Peer down to the Peasant: for Man is naturally dependent on Man. But the precepts of the Church of England teach us universal charity and benevolence, with every other precept to adorn and dignify the mind; and we live under a Government the wonder of surrounding Nations, supported by the Bill of Rights; shall then the industrious poor Husbandman be oppressed, and the reward of his exertions, a sufficiency of wholesome food, be withheld — whilst his employer is able, from the profits of his business, to remunerate him? — When I behold him (which I have many times in the course of my travels) seated at his table with his wife and seven or eight children, to a meal consisting only of bread and potatoes six days out of seven, I cannot refrain from exclaiming, Oh! Shame, where is thy sting? oh! Virtue, where is thy glory? I could wish that the Legislature of the country would take into their consideration the situation of Husbandmen, and make their lives more comfortable; such a measure

would add lustre and dignity to the Members of Parliament, and extend the fame of their wisdom and goodness.

I am chagrined to remark, that in many Parishes the business relative to the Poor, and the Finances of the Parish, are very ill attended to; in some I have found ignorance and inattention; in others, apathy. That people should be thus deaf to their own interest, is astonishing. I can only account for the apathy I have observed, by what I have lately seen and heard at a Justices' meeting, where the Overseers were summoned to appear on business of the Parish; when the Magistrate who presided opened the business to the parties with so much *hauteur*, and in such an imperious and tyrannic manner, that the appellants were deprived of power of utterance. His tone of voice, his manner and language, almost persuaded me that I was in a court where an Eastern despot, a Turkish bashaw, or an alguazil of Buenos Ayres, presided. The parties, after they had retired, declared that the Parish affairs might look out for themselves, for they would not expose their feelings to such insults in future.

That excellent Act of Parliament, known by the name of Mr. Gilbert's Act, is not sufficiently known; by which the Parish is placed under a Visitor and two Guardians. I have witnessed its salutary effect where it has been adopted; and in one Parish particularly, which is a very large one and incumbered by numerous Poor, the Rates have been reduced more than one-third; and where Parishes are small, blending two or three in one would be more oeconomic and humane, than suffering the Poor to be farmed.

It rejoices me very much to find that Agriculture, one principal spring of our national greatness, is flourishing and still improving; this is a blessing for which we have just cause to return our humble thanks to the Divine Being. Notwithstanding the calamities of war and rapine committed by the Tyrant of France on the Continent, and his endeavours to distress our commerce, we are enabled to baffle and counteract his insidious acts. Let these considerations impress our minds with the bountiful goodness of the supreme Disposer of all events,

his

his mercies and favours bestowed upon us; our fields are clothed with plenty, and our harvest with abundance, whereby the Farmer is become rich, and his yards filled with ricks of corn, to glad the heart of man. We see the industrious Farmer become wealthy, and well able to pay his Labourers the full value of their hire, without being beholden to the Parish for assistance.

Yours, &c.

BENEVOLOUS.

Dec. 1.

Chelsea, mentioned in Cheyne's History of the River Thames, of your honour. Neild. It is a fine equestrian coat of arms, and the house is large

and commodious, and has for a series of years been held by that truly-worthy character the Rev. Weeden Butler, for the purpose of youthful institution.

The eldest son of this distinguished man, who died a few years ago, was a man of head-master and another of his name, the late John Butler, a gentleman in the paths of his father in dis-avocation. Having spent many months, a great deal of his time, in his school, and its internal reformation, myself qualified to visit the few, very few

private Seminaries, and particularly in the vicinity of the Metropolis, where the education, the comfort, the health, and, above all, the morals of the Students are more closely attended to, or more anxiously desired. The leading principle of the School is, to call forth the good qualities of the youthful mind more by gentleness, and by virtuous precepts and example, than by coercive means. A sense of honour and of duty here reigns paramount, and banishes the servile fear of castigation, a fear which debases the human mind, and damps the best, the noblest energies of the youthful breast. These excellent principles can here be more uniformly acted upon, from the num-

ber of pupils being rarely above four or five and twenty, who consequently can, one and all, be perpetually under the eye of their much respected Governor. The irregularities committed at Chelsea have been comparatively trifling; and they have almost invariably been found to proceed more from the gaiety and sportiveness of juvenile minds, than from any real proneness to evil.

††

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 10.

I CANNOT help thinking that your Correspondent R. E. B. pp. 438, 439, is mistaken in stating that the late Judge Hyde never filled the office of Chief Justice of Bengal. I think, when I was writing the article pp. 203, 204, that an India friend of mine informed me of his having latterly succeeded to that post; but I will not speak confidently.

That worthy character was on the Bench for the long space of twenty-one years, viz. from 1774 to 1796; and the Bar of Calcutta never was, nor perhaps ever will be, more adorned by splendid talents both legal and classical, than it was during the last twelve years of that period. Amongst the most eminent Barristers of that day we may enumerate Mr. Scott, nephew of the Duke of Buccleugh, and the writer of the Inscription p. 204; the late Mr. Stephen Cassan, who filled, I believe, more than once, the office of High Sheriff of Bengal, and son of M. Cassan, Esq. M. P.; Mr. James Dunkin, cousin of Sir William; Mr. Davis, afterwards Advocate-General; Mr. Strettel, son of T. Strettel, Esq. of Cork, who I understand is still practising at Calcutta.

The Hon. Mrs. Hyde married, secondly, the Rev. Mr. Payne of Hampshire; and a daughter by her first husband married, three or four years ago, Mr. Hamilton.

Yours, &c. ASIATICUS, R. W.

Mr. URBAN,

Magdalen Hall, Oxford, Nov. 15.

HAVING endeavoured for a long time in vain, through the medium of private communication, to procure some authentic and satisfactory account of the life of the Rev. Dr. Hamilton (author of Letters respecting the Basaltic Country of the North Coast of Ireland, and many other philosophical papers) of whose melancholy

melancholy fate a most interesting account has been inserted in your vol. LXVII. p. 974; and having occasion for every information which I can procure respecting this much-lamented Divine and Philosopher, whose works are now preparing and nearly ready for the press in a collected form, I have taken the liberty, through the medium of your widely-disseminated publication, to request that such of your Readers as possess any authentic information respecting him, will have the goodness to communicate the same to me, by a letter addressed to W. H. at Mr. John Fry's, No. 10, Gay-street, Kingsdown, Bristol, as early as may be convenient. The leading points on which I am desirous of procuring information are, the date of his birth, some short account of his family, and from what part of Scotland his grandfather came, the date of his commencing his academic career, with the dates of his several degrees, and of his subsequent election to a Fellowship; the period at which the Royal Irish Academy, of which he was among the most active founders, was established, with a copy of the inscription placed over his monument (if any has been erected), and any other particulars which may appear illustrative of his truly-valuable life.

By giving this letter an early place in your Magazine, you will oblige

Yours, &c. W. H.

P. S. Among the literary labours of Dr. Hamilton, was a series of valuable Letters on the Rise, Progress, and Consequences of the French Revolution. This tract is now out of print, and being deprived, through the dishonesty of a bookseller, of the only copy I possessed, I have made numberless efforts to procure another, but in vain. Should, therefore, any of your Readers be fortunate enough to possess a copy, their either favouring me with the loan of the work for a few weeks, or obliging me with an accurate transcript, will ever be esteemed a favour; and the book, if lent, shall be returned to the person free of expence, and in perfect safety, with my most grateful thanks. The book to be forwarded according to the address already given, at Mr. John Fry's. W. H.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 6.

BE pleased to inform your Correspondent Economy, p. 428, that the Receipt for Lord Pembroke's Artificial Red Port Wine may be found in the "Family Receipt Book," by Oddy, p. 550; and Barley Wine in the same, p. 237; and many other Receipts for making Wines may be found in the same book. But perhaps the best Receipt for English Wine is to be found at p. 187, in the "New Family Receipt Book;" which book contains near 700 Receipts, one for almost every purpose; and it is the application of Science to the common purposes of life, that renders it truly valuable.

In "Culina," p. 43, is the following Receipt for making Malt Wine, by Dr. Hunter, of York:

"Take of (strong beer) sweetwort 16 gallons; to every gallon, put of lump sugar one pound; boil it half an hour; when, removed from the fire, it is become only luke-warm (such as in brewing you would put the yeast) turn it into a cask, putting to each gallon two pounds of raisins, picked from their stalks, and to the whole, four ounces* of isinglass, with a little yeast; let it work out of the cask (keeping it full) stirring it every day with a stick, for 3 or 4 weeks; when the fermentation is completed, add to this quantity one gallon of brandy, and bung it up. At the end of twelve months, it may be racked off, and bottled."

I was sure that Dr. Hunter had made a mistake, in directing four ounces of isinglass; I therefore wrote to the Doctor, who informed me, the person who gave him the Receipt had deceived him, for the quantity should have been only half a dram! Notwithstanding this mistake, there are many valuable Receipts in that book.

Permit me, through your useful Magazine, to present my hearty thanks to your Bath Correspondent, p. 409. You certainly could not confer a greater favour on your numerous Readers, than you have done by inserting his observations. Perhaps no instrument should ever be used on a single opinion, for the purposes he mentions.

* Only half an ounce should be used. Err.

Ginger Beer. Boil one ounce of ginger, bruised or grated, and the rind of one lemon, in one gallon of water; then add the juice of the lemon, and one pound of lump sugar, and the white of one egg; give it a boil, scum it, and strain it, and pour off the clear liquor; let it stand 24 hours: then put it in a barrel, but not bung it tight: in 6 days, bottle it; and in 14 days, it will be fit for drinking.

Soda Water, or Soda Beer. Take supercarbonated soda, and tartaric acid, of each 30 grains, rubbed fine, separately; then put them into a pint of porter, or stale beer, or into half a pint of water, and drink it immediately, in a state of effervescence. It may also be made with concrete acid of lemons, and aerated kali, in water.

To give a strong body, and fine colour, to Cider. Powder two pounds of loaf sugar, melt it in an iron pot very gently over a slow fire, so that in about two hours the sugar will be melted; stir it often: by this time the sugar will look the colour of treacle. Take great care it does not burn. Take it from the fire, and pour in a very little hot cider at a time, and keep stirring it, till you have put in two quarts; pour in the cider with a long ladle, and take care it does not fly in your face, or on your hands; and at the same time, another person should stir it with a long stick. The next day, when the liquor is cold, put it into 40 gallons of cider, that which is one year old. Mix it well, and stop it close; and tap it in six or eight months. If the cider is thin and poor, four pounds or more of sugar may be used.

Durable Ink for marking Linen, Cotton, &c. Take lunar caustic, now called nitrate of silver, one drachm; gum arabic, and sap green, of each four grains; water, a quarter of an ounce; mix it in a glass mortar, and keep it in a phial, well stopped.

The Liquid to prepare the Linen. Take salt of soda (or salt of tartar) one ounce; vermilion, four grains; water, one ounce and half, or more; mix it in a phial. Wet the linen, &c. where you would write, with a flat pointed stick, dipped in the bottle of liquid. When dry, write lightly thereon with the durable ink, with a clean pen, that has a fine stiff nib.

Though pale at first, expose it to the sun and air, and it will soon turn a deep black. It may be proper to rinse it through water, before it is laid by. Stir the powder of the durable ink well up from the bottom; and before you write with it, rub the linen with the back of a spoon. The vermilion is added only to colour the linen.

Mr. Parkes, in his *Chemical Catechism*, p. 302, says: "A solution of nitrate of silver, mixt with a little gum water, forms the Indelible Ink used in marking linen;" and in a few lines below, he says: "This work is designed principally for the use of the young and inexperienced." He should have said, that the nitrate of silver, although mixed with gum water, would burn the linen, unless the linen was first prepared with a solution of salt of soda, or salt of tartar. Tartaric acid is in the *Bartholomæi Pharmacopœia*, but not in the last London College Dispensatory. Duncan and Thomson have copied tincture of myrrh from the College Dispensatory; myrrh, 3 ounces; rectified spirit, 22 ounces; water, a pint and half. This makes a muddy mixture, not a clear tincture; only half a pint of water is sufficient.

Yours, &c.

D.

* * In addition to Dr. Hunter's *Receipt for Malt or Beer Wine*, contained in the above letter from our old and benevolent Correspondent, we have selected the following, from a very considerable number which have been sent; and doubt not but that they will be considered as abundantly sufficient.

Receipts for Beer or Malt Wine.

1. Take one pint of sweet-wort to a gallon of water, and three pounds of good moist sugar to each gallon; boil them together half an hour; take the scum off clean as it rises, then work it in a tub with a little yeast. Tun it; and, when done working in the cask, add to every two gallons one lemon, with part of the rind, and a pound of the best sun raisins; bung it down, and it will be fit to drink in three or four months.

2. To thirty pounds of moist sugar, put ten gallons of water; boil it half an hour, skim it well; when cold, put to every gallon a quart of good ale-wort of the first running, and let it work in the tub for

for two days with a little yeast. Then put it into a cask; and when it has done working, add to it one pound of sugar-candy, four * pounds of raisins, two ounces of isinglass, and one pint of the best brandy. It should remain twelve months in the cask. The best time for making it, is either March or October. [This Correspondent adds, "At this inclement season of the year, it may not be amiss to remind your Readers who are afflicted with the Rheumatism, of a very simple and efficacious remedy; that of applying coarse brown paper to the part afflicted."]

3. To 18 gallons of water, put 54 pounds of moist sugar; boil these well for half an hour; skim the liquor close, and, when cold, put to every gallon one quart of new ale out of the vat; let it work in the tub a day or two; then put it into your vessel, with one pound of sugar-candy, six pounds of raisins, and one bottle of brandy. When it has done working, put in about half an ounce of isinglass, and stop it up. Let it stand a year in the cask, and a year in the bottles, unless a much smaller quantity than the above be made. The ale to be taken out of the vat soon after the yeast has been put to it, and the stronger the ale is the better.

Receipt for Parsnip Wine. Three pounds of parsnips scraped and cut in slices, boiled in one gallon of water, till quite tender; strain the liquor from the parsnips, and rub them through a sieve; and to every gallon of liquor, put three pounds of moist sugar: boil it well three quarters of an hour; when nearly cold, work it with a yeast toast. Let it stand ten days, stirring it well from the bottom; put it into your cask, first taking off the yeast; as it works over, fill it up with sugar and water. Keep it in the cask a year: half that time will do, if but a small quantity be made. The parsnips should be taken fresh from the ground, and the water should boil, before you put the parsnips in.

Lord Pembroke's Port Wine; (see another Receipt in p. 523.)

40 gallons of Kentish cider, not sweet.

10 gallons of Comiac brandy.
10 gallons of elder-berry juice.
10 gallons of sloe juice.
10 gallons of the lees of Port wine.
80 gallons, to be kept two years.

MR. URBAN, Dec. 3.
TO revive a subject, the discussion of which has, in a great measure, lain dormant for nearly sixty years, may appear to many of your Readers, trifling and useless. Notwithstanding which, I shall request, through the channel of your publication, some information respecting the mysterious circumstance of Elizabeth Canning's confinement, and other ill treatment; an affair which, at the time when the circumstance happened, occupied the thoughts, and became the subject of the conversation, and the employment of the pens, of a great number of people.

I am one of those who believe that the said Elizabeth Canning was, on the night of the 1st of January, 1753, forcibly taken by two men from Moonfields, and conveyed by them to Enfield Wash, to the house of a woman of notorious bad character, known by the name of Susannah Wells; and that she (Elizabeth Canning) after having had a pair of stays taken from her by a Gypsey-woman, named Mary Squires, was thrust into a room, in which she remained until the afternoon of the 29th of the same month, having during that time subsisted principally on a scanty portion of bread, and some water; also, that she, on the above-mentioned day, contrived to escape through a window, which had been boarded up.

It is not impossible but there may be persons still living, who, at the time of the transaction taking place, might have reasons for concealment, and did not come forward to give evidence, but who now, after a lapse of nearly sixty years, not having the same motives for secrecy, may, if called on, communicate the particulars they are possessed of. If this letter should meet the eye of any such, I shall be much obliged to them for any particulars they may think proper to lay before the publick. There may be also some yet remaining at Enfield Wash, who remember having seen Mary Squires there, at the time of the confinement of Canning.

I wish

* Another Correspondent, who has sent the same Receipt, says six pounds of raisins, and a quart of brandy. EDIT.

I wish to know, whether the informations taken before Justice Tyshmaker, of Edmonton, have ever been published; and whether the originals in writing are still in existence. I am also desirous to be informed, whether any farther disclosure has been made by Canning herself, since she went to America.

I shall esteem it a favour to be informed of the title of the publication which is supposed to contain the *best* account of the whole transaction.

Yours, &c. AN ENQUIRER.

Mr. URBAN, Ipswich, April 18.

THE only one of the family of Wiseman with whom I was ever acquainted, was Sir William, the 5th Baronet, who died a Colonel in the Coldstream regiment of guards, in 1774. My family were, unquestionably, his *nearest relations* (but in the female line), as my paternal grandmother was a daughter of the second Baronet, and own sister to Sir William's father, John Wiseman; who never had the title, as he died before his unmarried elder brother Sir Charles, whom Sir William succeeded. Being thus nearly connected with the family, Sir William left his whole fortune to his first cousin, Thomas Stisted, esq. of this place, with remainder to me. It consisted chiefly of an estate at Happisburgh, in Norfolk, which Sir William had purchased; the old family-estate at Canfield having been sold long ago.

It is very extraordinary, that Sir William always told my family, he was the last male heir; and no less so, that after his death, in May 1774, no claim was made to the title before the year 1793. How it was then made out, I know not; but understand, that it was claimed by descent from Edmund, the second son of the first Baronet.

I have always understood, that the person who took up the title lived in obscurity; but not in that wretched state of poverty represented by Indagator.

Upon the whole, it has been matter of astonishment to me, that my friend and kinsman, Sir William Wiseman, who was particularly well versed in Genealogical knowledge, should always have declared, that the title would die with him: and that those

who have since taken it up should never have made themselves known to him; more especially as it often happens, that people are glad to enrich those whom they know are to succeed to their titles of honour, from the common principle of *family pride* — a principle that might not have been altogether abandoned by Sir William.

Yours, &c. CHARLES STISTED.

Mr. URBAN, Gravesend, Sept. 15.

HAVING accidentally seen in your Supplement to vol. LXXX. Part I. an answer signed "Veritas," to some questions respecting the Wiseman family, I was induced to peruse the former papers; and finding that Veritas has not so fully explained as Indagator appears to wish, have therefore taken the liberty (from being perfectly acquainted with the family) to add a few circumstances which have escaped Veritas. Thomas Wiseman (afterward Sir Thomas) did not, as Indagator states, support himself by chipping flints. Sir Thomas was an exciseman here; married in 1757, and had three sons; the eldest (Edmund) was a house carpenter in His Majesty's Naval Yard at Chatham, and died suddenly, as stated by Veritas, in May 1787; the second son (Thomas) from imprudence was necessitated to support himself by chipping flints at Northfleet, in which occupation I understand he still continues, though in a larger way. This, I hope, will fully explain to Indagator, that it was not Sir Thomas, but his second son (named Thomas) who was a flint knapper; the youngest was, and I believe still is, a gunner in the Royal Navy.

Sir Thomas's sister married William Saltonstall, esq. an officer in the Ordnance department at Chatham, who very kindly gave the Baronet's two eldest sons, as Veritas states, "an appropriate education;" viz. such as is generally given to boys intended to support themselves by their daily labour. Sir Thomas, when embarrassed in pecuniary matters, always found a friend in his sister, Mrs. Saltonstall, who died lately, and disposed of her property to the present Baronet, with a small annuity to his grandfather, Sir Thomas.

As this family appears for many years to have been in low circumstances, perhaps Veritas will have the goodness to inform me in what degree of relationship Sir William, who died in 1784, stood to the late Sir Thomas, and the reason of the family-estates being in other hands; it appearing that Sir William must have imagined the title would become extinct in him; and consequently, must have been entirely ignorant of the existence of this present branch. Veritas mentions very little of the poverty of the late Baronet; but speaks much in praise of the honour, valour, and riches of the present.

Having given this explanation, which I hope will be sufficiently clear, in this one instance, for Indagator to write a book of such public utility as the History of decayed Baronets, &c. I remain

Yours, &c.

EXEGERES.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 10.

THOUGHTS on the best mode of perpetuating the memory of the completion of the year of Royal Jubilee.

“Blessed be the man that provideth for the sick and needy; the Lord shall deliver him in the time of trouble.”

AS our gracious and beloved Sovereign has completed the Fiftieth year of his reign, an event which has occurred only twice before in the annals of English history, it seems incumbent on the far-famed Loyalty and Generosity of the British Nation, to testify their pious gratitude to Providence, in a manner worthy of the first people upon earth; and which may remain to posterity as a monument of national munificence. I will not take up your space by a long eponium upon benevolence and humanity. Liberality is the characteristic of Britons. I will therefore briefly propose, that a Charitable Fund be raised, for building and endowing an Hospital, or Infirmary, to be called “The Royal Jubilee Hospital of George the Third.”

Let some person of consequence step forward as Patron of this truly Christian and humane project; and adequate contributions would, no doubt, soon be paid into the hands of the appointed agents. It is not in

the power of an obscure individual like myself to contribute largely; but I would most gladly give a humble Jubilee donation of Fifty Guineas, towards the proposed Hospital.

Yours, &c.

CLERICUS.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 14.

I WAS much pleased with your account of Rivalx Abbey, in the Supplement to the First Part of your present Volume, and can speak to the accuracy of it, being just returned from a tour in Yorkshire, when I had an opportunity of visiting these fine Monastic ruins. I am no advocate for dressing up and ornamenting such scenery; but it is to be wished that the proprietor would direct somewhat more care to be taken to prevent the mischief done by the cattle, which have free ingress and egress to all parts of the remaining buildings: but this by the way; The chief object of my present address to you is, to request that some of your Correspondents would favour your Miscellany with an accurate Drawing of the Abbey, as it now exists. It would be a very proper and suitable addition to the description given by an *Observer*; for, though your Editor refers to a View of it in a former Magazine (vol. LXXIV. p. 618) that View gives only a very imperfect idea of the ruins of Rivalx Abbey, which, instead of being 7 miles, as the accompanying account in that Magazine states, may be considered as part of Duncombe park, within two miles of the house, and within three of the town of Helmsley.

Yours, &c.

SCRUTATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Upper Grosvenor-street,* Dec. 31.

ERE you close your volume for 1810, I trust you may think the following observations on Part II. worthy of being inserted.

“*Fragmina de variis ex omni parte decepta.*”

P. 7. It is much to be wished, that a detailed account of the Aberdeen premium, enquired after in vol. LXXX. p. 517, were published. Applications to Mr. Galen, of Aberdeen, would be inconvenient to many persons, and on many accounts. That gentleman would do well (and act in conformity to the wishes of the deceased,

ceased, for whom he acts as executor) by laying a full and exact account of every particular respecting the business before the publick, through the medium of your widely-circulating pages; and this would, no doubt, save him the trouble of answering numerous enquiries which will be made, as the allotted time draws near.

P. 14. The letter of your Correspondent relating to Precedence, carries with it, in my mind, complete conviction. Though originally disposed to differ with him, I am led, from the perusal of his able reply, and weighing the arguments adduced against it in p. 308, to say, that I cannot hesitate closing with the opinions of the former.

P. 39. The hint of S. H. C. respecting Duelling, is admirable; and, if passed into a law, would effectually check that vice, against which he speaks in so masterly a manner.

Ibid. Is the Correspondent in this page, Lord Stanley, son of the Earl of Derby? If not, he is very reprehensible in using his Lordship's signature. Many persons have of late adopted the foolish practice, particularly in the orders of vestries, city orders, resolutions, &c. of signing themselves with their surname only; a privilege legally used by Peers alone.

P. 103. Antiquarius, vol. LXXX. Part I. p. 610, was certainly in an error in his statement respecting the founder of the Folkes family; but he was right in affixing their settlement in England subsequent to the Revolution.

P. 207. The question of a Subscriber for a Quarter of a Century is not solved by Mr. Faulkner, as to the particular points which the enquirer sought after, relative to the family connexions, &c. of Sir Hans Sloane.

P. 309. In the 9th line from the bottom, instead of what we read, I am inclined to think it should run thus: The line from the second marriage of the first Viscount hath been to this day carried on by several families of Ireland, &c. because D. B. before said, when speaking of the marriages of the daughters of the first Viscount (*viz.* one to Lord Dormer, and the other to Sir Stephen Cassan) that he conceived it was from one of the three sons by the Viscount's second

wife (the daughter of Lord Dacre) that the Irish branch proceeded.

Ibid. The Monument at Winborn, Dorset, is very large, and covers a small division of the Church, near the desk.

P. 408. The View of Litchfield Cathedral has been faithfully drawn; the engraving is well executed, and with exactness. I could wish that some Correspondent at Salisbury would send you a View of the light and elegant Cathedral of that place.

P. 418. In the 9th line, after "p. 855," read "vol. LXXVI."

P. 426. The correction of the word *shiro*, in the title of Sheffield, Duke of Buckinghamshire, seems unnecessary; as that Nobleman was styled in his patent *dux comitatûs*, and Buckingham was only used for shortness.

P. 437. I agree with the intelligent Correspondent in this page, that the Current Coin might, with ease, and with wonderful advantage to Government, be made to pass at a value much beyond its real one. Such a measure might be adopted at the rate of 20 per cent. on a new Coinage; which would yield a tax double the amount of that on incomes, and might cause the suspension for some years, or entire abolition, of that very heavy tax, at least as far as relates to the deductions made from the interest of funded property, and from pensions under £70 or £80. a year, which, it stands to reason, ought not to be taxed at any time. This discount of £20. per cent. was some time ago in the contemplation of an able Financier, and it was supported by several opulent and leading men in the city. By it the real value of the Guinea would be 16s. 9½d.; the Half-guinea 8s. 4½d.; the Dollar 4s.; and the Shilling, about 9½d.; which would be more than a penny above the value of many now in circulation, cut out by silversmiths, and others. Who is there, let me ask, that would experience the least inconvenience in such a deduction? The common purpose of traffick, whether amongst great traders, or amongst shop-keepers and their customers, could, to the full, be as easily carried on: add to this, the adoption of the plan would effectually bar the exportation of our coin. It has been justly remarked by a great Constitutional Lawyer, that if

if the Government chose to make an old nail pass current under the name of a guinea, they could do it. With regard to the defaced Shillings and Six-pences in circulation, they should be immediately called in, and have a small stamp of the king's head impressed on them, as the Dollars had some time ago, and none allowed to pass without the stamp. Thus, as your Correspondent says, the currency of counterfeited and obliterated money would be entirely put an end to. Half-crowns are much wanted in common circulation, and the revival of the Ten-penny and Eighteen-penny pieces would be desirable.

P. 509. Mr. Fawcett (mentioned p. 50) is partner in the very respectable agency-house of Bruce, Fawcett, and De Ponthieu; the former of whom obtained a large addition of property by the bequest of the late Mr. Ward, attorney, of Covent-garden.

P. 519. It is not Popery, but the Pope's territories, which may be said to be extinct: the religion of the Jews still exists, although the Holy Land is occupied by other governors.

P. 520. The pamphlet on the Eucharist by the Bishop of Durham, undoubtedly contains the best, most satisfactory, and clearly convincing arguments, against some of the strange tenets of the Roman Catholics, that could possibly be adduced.

P. 528. For the benefit of every Reader, Mr. Forster should have stated all his terms in English, instead of Latin, because some of the words, being *technical*, are not to be met with in the common dictionaries.

P. 531. The word *mimus* is derived from the Greek *μιμος*, whose root is *μιμομαι*, *imitor*; whence it is very clear, that it means to designate any person who *imitated* the words or actions of others, and it is to be considered of the same import with our word *mimick*, which is derived from the same source: *mima*, in the feminine, according to Ainsworth, means an actress, or wanton wench counterfeiting the carriage and behaviour of others: that the *mimi* and *mimæ* of the ancients were oftentimes skilful people, we have no reason to doubt; as we see abundant instances of the art of the latter, in the present day, by the elevation which some have contrived to acquire by marriage. Horace speaks of them

in the *Satire* of the first Book, in a manner by no means creditable to them.

An Occasional Correspondent.

Mr. URSAK, Dec. 10.

THE matter in dispute between a Constant Reader, of the Middle Temple, p. 496, and myself, lies in a

Council ordered it, whereas (on this supposition) they never gave any such order. *Utrum horum major accipit.*

Yours, &c. R. CHURTON.

Mr. URSAK, Dec. 10.

AGRICOLA Surriensis, p. 533, no doubt means well by his friendly information about the "Plaid;" but Macpherson's "party-coloured garments" (no way described) cannot satisfy me in my doubts, whether Macbeth, in the 11th century, wore a dress similar to what Scotch soldiers do at this day. Look at Mr. Kemble's manner of dressing the Play of Macbeth. Nor will Sir Joseph Ayloffe's account of the ancient Historical Painting at Cowdray ease me on this head. The "Bagpiper playing on his drone, followed by a number of men dressed in Plaids," is totally misconceived, as not one of them shew the least indication of a Plaid dress. I have this moment examined the Society of Antiquaries' engraving of the Painting; and I well remember the original at Cowdray, before it was destroyed by fire; and on re-visiting the spot in 1802, this very Scotch party was then remaining on the walls in tolerable condition. Each time I viewed the place, I always expressed my surprise, that the figures had nothing like the Scotch costume of our time. I sketched a few of the figures, which I have still by me, where was only the

the said "drone" to mark that they were Caledonians.

The figures are in jackets, like the other soldiers in the picture, except that some of them have bare arms and legs. Sir Joseph's "stockings," one white, one red, one yellow, one black; and the Duke of Norfolk's "stockings," one red, one blue*; all fail to persuade me, that Macbeth and his host went forth to battle, as the good men of Scotland do at this day, in their Plaid jackets, petticoats, and half stockings. I therefore call again for a picture; not a picture where the figures are no more than 3 inches in height (*viz.* the Cowdray Painting) or the Society's engraving, where they are reduced to about an inch; but a Picture of some antient noble Scot, of the size of life, an authentic portrait, arrayed in this *supposed* remote habiliment, the "Plaid."

J. CARTER.

Mr. URBAN, *Mortlake, July 16.*

AS the method of exhibiting the Multiplication Table upon the fingers is very curious, and, to the best of my knowledge, not in print, perhaps you may deem it worthy of a place in your monthly publication.

RULE.

Calling the palm of each hand 5, and turning down as many fingers in each hand as the numbers to be multiplied exceed 5, then if the fingers turned down be counted as 10's, this quantity, added to the product of the remaining fingers, will give the product of the numbers.

N. B. This method extends only from 5 times 6, to 9 times 9, inclusive.

Take, as an example, 6 times 8: then the palm of the right hand is 5, with one finger turned down; and the palm of the left hand is also 5, with 3 turned down; making together 4 10's; and the product of the remaining fingers [2 and 4] is 8; therefore the answer is 48.

Let another example be 8 times 9; or 5 and 3, and 5 and 4; here the fingers turned down are 3 and 4, which

* Stockings, one black, the other red, (and so of the rest of the colours) was a common fashion with all degrees of people in Henry VIII. and Elizabeth's reigns, not only in England, but in France. See various portraits in both countries; therefore what have they to do with the "Plaid?"

make 7 10's; and the remaining fingers [1 and 2] multiplied together, make 2; whence 72 will be the answer.

Lastly, let the factors be $5+x$, and $5+y$; then will x and y be the fingers turned down; and consequently, $5-x$ and $5-y$ will represent the fingers that remain; and the Rule, expressed in symbols, will stand thus:

$$\overline{5+x} \times \overline{5+y} = \overline{5-x} \times \overline{5-y} + x+y \times 10$$

which equation at once shews the truth of the canon, and the principle upon which it is founded. C. C.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 9.

IN p. 308, Antiquarius gives an account of the Browne family, which I presume may be correct as far as it goes; but I remark, that he states the last Viscount Montague to have been living in the reign of William and Mary; whereas he might have brought the account much nearer this time; for the last person who possessed that title died only about 10 years ago, without issue. His name was Mark Browne, and his lady was subsequently married to a Mr. Slaughter, with whom she is living at Southampton. The lady of the Viscount Montague, who enjoyed the title *just before* the last mentioned Mark Browne, is also living, and their daughter married to Captain Poyntz of the Sussex militia; her brother was unfortunately drowned in Switzerland, previous to his father's death. I shall think myself obliged by your giving these remarks room in your next number.

A Connexion of the Browne Family.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 26.

ALLOW me to correct an error in your account of the interment of the late Queen of France, p. 502. In what form the tickets of admission to the Catholic Chapel were issued, I am not competent to assert; but I had one for Westminster Abbey, which was intituled, "For the Funeral of the Queen of France." H. E.

*** The Tickets for the Abbey, issued by the Family of the late Queen of France, for those connected with the Procession, were as our Correspondent states them; not so those issued by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, for general visitors.—We refer this Correspondent to any bookseller of reputation, for the value of his Black Letter book. EDIT.

63. *The Life of Fenelon, Archbishop of Cambray; compiled from original Manuscripts, by M. L. F. Bausset, formerly Bishop of Alais, &c. &c. Translated from the French, by William Madford. In Two Volumes; 8vo; Sherwood and Co.*

IN page 397, a Life of Fenelon, extracted from the same author (M. de Bausset) by Mr. Butler, has been reviewed.

The work now before us is a professed translation from the French, with some few retrenchments which the Translator thought might prevent tediousness. He caudally acknowledges, upon reviewing his labour, "that more might have been relinquished with some advantage." And says:

"The observations of the author are seldom conspicuous for such vigour or variety. He had noble materials, whose value and importance he could not destroy. He has seldom improved them. His remarks serve merely as connecting links to the narrative; and very feeble ones they are in general. My only difficulty has been, when I had to translate them. I was often compelled to give them, not only language, but arrangement and perspicuity. I more frequently had to create than to translate. Whenever I came to the language and sentiments of Fenelon, my task was easy. It was such a relief as the wearied traveller feels, when he suddenly finds himself, after having gloomily wandered over barren heaths, arrived at some eminence, where he beholds, at his feet, a smiling landscape, decked out in all the beautiful variety of Nature. Let me not be supposed, however, to speak unnecessarily disrespectful of my Author. He has deserved well of the world, for the labour which he has bestowed in reducing his materials to their present form. His industry is entitled to commendation; and his tender veneration for the name and virtues of Fenelon will propitiate the benevolence of the Reader."

"The name of Fenelon, as the author of *Telemachus*, is familiar in this country; to every one whose skill in the French language enables him to spell through *Calypso ne pouvait se consoler*, &c. for it is almost the first book that is put into the hands of the tyro, whether in school or out of school. But the name of Fenelon is little known as the wise and pious instructor of the Duke of Burgundy; as the virtuous friend of the Duke de Beauvilliers; as the learned antagonist of Bossuet; as the philosophical correspondent of the Duke of Orleans; as the political adviser.

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even in exile, of the Ministers of Lewis XIV.; as the friend; the comforter of human nature; the glory and the shame of his own age; and the ornament of mankind. In these various characters he has hitherto been faintly, or not at all known. Half his glory has slumbered at the tomb with him till now: the renown of his virtues was general, but their evidence was hidden. We had learned to venerate the man upon the testimony of his friends; let that veneration be now founded upon his own."

ther agree in opinion, that still more might have been omitted with advantage.

Francis de Fenelon, Archbishop of Cambray, was the son of Pons de Salignac, Count de Lamothe Fenelon, by his second wife, Louisa de la Cropte de Saint Abre, of an ancient family in Perigord. He was born on the 6th of August, 1651. Being of a delicate constitution, he was brought up under the paternal roof until his twelfth year.

"His education was entrusted to a preceptor, who appears to have possessed the principles of sound literature, and who knew how to render those principles acceptable to his pupil. He gave him, in a few years, a more extensive knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages than is usually to be found at so tender an age. To this assiduous, and almost exclusive study of the great models of Greece and Rome, Fenelon owed that perfection of style which is discernible even in the earliest productions of his youth."

At twelve years old he was sent to the University of Cahors, where he completed his philosophical and philological studies. He was afterwards placed, by his uncle the Marquis of Fenelon, at the College of Plaisir; where he commenced the study of theology, and so much distinguished himself, that at the age of fifteen he was selected to preach a sermon, which

Which had an extraordinary success. It was at the seminary of St. Sulpice that Fenelon became the pupil of the wise and virtuous M. Tronson, for whom he contracted a fervent and lasting affection. He quitted at length the Seminary of St. Sulpice, to devote himself to the duties of an office with which he had been entrusted, as Superior of the society of *Nouvelles Catholiques*. Ten years of his life were dedicated "to the simple direction of a community of women." It was during this period that he wrote his first work, his "Treatise on the Education of Girls;" from which, "it is easy to perceive, that every thing which more recent Authors have promulgated as useful and rational in education, has been borrowed." This work was not written for publication, but for the use of the family of the Dutchess de Beauvilliers. In 1689, Fenelon was appointed to the important office of preceptor to the Duke of Burgundy, by his governor the Duke de Beauvilliers; and to this arduous engagement he applied himself unremittingly.

"The only relaxation which he admitted, or wished, was the society of a few virtuous friends. Among these was Madame de Maintenon, whom the charms of his character had attracted. She treated him with a degree of intimacy which she had never shewn to any one before."

It required all the attention of Fenelon, and those who were concerned in superintending the education of the Duke of Burgundy, to correct a disposition, which is described as having been obstinate, the slave of his passions, cruel, unfeeling, and inordinately proud; looking "upon men only as atoms, with whom he had no sort of affinity whatever."

To their immortal honour,

"From that abyss issued a prince, who was affable, mild, humane, moderate, patient, modest, humble, and austere towards himself, wholly occupied with his future obligations in life, which he felt to be great, and thinking only of uniting the duties of the son and the subject, with those which he saw himself destined afterwards to fulfil. The literary education of the Duke of Burgundy caused but little trouble. The precocity of his intellect, and the brilliancy of his imagination, gave him an aptitude for acquiring whatever it was wished he should acquire."

Fenelon strove to awaken and to cherish, in the soul of his pupil, sen-

timents that were truly religious, and to accustom him to those sacred practices and duties which Religion prescribes:

"But Religion was not merely an outward ceremony in the Duke of Burgundy; it had a visible and real influence upon his conduct. Fenelon, indeed, had so mellorated his violent nature by its aid, that he could in an instant command to silence his most imperious caprices, by only pronouncing the name of God."

The tender veneration this young Prince conceived for his virtuous Preceptor, was rather strengthened than diminished by the subsequent unfortunate events, which estranged the latter from the Court; and his letters to him are expressive of the utmost affection and confidence. In one of them, he says:

"I am sorry that the distance which I shall be from you will hinder me from receiving your salutary admonitions. Continue them, however, I implore you, whenever you shall think them needful, and that you have perfectly safe means of conveying them to me. Aid me also with your prayers; and be assured I shall always love you the same, though I may not always give you testimonies of that love."

"It deserves to be recorded, that Fenelon was five years the preceptor of the French Princes, without receiving the least mark of Royal favour. The only ecclesiastical revenue which he enjoyed, until his forty-third year, was the small Priory of Careuac, which his uncle, the Bishop of Sarlat, had resigned to him, as a means of subsistence during his residence at Paris. It was necessary, therefore, that Louis XIV. should attend to the welfare of Fenelon himself, since nobody else would do it; and he nominated him, in 1694, to the Abbé of St. Valery. He communicated this appointment to him in person, and apologized, as it were, to him, for so tardy an acknowledgement of his gratitude. But, at the very moment when the smiles of Fortune began to beam upon Fenelon, those clouds also began to gather, which obscured the horizon of a life hitherto tranquil and undisturbed."

On the subject of Quietism (introduced by Madame Guyon) being discussed, Fenelon, unfortunately, did not exactly coincide with Bossuet and other learned Ecclesiastics. Each party warmly maintained their sentiments; but the enemies of Fenelon seized the opportunity to persecute him with malignity, and at length succeeded in estranging

estranging him from the affection of the King, and, finally, in procuring his dismissal from Court; but not till some time after Louis XIV. had most graciously informed him of his promotion to the Archbishoprick of Cambray, on the 4th of February, 1695. In January 1697 Fenelon, to refute, as it were, certain calumnies that were afloat against him, and to vindicate his religious creed, published his *Explication des Maximes des Saints*, which drew upon him the most violent invective, particularly from the Bishop of Meaux, who seems to have persecuted him with unaccountable rancour. The work was at length referred to the decision of the Court of Rome; and, after 18 months had elapsed, and mandates had been sent from Paris, it was condemned, with evident reluctance, and in the most gentle terms. Fenelon bowed with respectful deference to the Papal decree; and his entire submission and unaffected humility, form a striking part of his character.

Had any thing been wanting to complete the disgrace of Fenelon at Court, it would have been effected by the appearance of *Telamechus*, in 1699, when, through the infidelity of a servant employed to transcribe it, it came before the publick, although originally written and designed merely for the instruction of the Duke of Burgundy. Louis XIV. conceived it as a Satire upon himself, and his consequent aversion to the Author was invincible. Fenelon passed the remainder of his days peaceably at his retreat at Cambray, in the active discharge of the duties of his station, and in acts of public and private benevolence. He had, however, the heart-rending misfortune to outlive most of his dearest connexions. The death of the Duke of Burgundy, on the 18th of February, 1712, was a wound which his feeling heart never recovered, though he survived him nearly three years, till Jan. 7, 1715.

We shall close this article, which has already exceeded our ordinary limits, with an extract of Fenelon's address to Father Letellier, declaring his sentiments towards the King, the day before his death, immediately after receiving extreme unction:

"I have ever felt the greatest docility towards the Church, and the greatest abhorrence of those innovations which have

been imputed to me: I received the condemnation of my book with the most absolute sincerity single moment not felt towards gratitude, the profound respect attachment. I have a long life and the State to go and behold implore that bl verend Father,

66. *Instructi
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THIS is one of the most gratifying publications that have for a length of time come under our notice.

"The generous and humane attention of the British publick, to that unfortunate class of persons, the *indigent DEAF and DUMB*, (too long overlooked or ineffectually commiserated among us,) has of late years been strongly manifested. And it may be fairly presumed, that those unacquainted with the method of education by which relief can be afforded, to persons labouring under dumbness and ignorance, in consequence of deafness, will gladly embrace any information on the subject. While this may gratify the laudable curiosity of the general enquirer, a hope may be entertained of its being instrumental in accelerating the final removal of that prejudice which had so long consigned the DEAF and DUMB to the class of semi-rationals, in the estimation of the majority of mankind.—Persons born deaf are, in fact, neither depressed below, nor raised above, the general scale of human nature, as regards their dispositions and powers, either of body or mind. They are human beings, individually differing from their kind, only by an accidental defect: this defect is not such as to disturb the course of nature in the first stage of the growth of the mental faculties, though, while it operates as a bar to the acquisition of language, it retards, and almost precludes their expansion, after this stage: Give them language, and you, in a great measure, do away their defect, and bring them on a level with those of their age and station in life. Thus the tendency of information on the subject of their instruction

struction will be, gradually, to lessen the number of blanks in society, and to diminish the burthens of it, by transforming them into efficient and useful members. Let it be remembered also, that every

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but it is nevertheless

very true, that persons of high classical and scientific attainments do, often, express astonishment, that any thing can possibly be done in the way of educating the Deaf and Dumb. Men, in general, are too partial, it should seem, to the medium through which they themselves have come by their mental acquisitions, and too apt to underrate the value of another medium. Indeed, for want of due investigation into the sources of our ideas, and the means by which words have a value with us in expressing these ideas, &c. we are ready to think there is something spiritual and enlightening in the sense of hearing, which, in truth, resides not in hearing, as such, but in language, of which hearing is only the inlet, with those who possess it. That language may, to an indefinite degree, be the object of another sense, is daily proved by experience. And why it is, and may be so, I hope to have made appear. For, if I have succeeded in my intention, the principles upon which the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb depend, have been developed in the following pages: and examples of the application of these principles have been furnished, sufficient to bring the subject within the comprehension of those who may deem it worthy of their attention. If there should appear less of brilliancy and profundity in them than some may have been led to expect, I have no other apology to offer than the nature of the subject. My object was not to dazzle and surprise, by an extraordinary display of ingenuity and marvellous effects; but to lead the reader into a situation where he might discern how, by a patient and persevering imitation of nature, important results might be brought about."

"Our learned countryman, Dr. John Wallis, near a hundred and fifty years ago, taught 'a person dumb and deaf to speak and to understand a language,' (I use his own words, in a letter to Robert Boyle, esq.) upon principles such as I have endeavoured to unfold. Various other persons in this country, at different periods, since his time, have made attempts of the same sort, with unequal success. But, as far as I know, the late Mr. Tho-

mas Braidwood*, formerly of Edinburgh, and latterly, till his death, in 1806, of Hackney, near London, was the first who kept a regular academy in this island, for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb. It was here, in the year 1760, that my resolution was finally taken, to embrace the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, as a profession."... "The instruction of the Deaf and Dumb being no longer problematical, but reduced into regular and successful method, the rich who could afford the expence were, in general, ready to bestow an education on their children. I say in general, for such was (and perhaps is, though I hope it will not long continue so) the force of an unreasonable apprehension of their incapacity to learn, that parents, with the best intentions, have been found seriously to balance, whether they should best perform their duty to a Deaf and Dumb child, by boarding a sum of money that might be applied to its future maintenance, or by laying it out in its education. But the exercise of the art being confined to a few professors, the poor were necessarily, in a great measure, excluded from a participation of its advantages. Their friends could not defray the expence of removing them to a great distance from their homes, and supporting them there, even supposing any individual could have been found, (which could not be expected,) who would have, gratuitously and exclusively, devoted his time and his talents to their instruction. This strongly pointed out the necessity of a public institution for the reception of such persons, where the expence attending their support and education might be provided for. This was, indeed, thought of, in this country, about thirty years ago; and some few inefficient steps were taken towards its accomplishment.—It continued to be a subject of conversation, and the non-accomplishment of it a matter of regret, to many who had opportunities of observing how beneficial such an institution might prove, till the year 1792, when the society was formed that opened the present Asylum."....."It is rather a singular and curious fact, that precisely about the same time several individuals, wholly unknown to each other, should have been seriously resolved upon attempting the formation of such a society. That this was actually the case, I can assert, from personal knowledge; and that some progress was made by each, before he knew of the other's design. That they all cordially united when that was known, need hardly be added.—The Rev. John

* See an interesting account of Mr. Braidwood, and of his method of instructing the Deaf and Dumb, in vol. LXXVII. pp. 30, 303. 1817.

Townshend has, however, the undisputed honour of first giving his name to the public as an active promoter of this Institution. Posterity will do him justice: he still lives its active and energetic pleader. He was joined, at the outset, by his friend, the late Rev. Henry Cox Mason, who died Rector of Bermondsey, [Feb. 3. 1804,] Mr. Mason's heart and soul were in the undertaking from the first; but his attachment to it seemed to increase, as he saw more and more of the advantages it conferred, and the increasing numbers that applied for admission to participate in these advantages. The energies of his mind, and the exertions of his body, were devoted to the augmentation of the list of its supporters, till within a few weeks of his death; and to his memory much is due by every well-wisher to the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb." [See our vol. LXXIV. p. 187.]

We cannot too heartily commend the benevolence and the uncommon ingenuity of this useful work; the Plates of which are so simple, and yet so accurate, that they may be very beneficially recommended as a valuable present to children in general, as well as to those for whom they are so judiciously and peculiarly adapted.

67. *Travels in various Countries of Europe, Asia, and Africa.* By Edward Daniel Clarke, LL. D. Part the First. Russia, Tartary, and Turkey. Cadell and Davies; 4to; pp. 759.

AFTER the censure passed on this handsome and elaborate Volume by Sir Robert Wilson (see our last, p. 568); we deem it fair (recollecting the good old maxim, *Audi alteram partem*) to give Dr. Clarke an opportunity of unfolding his plan, and relating his own story:

"Under circumstances," he says, "of peculiar anxiety, the Author presents the First Part of his Travels to the Publick. A sense of unearned praise already bestowed by too eager anticipation weighs heavy on his mind; and some degree of apprehension attaches to the consciousness of having obeyed a strong impulse of duty in the unfavourable representation made of the state of society in Russia. The moral picture afforded of its inhabitants may seem distorted by spleen, and traced under other impressions than those of general charity and Christian benevolence: on which account, the reader is doubly entreated to pardon defects, which experience, chastened by criticism, may subsequently amend; and to suspend the judgment, which more general acquaintance with the Author may ultimately mitigate. The present publication is not the only one on which he will have to form

an opinion. It is merely an introduction to his future notices. The plan under contemplation is, to complete, in Three separate Parts, a series of Travels in Europe, Asia, and Africa, so that each portion, consisting of one or more volumes, may constitute a survey of some particular region. Thus, for example, the work now published relates to Travels in Russia, Tartary, and Turkey; a second may include the observations collected in Greece, Syria, and Egypt; and finally, a third, those which presented themselves in Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Lapland, and Finland. But, in order to accomplish so extensive an undertaking, some indulgence is required to the manner of its execution; some credit for better disposition towards his fellow-creatures, than the Author's severe penance in Russia may seem to have excited. It is not so generally known, as it may be, that the passage of a small rivulet, which separates the two countries of Sweden and Russia, the mere crossing of a bridge, conducts the traveller from all that adorns and dignifies the human mind, to whatsoever, most abject has been found to degrade it. If the late Empress and Autocrat of all the Russias, Catherine the Second, could find a Volney, who would prostitute his venal pen to varnish the deformities of her reign and of her empire; if Potemkin did not want an apologist, and an advocate, even among the writers of this country; Great Britain will forgive the frankness of one among her sons, who has ventured, although harshly, to speak the truth. It is a language not wholly obscured in the more cautious descriptions of former writers. Tuberville, of England, Augustine, of Germany, Olearius, of Denmark, and, more recently, the Abbé de la Chappe, of France, together with the authors of many anonymous productions, represent the real character of the people, in colours, which neither the *antidote* of Alexis Mussin Pushkin, the drivellings of Voltaire, nor all the hired deceptions of French philosophers and savans, have been able to wipe away."

By a List subjoined of the places visited in this Tour, with their distance from each other, it appears that Dr. Clarke's Route from Petersburg to Constantinople extended to a distance of 4093 miles and a half. The Journey was begun on the third of April, 1800; and the Traveller entered the Canal of Constantinople on the 22d of November.

Our learned and ingenious Author had long "cast an eye of wishful curiosity towards the Eastern boundary of Europe; the knowledge of whose inhabitants, both among the antients and moderns, has scarcely exceeded the

the names of their tribes, and their character in war."

"It was among these people that the political differences of England and Russia drove me a willing exile from the cities of Petersburg and Moscow, in the last year of the eighteenth century. Necessity and inclination were coupled together; and I had the double satisfaction of escaping from the persecution of the enemies of my country, and of exploring regions which, in the warmest sallies of hope, I had never thought it would be my destiny to visit.—In the course of this journey, through extensive plains which have been improperly called deserts, and among a secluded people, who with a little reason have been deemed savages, I had certainly neither the luxuries and dissipation of polished cities, nor the opportunities of indolence, to interrupt my attention to my journal. If, therefore, it fails to interest the publick, I have no excuse to offer. I present it to them as similar as possible to the state in which notes taken on the spot were made; containing whatever my feeble abilities were qualified to procure for their information and amusement; and adhering, as far as I am conscious, in every representation, strictly to the truth.—After suffering a number of indignities, in common with others of my countrymen, during our residence in Petersburg, about the middle of March 1800, matters grew to such extremities, that our excellent ambassador, Sir Charles (now Lord) Whitworth, found it necessary to advise us to go to Moscow. A passport had been denied to his courier to proceed with dispatches to England. In answer to the demand made by our Minister for an explanation, it was stated to be *the Emperor's pleasure*. In consequence of which, Sir Charles inclosed the note containing his demand, and the Emperor's answer, in a letter to the English Government, which he committed to the post-office, with very great doubts of its safety. In the mean time, every day brought with it some new example of the Sovereign's absurdities and tyranny, which seemed to originate in absolute insanity. The sledge of Count Razumoffski was, by the Emperor's order, broken into small pieces, while he stood by and directed the work. The horses had been found with it in the streets without their driver. It happened to be of a blue colour; and the Count's servants wore red liveries; upon which, a *ukase* was immediately published, prohibiting, throughout the empire of all the Russias, the use of blue colour in ornamenting sledges, and red liveries. In consequence of this wise decree, our Ambassador, and many others, were compelled to alter their equipage.—One evening, being at his theatre at the Hermitage,

a French piece was performed, in which the story of the English Powder-plot was introduced. The Emperor was observed to listen to it with more than usual attention; and, as soon as it was concluded, he ordered all the vaults beneath the palace to be searched.—Coming down the street called the *Perspective*, he perceived a nobleman who was taking his walk, and had stopped to look at some workmen who were planting trees by the Emperor's order. 'What are you doing?' said he. 'Merely seeing the men work,' replied the nobleman. 'Oh, is that your employment? Take off his pelisse, and give him a spade! There, now work yourself!'—When enraged, he lost all command of himself, which sometimes gave rise to very ludicrous scenes. The courtiers knew very well when the storm was coming on, by a trick which he had in those moments of blowing from his under lip against the end of his nose. In one of his furious passions, flourishing his cane about, he struck by accident the branch of a large glass lustre, and broke it. As soon as he perceived what had happened, he attacked the lustre in good earnest, and did not give up his work until he had entirely demolished it.—In the rare intervals of better temper, his good humour was betrayed by an uncouth way of swinging his legs and feet about in walking. Upon these occasions, he was sure to talk with indecency and folly.—But the instances were few in which the gloom, spread over a great metropolis, by the madness and malevolence of a suspicious tyrant, was enlivened even by his ribaldry. The accounts of the Spanish Inquisition do not afford more painful sensations than were excited in viewing the state of Russia at this time. Hardly a day passed without unjust punishment. It seemed as if half the Nobles in the empire were to be sent exiles to Siberia. Those who were able to leave Petersburg went to Moscow. It was in vain they applied for permission to leave the country: the very request might incur banishment to the mines. If any family received visitors in an evening; if four people were seen walking together; if any one spoke too loud, or whistled, or sang, or looked too inquisitive, and examined any public building with too much attention; they were in imminent danger. If they stood still in the streets, or frequented any particular walk more than another, or walked too fast or too slow, they were liable to be reprimanded and insulted by the police officers. Mungo Park was hardly exposed to greater severity of exaction and of villainy among the Moors in Africa, than Englishmen experienced at that time in Russia, and particularly in Petersburg. They were compelled to wear a dress regulated by the police; and, as every officer

cer had a different notion of the mode of observing these regulations, they were constantly liable to be interrupted in the streets and public places, and treated with impertinence. The dress consisted of a cocked hat, or, for want of one, a round hat pinned up with three corners; a long cue; a single-breasted coat and waistcoat; knee-buckles instead of strings; and buckles in the shoes. Orders were given to arrest any person seen in pantaloons. A servant was taken out of his sledge, and caned in the streets, for having too thick a neckcloth; and if it had been too thin, he would have met a similar punishment. After every precaution, the dress, when put on, never satisfied; either the hat was not straight on the head, the hair too short, or the coat was not cut square enough. A lady at court wore her hair rather lower in her neck than was consistent with the decree; and she was ordered into close confinement, to be fed on bread and water. A gentleman's hair fell a little over his forehead, while dancing at a ball: a police-officer attacked him with rudeness and with abuse; and told him, if he did not instantly cut his hair, he would find a soldier who could shave his head. —When the ukase first appeared concerning the form of the hat, the son of an English merchant, with a view to baffle the police, appeared in the streets of Petersburg, having on his head an English hunting-cap, at sight of which the police-officers were puzzled. 'It was not a cocked hat,' they said; neither 'was it a round hat.' In this embarrassment, they reported the affair to the Emperor. An ukase was accordingly promulgated, and levelled at the hunting-cap; but, not knowing how to describe the anomaly, the Emperor ordained, that *'no person should appear in public with the thing on his head worn by the merchant's son.'* — An order against wearing boots with coloured tops was most rigorously enforced. The police officers stopped a gentleman driving through the streets in a pair of English boots. The gentleman expostulated, saying that he had no others with him, and certainly would not cut off the tops off his boots; upon which the officers, each seizing a leg as he sat in his droske, fell to work and drew off his boots, leaving him to go barefooted home. — If Englishmen ventured to notice any of these enormities in their letters, which were all opened and read by the police, or expressed themselves with energy in praise of their own country, or used a single sentiment or expression offensive or incomprehensible to the police-officers or their spies, they were liable to be torn in an instant, without any previous notice, from their families and friends, thrown into a sledge, and hurried off to the frontier, or to Siberia. Many

persons were said to have been privately murdered, and more were banished. Never was there a system of administration more offensive in the eyes of God or man. A veteran officer, who had served fifty years in the Russian army, and attained the rank of colonel, was broken without the smallest reason. Above an hundred officers met with their discharge, all of whom were ruined; and many others were condemned to suffer imprisonment or severer punishment. The cause of all this was said to be the Emperor's ill-humour; and when the cause of that ill-humour became known, it appeared that his mistress, who detested him, had solicited permission to marry an officer to whom she was betrothed. — To such excessive cruelty did his rage carry him against the author of an epigram, in which his reign had been contrasted with his mother's, that he ordered his tongue to be cut out; and sent him to one of those remote islands, in the Aboutan tract, on the North-west coast of America, which are inhabited by savages.

"Viewing the career of such men, who, like a whirlwind, mark their progress through the ages in which they live by a track of desolation, can we wonder at the stories we read of Regicides? 'There is something,' says Mr. Park, 'in the frown of a Tyrant, which rouses the most inward emotions of the soul.' In the prospect of dismay, of calamity, and of sorrow, mankind might experience in the reign of Paul, I felt an inward, and, as the event has proved, a true presentiment of his approaching death: and I will freely confess, much as I abhor the manner of it, that it was

— 'a consummation

Devoutly to be wished'."

"To the kindness of Lord Whitworth, while Ambassador at Petersburg," says Dr. Clarke, "the very existence of the present Volume may be ascribed; and his character ought to stand recorded, in having afforded, as an English minister, the very rare example of liberal patronage to his travelling countrymen, during the whole of his embassy."

In the course of his Tour, Dr. Clarke takes occasion to observe that

"The etiquette of precedency, so rigorously observed at a Russian table, prevails also in the order of the dishes and bottles arranged for the guests. In barbarous times we had something like it in England. Perhaps the custom is not even now quite extinct in Wales; it is preserved in large farm-houses in remote parts of England, where all the family, from the master to the lowest menial, sit down to the same table. The choicest dishes are carefully placed at the upper end, and are handed to those guests who

sit near the owner of the mansion, according to the order in which they sit; afterwards, if any thing remains, it is taken gradually to the rest. Thus a degree in precedency makes all the difference between something and nothing to eat; for persons at the bottom of the table are often compelled to rest satisfied with an empty dish. It is the same with regard to the wines: the best are placed near the top of the table; but, in proportion as the guests are removed from the post of honour, the wine before them diminishes in quality, until at last it degenerates into simple *quas*. Few things can offer more repugnance to the feelings of an Englishman, than the example of a wealthy glutton, pouring forth eulogium upon the choice wines he has placed before a stranger merely out of ostentation, while a number of brave officers and dependants are sitting by him, to whom he is unable to offer a single glass. I sometimes essayed a violation of this barbarous custom, by taking the bottle placed before me, and filling the glasses of those below; but the offer was generally refused, through fear of giving offence by acceptance, and it was a mode of conduct which I found could not be tolerated even by the most liberal host. At a Russian table two tureens of soup usually make their appearance, as we often see them in England; but, if a stranger should ask for that which is placed at the bottom of the table, the master of the house regards him with dismay, the rest all gaze at him with wonder, and, when he tastes what he has obtained, he finds it to be a mess of dirty, abominable broth, stationed for those who never venture to ask for soup from the upper end of the table.—A droll accident befell two English gentlemen of considerable property, who were travelling for amusement in Russia. They were at Nicholaef; and, being invited by the Chief Admiral to dinner, they were placed as usual at the head of the table; where they were addressed by the well-known title of *Milords Anglois*. Tired of this ill-placed distinction, they assured the Admiral they were not lords. ‘*Then pray,*’ said the host, ‘*what rank do you possess?*’ The lowest Russian admitted to the Admiral’s table possesses a certain degree of rank; all who are in the service of the Crown are noble by their profession, and they cannot comprehend the title of a mere *gentleman*, without some specific title annexed. The Englishmen replied, however, that they had no other rank than that of English gentlemen. ‘*But your titles? You must have some title!*’ No, said they, we have no title but that of English gentlemen. A general silence and many sagacious looks followed this last declaration. On the following day they presented themselves again at the

hour of dinner, and were taking their station as before. To their surprise they found that each person present, one after the other, placed himself above them. One was a general; another a lieutenant; a third an ensign; a fourth a police-officer; a fifth an army-surgeon; a sixth a secretary; and so on. All this was very well; they consoled themselves with the prospect of a snug party at the bottom of the table, where they would be the farther removed from ceremony; but, lo! when the dishes came round, a first was empty; a second contained the sauce without the meat; a third the rejected offals of the whole company; and at length they were compelled to make a scanty meal upon the slice of black bread before them, and a little dirty broth from the humble tureen, behind whose compassionate veil they were happy to hide their confusion; at the same time being more amused than mortified at an adventure into which they now saw they brought themselves by their unassuming frankness. Had either of them said, as was really the case, that they were in the service of his Britannic Majesty’s Militia, or Members of the Associated Volunteers of London, they would never have encountered so unfavourable a reception.”

The Volume is ornamented and illustrated by Fifty Plates and Charts, many of them very pleasing; amongst which is a good Portrait of the Author. There are also Thirty-two Vignettes, most of which are extremely delicate.

The profile of the Emperor Paul is strikingly characteristic; and those of a Russian and a Greek form an admirable contrast.

John Martin Cripps, M. A. the friend of Dr. Clarke, and “the counsellor and companion of his travels,” is mentioned with affectionate respect.

“To his unceasing ardour in prosecuting every enterprise, were added a mildness and suavity of manners, which endeared him to the inhabitants of every country he visited. The constancy and firmness he preserved through all the trials and privations of a long and arduous journey, as well as the support he rendered to the Author in hours of painful and dangerous sickness, demand the warmest expressions of gratitude. The Plants collected during the Route were the result of their mutual labour; but the whole of the Meteorological statements in the Appendix, together with the account given of relays and distances, are due to his patient observation and industry.”

“To the Rev. Reginald Heber, of Brazen Nose College, the Author is indebted for

for the valuable manuscript journal which afforded the extracts given in the notes.

“If the Vignettes prefixed to the several chapters answer the purpose for which they were intended, by exhibiting, within a small compass, and in the least obtrusive manner, objects referred to in the text; the merit is solely due to her whose name appears occasionally annexed to those designs, and who, from the rudest documents, has afforded an elegant and faithful representation of truth.”

Acknowledgments for valuable assistance are also made to the Rev. J. Carr, of Hadstock, in Essex; Mr. Wilkins, Author of the Antiquities of Magna Græcia, and Architect of Hertford and Downing Colleges; Mr. Richard Banks Harraden, of Cambridge; and to Aylmer Bourke Lambert, esq. F.R.A. and L. SS.; names sufficient to stamp credit on any publication to which they are affixed.

Intending to continue this article in a future Number, we shall close it for the present by a Note sent us from an old and respectable Friend:

“Mr. Dutens has too good an opinion of Dr. Clarke’s veracity, not to suppose that there must have been some misunderstanding in his conversation with the respectable Plato, Archbishop of Moscow, mentioned p. 153 of his Travels.

“Dr. Clarke says, that the learned Prelate complained to him of Dutens’s having published his correspondence with him, wherein he endeavoured to prove that the Pope was the Antichrist, which had drawn upon him the resentment of the Court of Rome.

“First, Mr. Dutens never received any letter from the Metropolitan of Moscow. The fact is thus: Mr. Dutens having published a work of controversy, in which he had omitted to speak of the doctrine of the Greek Church, because he did not think himself sufficiently acquainted with it, a friend of his, and of the Archbishop Plato, offered to have his doubts cleared up by that learned Prelate. That friend conveyed his questions; he received and communicated to Mr. Dutens the answer, in the form of a *Profession of Faith of the Russian Greek Church*.

“Mr. Dutens, having occasion to publish another edition of his work, asked his friend’s leave to print that excellent performance of the venerable Metropolitan, and obtained it.

“Now, in that *Profession of Faith*, there is not the least hint given of the Pope’s being the Antichrist; so that it is extremely improbable that the candid Prelate should have made use of the speech which Dr. Clarke does impute to him; much less that he should have com-

plained of his correspondence being published, when there was none; or, that he had endeavoured there to prove that the Pope is the Antichrist, when there is not a word about it.

“As to publishing a *Profession of Faith*, it is nothing more than what has been generally done from the primitive times of the Christian Church to this. The Fathers of the Church used to communicate to one another their *Profession of Faith*, which were published to all the world.”

68. *A Letter to a Member of Parliament, occasioned by the Publication of the Report from the Select Committee on the high Price of Gold Bullion.* By Jasper Atkinson, Esq.; 8vo; pp. 104. Stockdale.

IN our last, we gave an account of Mr. Huskisson’s able pamphlet on this subject, and now present our readers with that of Mr. Atkinson, which may be considered as an answer. It contains sentiments which we are neither ashamed nor afraid to avow are more congenial to the view we have been able to take of the question; and as we hinted in our last some degree of disapprobation of the time and manner adopted for publishing the Report, Mr. Atkinson has given many reasons to induce us to retain our sentiments on that part of the subject.

Mr. Atkinson, in 1802, published “*Considerations on the propriety of the Bank of England resuming its Payments in Specie.*” He now remarks that, since that time, many important and extraordinary events have happened, and a great change of circumstances has taken place, yet that much of the reasoning which then occurred is still equally applicable. He observes also, that few circumstances can be more alarming than the depreciation of our currency, if the fact were so; and an unqualified assertion of it, upon high authority, is very capable of producing it, although it did not before exist; and can scarcely fail to aggravate it, if it before existed in any degree whatever.

In Mr. Atkinson’s opinion, one of the leading errors into which the Bullion Committee have fallen, is that of mistaking a state of things, of which we have examples, for one wholly novel and unprecedented; and of searching for remote and speculative causes of effects, which could be traced to such as were obvious and usual. In

opposition

opposition to this, as well as to the whole object of the Report, Mr. A.'s intention is, to shew that the unfavourable state of the exchange, and the high price of Bullion, may be ascribed to the same causes as have produced similar effects in former instances; that there is no reasonable ground for assigning them to any thing extraordinary in the present state of our internal currency; that there is no reason to suppose an excess in the paper of the Bank of England; and that the increased profits of the Bank for some years past may be accounted for on fair principles, consistent with the utmost caution in limiting the amount of its issues, and without any departure from its former rules of business.

We can do little more, in this sketch, than recommend the ingenious reasoning by which Mr. Atkinson has laboured to confirm these positions. With respect to the resumption of payments in cash after two years, which the Committee have recommended, we agree cordially with him in the apparent danger of such a measure. No person, as he justly observes, can say that, at the expiration of the period proposed, circumstances may not be still more unfavourable to the resumption of cash-payments than at present. If, in the interval, it should be found unnecessary to continue our armies and our fleets abroad; if the freedom of trade were to be restored; and the country to be blest with plentiful harvests; these indeed would be great preparatory events towards enabling the Bank to return to its regular course of business.

"But," says our Author, "are the Directors of the Bank, or ought they to be, invested with the conduct of the operations of war? Far less can they be supposed to direct the councils of Buonaparte, or to govern the course of the seasons; and, unless they could do all this, where is the justice of making them responsible, or the wisdom of attempting to bind them to a precise and definite period?"

It appears to Mr. A. that the wisdom of the Legislature has already fixed the resumption of cash payments, at the only period which human wisdom can point out; namely, the restoration of peace, which will necessarily remove many of the difficulties that now exist, and afford the

fairest prospect of removing them all. As it then will be no longer necessary to raise loans for the public service, the large sums annually issued by the Sinking Fund will operate as an increase of capital thrown into the general money-market; and even in the first year amply replace whatever accommodation the Bank may find it necessary to withdraw, in consequence of its purchases of Bullion for coinage.

In the course of proving Mr. A.'s positions, he has very convincingly pointed out errors and defects in the Bullion Report, which we hope will not be forgot, when it comes to be discussed in the proper place. Why it should have been sent out among the publick without such a discussion, we have yet to learn. In the mean time, under such a revision as the present, it is less likely to be attended with inconvenience or alarm.

69. *Reflections on the Report of the Bullion Committee; in a Letter addressed to a Member of Parliament. To which are subjoined, some Strictures on Country Banks.* By Joseph Bradney, Esq. formerly a Merchant in the City of London; 8vo; pp. 24; Cruttwell, Bath.

THESE "Reflections" on "that very extraordinary composition *The Report of the Bullion Committee*," by a respectable Merchant, "long since retired from the theatre of Commerce," are well worthy of the most serious consideration.

"At the outset of the Report," Mr. Bradney says, "I feel astonished. In p. 13, it states *two circumstances* for the depression of coin below bullion, which, in the judgment of the Committee, are the whole cause of that depression, &c. &c. I must be free to say that the Reporters have completely inverted the order of things. They appear to have confounded cause and effect, and to have placed the consequent before the antecedent."

"The next circumstance, which, combined with diminution, is said to constitute the whole cause of this augmentation of value, is the *difficulty of converting coin into bullion—because the law forbids it*. Let experience and practice dictate a reply; and, instead of the term *difficulty*, we may venture to substitute *facility*; for surely, in the whole range of mercantile commodities, there is not one which can be so easily converted into profitable form; none so free from detection. Every day apprizes us of the practice."

Mr. Bradney's observations on Country Banks are highly important. By the

the evidence of Mr. Richardson, it appears that their number is 730; their annual issue 30 millions; and that not less than 7 millions of that issue have been borrowed by these very Bankers.

"This cannot fail to open the eyes of the publick to the extreme hazard of countenancing so immoderate an issue on single security, when it is thus discovered, that these dealers in money, and money lenders, are themselves obliged to borrow one-fourth or one-third of their issues, over and above the deposits usually left in their hands as bankers. Deduct these deposits, and the money borrowed, how inadequate must be the general capital to currency so extensive!—Such a bolstering of credit is similar to the foul eruptions of a surfeited and morbid habit, tending to decay. The disorder has gained too much strength by neglect—perhaps a remedy may not yet come too late, if nothing violent is prescribed. A gradual reduction may operate as a gentle alterative, and restore the constitution to health and vigour."

After adverting to the good policy of a "cautionary reserve of coin," particularly as keeping up "that guard, which in former wars was so much wanted, to prevent professed dealers in bills from exhausting our coffers, whenever it suited their interest to export the coin of the country," Mr. Bradney thus proceeds:

"The Bank of England has been compared to a pivot, as the centre upon which circulation turns; but the allusion is not a happy one. How much more sublime and appropriate than this cold inanimate instrument of mechanism is Sully's old analogy of the heart, which, in its central position, warmly distributes the blood with its nourishment to the extremities, and receives it again for renewed distribution in perpetual circulation. Such is the Bank of England. The chastity of its conduct cannot be more clearly evinced, than by the avowed disproportion between the issues of this Corporation, compared with those of the Country Banks. In short, it contains within it a palladium, which it would be madness to attempt to remove.—The experience derived from Mr. Pitt's strict inquiry into its concerns, the happy result of the exposure, the confirmation of its validity, the great error committed by that eminent Statesman in trusting to the interested representations and private security of individuals, the fate of the Hambro' Bills—this experience should be to future Ministers as a beacon tower, to warn them from approaching too near to that rock, on which the strong fortress of British security is built."

70. *A Discourse occasioned by the Death of Elizabeth Prowse, late of Wicken Park, Northamptonshire; delivered in substance at Fulham Church, on Sunday, March 4, 1810. By the Rev. John Owen, M. A., Rector of Paglesham, Essex, and Curate and Lecturer of Fulham; 8vo; pp. 22; Hatchard.*

From Job. v. 26. "Thou shalt come to thy grave in a full age, like as a shock of corn cometh in, in his season," Mr. Owen has presented to his audience, and to the publick at large, some particulars of a worthy lady, sister to Mr. Sharp, the respectable character for whose memory he subsequently performed the same meritorious and solemn office, as noticed in p. 450.—The death of Mrs. Prowse has been before recorded in the First Part of our present Volume, p. 386.

"If a premature death be regarded as a misfortune, (and such, moral considerations apart, it most generally is,) those in whom life is continued through all the natural stages, closing, as it is supposed here to do, with the termination of the last, may, nay must, be considered as inheriting a blessing.—In pronouncing, however, this judgment on old age, both the promise in the text and our argument imply, that it is, if not altogether, yet in a very great measure, exempted from those infirmities which too frequently accompany and embitter the decline of life. The old age here presumed is a healthy and cheerful old age; inheriting as little of inconvenience and suffering, of incapacity and fruitfulness, of labour and sorrow, as is consistent with the circumstances of a natural decay. It is, in short, not death anticipated, but life prolonged; with so much vigour, both of mind and body, reserved to the last, as may qualify the hoary individual for finishing so long and so pleasing a course with honour and joy.—Add to this, that the fulness of age here treated of presumes, that the party attaining it has survived to a great degree, what in human language may be called—the necessity and desirableness of living.—The period of dissolution is supposed to be that, in which those who are fit for dying at all, would naturally wish to die: it is that period, when life has nearly ceased to be an advantage, and has not yet become a burthen. Had the individual been carried off in an earlier stage, the ties of family and friendship would have been forcibly rent, and the course of employment unseasonably interrupted; so that the event would have been productive of almost unqualified grief and embarrassment. But a round of years has in a manner settled the account of affection and of duty; and prepared

pired both the party who is to be removed and those who are to survive the separation, for submitting to the stroke with the lowest possible degree of inconvenience and regret."—"Those whom Divine Providence carries to hoary hairs, and to whom it preserves the healthful exercise of their faculties, are expected to attain a proportionable ripeness in those fruits of righteousness which the grace of God may have qualified them to bear. Such an improvement of time is distinctly implied under the descriptive imagery employed in my text."—"There only remains, to complete this portraiture of blessedness, the easy and happy dissolution by which the spirit of the favoured individual is to be finally translated to glory."

"Instances which exemplify the foregoing particulars do, it must be admitted, but rarely occur; and, when they are brought under our view, the glory of that grace from which they result, and the religious edification to which they are adapted, concur in recommending them as subjects of public and solemn commemoration. Such an instance has recently occurred in the case of an excellent and much-lamented individual, whom we have but a few days ago accompanied to her grave. In her lengthened age, [77,] her exemplary character, and her happy decease, the beautiful imagery contained in my text was most faithfully realized—she came to her grave in a full age, like as a shock of corn cometh in, in his season."

Mr. Owen, in proceeding to a more particular discrimination of the character of Mrs. Prowse, observes,

"Our excellent friend had the happiness to be born of parents, who considered a religious education the highest species of accomplishment with which their children could be furnished, and the most valuable patrimony with which they could be endowed. Her father united, in an eminent degree, the best qualifications both of a parent and a pastor. Her mother was distinguished by a correspondent excellence both of mind and heart: and discharged her portion of the parental duties with a more than ordinary exercise of piety and judgment. Thus mutually agreed, they imbued their offspring, from the very earliest years, with wholesome instruction; and trained them up, with exemplary diligence, in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. With what success this holy discipline was crowned, in the case of the deceased, will be seen in that character which we are hereafter to unfold. What effects it produced on the other members of this family, may be sufficiently inferred from that conduct which has rendered them, in different degrees, the objects of public estimation as well as private regard, and given to their

very name a proverbial connexion with piety and beneficence."—"It was not till nearly the middle period of life, that the amiable person whom we are now commemorating, entered into the matrimonial estate; and the shortness of its duration, viewed in connexion with the influence which it had on her future circumstances and character, lead us to resolve into special purposes of Divine Providence, both the formation of that union and its speedy dissolution. For scarcely had she been made a wife, before she became a widow; and derived by inheritance a property, which rendered her the independent mistress of a considerable domain, comprehending (with very little exception) the tenantry and population of an entire parish. It is in this situation that we are to observe her, unfolding those various virtues, which rendered her, for more than forty years, an ornament to Religion, a source of inexpressible comfort to her connexions, and an instrument of incalculable usefulness to that district over which she presided."

The animated Preacher, after observing that "to do justice, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with God, may be considered as the standard of religious excellence," examines the conduct of the deceased under those several rules of duty. But we have only room for one remarkable trait:

"It was a love of mercy which led her to select, for her own use, the services of those whom others would have rejected, and to give offices in her establishment to those victims of infirmity, whom almost every one but herself would have been not only unwilling to employ, but ashamed to acknowledge. It resulted from this principle, that her lawns were mown, her fields were cultivated, her garden was dressed, by those whom time had superannuated, or misfortune had crippled, and who, but for such provident and compassionate kindness, must have hung upon society as pensioners, or infested it as beggars. Nor let it be supposed, that these sacrifices to mercy embarrassed, in any measure, the orderly course of her domestic affairs; on the contrary, few persons were more regularly or effectually served. The objects of her protection made her interest their own: they performed their duties with a willing mind; and compensated by superior diligence and faithfulness for the defectiveness of their other qualifications."

. We take this opportunity of correcting a mistake into which we have fallen in a few instances, in referring to the Second Part of the Volume for the present year as Vol. LXXXI. It should have been referred to as Vol. LXXX, Part II.

AN HYMN,
FOR AN INFIRMARY.

By the Rev. C. V. LE GRICE, M. A.

ALMIGHTY Father, blessed Lord,
Omnipotent to save.
In form of man, to man THY WORD
The great example gave.
It bade the Leper cleansed rise
From Jordan's healing stream ;
And pour'd upon the sightless eyes
The sun's refulgent beam.
Quick from the ground the Cripples
spring
Like leaping harts to play :
They, who were dumb, break forth and
sing,
And wonder, as they pray.
It bade the passing Mourners stay,
And check'd the Widow's tear ;
While Death, reluctant, saw his prey
Descending from the bier.
O great Redeemer ! be it ours
Heirs of thy grace to prove,
If not by works of kindred powers,
By works of kindred love.
The humble aid our efforts lend
Do Thou with blessings crown ;
On our BETHESDA deign to send
Thy helping Angel down !

"And the last State of that Man is worse
than the first."—Matthew, Chap. xii.
Verses 43, 44, 45.

TH' insidious Spirit, from his mansion
chas'd,
Paces, disconsolate, the dreary waste ;
Seeking repose, but finding none, he pries
About his forfeit home, and, with surprise,
Beholds it empty, swept, and deck'd with
care,
But no successor meets to fill the chair ;
Then comes he with a vile, infernal train,
(More wicked than himself,) and rules
again*.

LINES,

Written by ELLWOOD, the Friend of MILTON.

O THAT mine eye might closed be
To what becomes me not to see ;
That deafness might possess mine ear
To what concerns me not to hear ;
That Truth my tongue might always tie
From ever speaking foolishly ;
That no vain thought might ever rest,
Or be conceived in my breast ;

* When the truths of the Gospel are
once received into the heart, and the
unclean Spirit (Satan) ejected from his
empire there, and we again suffer him to
take his seat, through neglect in not sta-
tioning proper guards, he becomes still
more despotic, and, joining with him a
troop of imps yet blacker than himself,
forces us to become his slaves.

That by each word, each deed, each
thought,
Glory may to my God be brought ;
But what are wishes ? Lord, mine eye
On Thee is fix'd ; to Thee I cry !
(O purge out all my dross, my tin,
Make me more white than snow within !)
Wash, Lord, and purify my heart,
And make it clean in every part :
And, when 'tis clean, Lord, keep it so,
For that is more than I can do.

THE BEDOUIN CAMEL-DRIVER,
A Sonnet, written after witnessing a Storm
of Sand.

O'ER Libyan wastes, where the gaunt
lion roves,
In regions flaming with excess of day ;
Far from his native loves, and palmygroves,
The dusky Bedouin winds his sultry way.
Wild as the surfs that lash the sounding
shores, [rise ;
Loud sickly winds in dire succession
Fierce on his head the glitt'ring deluge
pours,
In gloomy horror blaze the lucid skies.
He stands aghast, and sees th' approaching
storm ! [vain—
High swells his heart—to fly, alas ! is
Swift, on the whirlwind's wing impetuous
borne, [plain,
The fiery column sweeps along the
His camels fear attest in plaintive cries,
Struggling, o'erwhelm'd he falls, he pants,
and dies.

Tunis, Aug. 22, 1809. G. H. T.

THE DRAWING-ROOM OF FLORA.

— Omnis copia narium
Spargunt odorem. HORACE.

AT Flora's gay Court, on a DRAWING-
ROOM day, [array,
Bedizen'd and dight in their trimmest
The Flow'rs were assembled their homage
to pay.

On a throne of soft turf, deck'd in sweet
rural state, [sate,
With chaplets and perfumes her Majesty
By Corona imperial her tresses were drest,
And Abigail Iris had fashion'd her vest.
A canopy, form'd by fair Jessamine's
aid, [loving maid,
The Woodbine's, and Clematis', bow'r-
In easy luxuriance hung o'er her head.

By his mistress's side, with a star on
his breast, [the rest ;
Stood Chamberlain Sun-flow'r, surveying
While Sir Clement the Usher, a gay Gol-
den-rod, [the Queen's nod.
Class'd and order'd the guests to receive
The Daisy attendants were scatter'd around,
And Dew-drops, rich jewels ! bespangled
the ground.

Like a virgin o'ercome with each mo-
dest sensation,
The meek blushing Rose had the first pre-
sentation.

The sweet-scented *Violet* then took her
place; [face;
But, quickly retiring, conceal'd her fair
The *Lily* came on, with a bashful alarm,
Flinging odours, and graces, and all that
can charm :

A neat little rustic, akin to this fair,
Who liv'd in a *Valley*, receiv'd a due
share [all there.
Of her Majesty's smiles, and delighted
The lowly, pale *Primrose*, just starting to
view, [drew.

Came next into notice, but quickly with-
The *Tulip* soon follow'd, and, eager for
praise, [full gaze :
Display'd her fine clothes, to attract the
Yet, this when once sated, no pow'r had
he more,
For his wardrobe alone Nature emptied
her store, [make lower.
But fragrance denied him, his pride to

Next *Heart's-ease* approach'd, a con-
tented, kind maid,
Whom all much admir'd; and some
swain, it is said,
Intended to woo her,—but wealth, or high
birth, [worth :
Or beauty stepp'd in, to disparage her
He flatter'd his pride by a splendid alli-
ance,
And the claims of Affection put quite
at defiance.

A groupe then appear'd, yclept the
Carnation, [mation,
Which Flora held high in her own esti-
And many consider'd as belles of first
fashion.
Yet, 'twas whisper'd in envy, by some
who were there, [ingly fair,
"No wonder these nymphs are enchant-
Since they've painted their cheeks with
a scrupulous care.

The hardy *Marine Plants*, which brave
the rude blast,
Like *BRITAIN'S* bold progeny, train'd to
the mast;
Thrice-welcom'd were they by the Queen
of the Flow'rs, [ours.
But order'd to thrive in no region but

Many tribes now came forward to make
up a show; [beau :
The *Catchfly* coquette, *Flos-aronis* the
Narcissus was there too, in high self-es-
teem, [themé ;
But no echo was heard to repeat the lov'd
Parasitical plants, to look out for a place;
The *Jonquil* debauchee, with his sick, yel-
low face; [youth,
With *Love-lies-a-bleeding*, a heart-wounded
And *Coxcombs*, which prattled, but never
spoke truth; [nella,
The *Aconite* priest, the physician *Pru-*
The fierce soldier *Poppy*, the lawyer *Ni-*
gella.

Exotic ambassadors, dress'd with much
cost,
And *Indian-pink* nabobs, a numerous host;

With spruce lords and ladies, by *Annas*
well-known, [place shone.
And *Bachelors'-buttons* which round the
The *DRAWING-ROOM* over, the Queen left
her seat, [treat ;

Each Courtier then hied to his former re-
But first, in the anti-room joyful he found,
Fresh nectar by *Butler-cups* handing
around. J. D.

Sussex.

ON A LATE AFFECTING INCIDENT.

ALL help is vain! my final hour draws
near! [dear!
Parent lov'd! my King! my Father
But, when those eyes no more *AMELIA*
see, [me!
Though the cold grave inclose, remember
Long and extreme the penal pangs I've
borne, [toru!
E'en now my sinking frame is piecemeal
But Hope, *bright Hope!* bids shadowy
terrors flee, [me!
Still thy lov'd Daughter cries, remember
Yet, ere the solemn, welcome word is
giv'n, [heav'n,
Ere my freed spirit seeks its opening
Accept this relick:—this memento be
A sign, a token, you remember me!

"On two fond breasts my fleeting soul
relies : [sighs :
My Father—Sister—claim my parting
And these, I feel, when here I cease to
be, [me!
With tend'rest love will still remember
"Oh, my lov'd Mary! name for ever
dear!" [near,
My kind, unwearied friend! at all times
When this faint head no more reclines on
thee,
Thy kindred soul will still remember me!

And sure, if disembodied spirits know
What passes here with those most lov'd
below;
If guardian angels they're allow'd to be,
My Father—Sister—I'll remember thee!

So spoke the filial Fair—nor knew the
dart [heart ;
Parental anguish fix'd in BRUNSWICK'S,

ON MURAT'S SUMMONS TO SIR J. STUART TO
SURRENDER SICILY, IN ORDER TO SPARE THE
EFFUSION OF BLOOD.

SAYS Murat to Stuart, "Of blood I'm
so tender, [surrender."
I beg, without fighting, your force you'll
Says the Hero of Maida to Murat—"Ex-
cuse me; [amuse me :
And much your fine feelings amaze and
Here determin'd we stand, you may come
when you will, [spill!
Every drop in our veins we are ready to
Aside mutter'd Murat, "Parbleu! when
I sent,
'Twas my own blood to spare, and not
yours, that I meant." G. C.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty-office, Nov. 24. This Gazette contains (in addition to what we gave in our last) a copy of a letter from Capt. Waldegrave, of the Thames frigate, dated so far back as the 26th of July; and transmitted by Rear-Admiral Martin, mentioning the destruction of a convoy of 31 vessels, with 12 gun-boats and transports, on the Calabrian Coast, carrying stores and provisions to Murat's army at Scylla, and which led to the postponement of the invasion of Sicily. Also a letter from Capt. Markland, of the Bustard, noticing the destruction of some armed feluccas.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Bullen, of the Volontaire, to Admiral Sir C. Cotton, Bart. dated off St. Sebastian's, Sept. 28, 1810.

Fearful my letter of the 22d. inst. may not come to your hands so soon as this, I beg to repeat, that on the 5th inst. the Spanish army under Gen. O'Donnell left Tarragona, and on the 13th got to Arreus de Mar, at which place he divided his forces, himself taking the road to Besbal; and so rapid were his movements, the enemy was not apprized of his arrival till within a quarter of an hour of entering the town. This happened on the 14th; when a smart action took place, but of a very short duration, when the French Gen. Swartz, with 500 men, were taken prisoners. On the same day St. Filui, Palamos, and Beger were severally attacked, and all surrendered; the total of French taken being about fourteen hundred men, besides cannon, &c. &c. so that this coast from Rosas; with the exception of the Medas Islands, is again in the possession of the Spaniards.—General O'Donnell, I am sorry to say, is badly wounded in the leg, but there are hopes of his doing well. The whole of the prisoners are at Tarragona, where the General now is, with only the inhabitants doing the duty of the garrison, and which makes him so anxious about their being removed. Upon the whole there is every prospect of the enemy being soon driven out of this province. I was yesterday at Escala, in the Bay of Rosas, where the French had a depôt of corn, &c. all of which I have got on board this ship. Yesterday I was gratified to hear, that, on Monday last, the French were defeated at Bascarra, where they were attacked by 500 Spaniards, who took from them an immense convoy of provisions (which was on its way from Perpignan to relieve Gerona), besides 400 prisoners. General M'Donald was at Severa a few days since; but so reduced is his army (having now only 6000 men), that it is generally thought he will not

get back to Barcelona. Cadigues and all the small holds the French had near Rosas are abandoned, and the whole are gone to that garrison. The French are also in a bad way before Tortosa, as all the forts (three in number) which they had thrown up, have been washed down by the heavy rains. I have felt it necessary to take the Minorca with me on this coast, which I hope you will approve of. I have not been able to reconnoitre the Medas Islands, owing to the very bad weather we have had, but I will do it the first opportunity. I have the honour to be, &c.

CHARLES BULLEN.

Cambrian, Palamos, Sept. 29, 1810.

Sir, In obedience to your commands, requiring a detailed account of the Cambrian's services during our late separation, I have to inform you that at the request of Gen. O'Donnell, I sailed from Tarragona on the 5th inst. having Gen. Doyle on board, a xebec with 60 Spanish soldiers, and another with cannon under my convoy, for the purpose of attacking the castle of Las Medas; on the following day we were joined off Blanes by the Spanish frigate Flora, and on the 8th discovered that the reduction of the castle was impracticable, the Enemy, contrary to our expectations, having undisturbed possession of the coast. On the 10th, Gen. Doyle, the Spanish soldiers, and marines of both frigates, disembarked near Bega, and destroyed a battery of 4 24-pounders (two only of which were mounted), and made prisoners 36 men of a French detachment. On the 14th our boats were enabled to render the Spaniards some assistance in their attack upon Palamos, where the launch was by the battery, and two men wounded, as was also another of her crew, who, with the officer and the remainder, aided the Spaniards in forcing the French position. After embarking on board the vessels in the Bay the French troops and cannon captured by the Spanish army, the Cambrian left Palamos on the 17th, by the desire of General O'Donnell, who was conveyed in her, badly wounded, to Tarragona, where he was landed on the 19th following.—I with pleasure avail myself of this opportunity to express my entire approbation of the conduct of the officers and men belonging to the Cambrian, employed on the services before mentioned.

F. W. FANE.

Capt. Bullen, Volontaire, &c.

[This Gazette likewise contains a copy of a letter from Capt. Hardy, noticing the destruction of two large gun-boats off Langeland, on the 31st ult. with eight men wounded.—Another from Captain Sayer, of the Raleigh sloop, mentioning the

the capture, on the 2d inst. of the Admiral Neel Siuil, Danish privateer schooner, of 10 guns and 28 men.—A third from Lieut. Jaundey, of the Cracker gun-vessel, announcing the capture of the Diane French lugger privateer, of 4 guns and 28 men, on the 20th inst.—A fourth from Capt. Bolton of the Endymion frigate, announcing the capture on the 11th inst. off Cape Clear, of Le Milan French privateer of St. Maloes, with 14 guns and 80 men.—A fifth from Capt. Doyle of the Lightning sloop, reporting the capture in the North Sea, on the 21st inst. of the Gen. D'Orseune lugger privateer, of 14 guns and 69 men.

Downing-street, Nov. 24, 1810.

Extract of a Dispatch from Lieut.-gen. Viscount Wellington, dated Pero Negro, Nov. 10.

Nothing of any importance has occurred since I addressed you on the 3d inst. The enemy reconnoitred Abrantes on the 5th inst. and, under cover of that operation, moved a small body of cavalry and infantry through Beira Basa, towards Villa Velha, evidently with an intention of obtaining possession of the bridge on the Tagus at that place. They found it, however, destroyed, and this detachment returned to Sobriera Formosa. I have a letter from General Silveira, of the 3d inst. from Francoso.—He had his detachments on the Coa, and one of them (consisting of a battalion of the 24th regiment, which had been in garrison at Almeida during the siege, and which Marshal Massena had reported to the Emperor as having voluntarily entered the French service), had driven in the out-posts of the present garrison at Almeida.

Admiralty-office, Nov. 27.

This Gazette contains the Copies of three letters transmitted by Admiral Drury—two from Lieut. A. V. Drury, of the Sylvia cutter, reporting his having destroyed in April last, two piratical armed prows and a lugger, in the Straits of Sunda; and also having captured the Dutch national brig L'Echo of 8 six-pounders and 46 men, after a contest of 20 minutes, with the loss on our part of four killed and three wounded. The Dutch brig had some vessels under convoy for Batavia, two of which (transports) mounting 2 nine-pounders and 60 men each, were taken; they were laden with artillery and European goods. Sub-Lieut. Chesnaye particularly distinguished himself.—A third from Captain Spencer of the Samarang sloop, reporting a successful attack made on the fort of Pulo Ay island, and also the destruction of 1 ship, 6 brigs, 4 sloops, and 53 other

vessels by the squadron under Capt. Tucker, of the Dover.—A Letter from Capt. Hotham of the Northumberland, mentions the capture in the Channel of the French privateer La Glaneuse, of 14 guns and 85 men, from St. Maloes.

Admiralty-office, Dec. 1.

This Gazette contains two letters, transmitted by Vice-Admiral Sir J. Saumarez—one from Capt. Acklom, of the Ranger sloop, noticing the capture in the Baltic, on the 11th ult. of the Bornholm Danish privateer, of 4 guns and 30 men, with her prize, a Swedish gal- liot. The other from Capt. Pettet, of the Wrangler gun-vessel, mentioning the capture off Anholt on the 14th ult. of the Danish cutter privateer Danneskiold, mounting two carriage guns, and 12 men, with a long boat attached—were from Hals, and made no capture.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Downing-street, Dec. 3.

Extract of a Dispatch from Lieut.-gen. Viscount Wellington, dated Cartaxa, Nov. 21.

The Enemy retired from the position which they had held for the last month, with their right at Sobral, and their left resting upon the Tagus, in the night of the 14th inst.; and went by the road of Alenquer towards Alcoentre with their right, and Villa Nova with their left. They continued their retreat towards Santarem on the following days. The Allied Army broke up from their position on the morning of the 15th inst. and followed the march of the Enemy; and the advanced guard was at Alenquer on the 15th, and the British Cavalry and the advanced guard at Azambuga and Alcoentre on the 16th, and at this place on the 17th. In these movements they made about 400 prisoners. These troops have been followed on their march by Sir B. Spencer's division, and the 5th division of infantry under Major-Gen. Leith.—On the 17th I received accounts from Major Gen. Fane, from the left of the Tagus, that the Enemy had constructed another bridge on the Zezere, that which had been first thrown over that river having been carried away by the floods; and that they had on that day marched a large body of troops from Santarem towards Golegao; and I immediately passed Lieut.-Gen. Hill's corps across the Tagus at Valada, in boats which Adm. Berkeley had been so kind as to send up the river to aid and facilitate the operations of the army. Having advanced from the positions in which I was enabled to bring the Enemy to a stand, and to oblige them to retire without venturing upon any

any attack, it is but justice to Lieut.-col. Fletcher and the officers of the Royal Engineers, to draw your Lordship's attention to the ability and diligence with which they have executed the works, by which these positions have been strengthened to such a degree as to render any attack upon that line occupied by the Allied Army very doubtful, if not entirely hopeless. We are indebted for these advantages to Lieut.-col. Fletcher and the Officers of the Royal Engineers; among whom I must particularly mention Capt. Chapman, who has given me great assistance upon various occasions. — Your Lordship will have observed how much the effective strength of the army in proportion to its total numbers has increased lately. There is no sickness in the army of any importance; and above one half of those returned as sick in the military returns are convalescents, who are retained at Belem till they will have gained sufficient strength to bear the fatigues of marching and of their duty in the field. Besides the Allied Army, your Lordship will observe, that an additional force had been provided from the fleet; and I take this occasion of informing your Lordship that in every instance I have received the most cordial and friendly assistance from Admiral Berkeley, and the officers and men of the squadron under his command. Rear-Admiral Sir T. Williams has even done me the favour to come up the Tagus to superintend the passage of Lieut.-gen. Hill's corps over the river. In my dispatch of 20th Oct. I informed your Lordship, that the Marquis de la Romana had joined the allied army in their positions in front of Lisbon, with a considerable detachment of the Spanish army under his command; he still continues with us, and I receive from him much valuable advice and assistance. Throughout the period during which we occupied those positions, every thing went on with the utmost regularity and to my satisfaction, notwithstanding that the force was composed of troops of various descriptions, and of different nations; and I attribute these advantages entirely to the zeal for the cause in which we are engaged, and the conciliating disposition of the Chiefs and General Officers of the armies of the different nations; and I have no doubt that the same cordiality will prevail as long as it may be expedient that the armies should continue united.—Lieut.-gen. Sir B. Spencer and Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, and the Officers of the General Staff of the Army, have continued to give me every assistance in their power.

GENT. MAG. *Suppl.* LXXX. PART II,

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Admiralty-office, Dec. 8.

This Gazette announces the capture of the Roi de Naples French lugger privateer, of 14 guns and 48 men, by the Royalist sloop, Capt. Downie.

Admiralty-office, Dec. 15.

Letter from W. Shield, Esq. Commissioner of his Majesty's Navy at the Cape of Good Hope, to J. W. Croker, Esq. dated at the Cape, Sept. 24.

Sir, It is with the deepest regret I acquaint you, for the information of the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, with the loss of a part of his Majesty's squadron on this station. The account I have now the honour to present to you, came to my knowledge by his Excellency Lord Caledon having had the goodness to send, for my perusal, dispatches he received last night by the late master of the Sirius from the Governor of Bourbon. I have transcribed and inclosed such part thereof as may lead their Lordships' judgment to the extent of this disastrous event. The Isle de la Passe had fallen by assault from a party landed by two of the frigates; subsequent to which the Bellona, Minerva, and Victor, arrived and run into Port South-East, with their prize the Hon. East India Company's ship Ceylon, taken in company with the Windham, after a gallant resistance, on their way from the Cape to Madras, with a part of the 24th reg. on board. The Windham was turned from Port South-East, and re-captured by the Sirius, but the troops had been removed to the Bellona. Capt. Pym appears to have immediately determined on attacking these ships; and to his not being aware of the difficulties of the navigation within the port is to be attributed his failure and the loss of the King's ships. The Sirius and Magicienne were burnt by their crews, after doing every thing that was possible to extricate the ships from the situation they had fallen into. The Nereide, after every officer and man on board were either killed or wounded, fell on shore a mere wreck, and was taken possession of by the Enemy. — I am sorry to add to this list of misfortunes, that the Ranger transport, laden with provisions for the squadron, and having some stores on board, has also fallen into the hands of the Enemy.—The transports having the troops on board, and which were to have sailed yesterday from hence without convoy, will be prevented putting to sea, by the arrival of this lamented intelligence. If it should prove that I have not been exactly correct in the information I have now given, I hope

for their Lordships' indulgence, and that they will impute it to my anxiety to give them the most early intimation of so important an event. W. SHIELD.

P. S. Capt. Willoughby has lost an eye, and is otherwise wounded, and is in the hands of the Enemy.

Letter from Capt. Pym, of H. M. late Ship the Sirius, addressed to Capt. Rowley, of the Boadicea.

L'Isle de la Passe, Aug. 24.

Sir, By my last you were informed of my intention to attack the frigates, corvettes, and Indiamen in this port. The *Magicienne* having joined as the recaptured ship was about to make sail, I sent Capt. Lambert orders to bring her and the gun brig with all dispatch off *L'Isle de la Passe*; and that the Enemy in Port Louis should not be alarmed, I made all sail round the South side, and though blowing very hard, reached *L'Isle de la Passe* next day. At noon *Nereide* made signal ready for action; I then closed, and from the situation of the Enemy decided on an immediate attack, and when her master came on board as pilot, made signal to weigh, but when within about a quarter of an hour's run of the Enemy, he unfortunately ran me on the edge of the inner narrow passage. We did not get off (and that with wonderful exertion) until eight o'clock next morning. At noon on the 23d, the *Iphigenia* and *Magicienne* came in sight; the Enemy having moved further in, and making several batteries, as also manning the East India ship, and taking many men on board the frigates, I called them to assist in the attack. Having all the captains and pilot on board, and being assured we were past all danger, and could run direct for the Enemy's line, we got under weigh, and pushed for our stations: viz. *Sirius* a lona, *Nereide* between, *Iphigenia* along, and *Magicienne* between East India ship; and began to pass over us. *Sirius* grounded on a rock known; Capt. Lambert and had hardly given side before his opponent *Magicienne*, close to a bank, which prevented more than six guns; *Nereide* nearly gained her; the most gallant man; and the one intended *Bellona* cut. All the frigates on shore, and fired; they did not get off, the whole of their fire on *Nereide*; an unequal contest, and she did not cease firing, and sorry am I to say,

and every officer and man on board, are killed or wounded. Capt. Lambert would have immediately run down with the Enemy, but there was a shoal a very little distance from and between him and them; he did all that could be done, by keeping open a heavy, although distant fire; nothing was wanting to make a most complete victory but one of the other frigates to close with *La Bellona*. I must now inform you, that the moment we took the ground, every possible exertion was made to get the ship off, by carrying out stream and kedge anchors; but both anchors came home together. I then got a whole bower cable and anchors hauled out (not a common exertion for a frigate), as also the stream; and, although having the one with the capstan, and the other with purchase on purchase, we could not move her one inch, from the nature of the ground, and the very heavy squalls at that time. We continued lightening every thing from forward, and made many severe but fruitless attempts to heave the ship off before day-light, but all to no effect. At that time the *Nereide* was a perfect wreck, *Magicienne* in as bad a situation as *Sirius*, no possibility of *Iphigenia* closing with the Enemy, the whole of the Enemy on shore in a heap. We then tried the last resource by warping the *Iphigenia* to heave us off, but could not get her in a proper situation until the 25th in the forenoon.—I had a survey by the Captains, masters, and carpenters, in which they agreed it was impossible to get the ship off. I had the same report yesterday from Captain Curtis, and that his men were falling very fast; I ordered her to be abandoned at dusk and burnt; and, as the Enemy's frigates cannot get off, I thought it most pru-

companies of Sirius and Magicienne. Provisions and water will be immediately wanted.

S. PYM.

Commodore Rowley, &c. Boadicea.

N. B. By other dispatches received at the Admiralty it appears, that his Majesty's ship *Phœbe* arrived at the Cape of Good Hope on the 25th of September last, and that the *Menelaus* sailed from St. Helena for the Cape on the 16th of October.

[This Gazette also announces the capture of the French privateer *Le Renard*, of six guns and 24 men, by the *Quebec*, commanded by Capt. Hawtayne; of the French privateer *La Caroline*, of one gun and 42 men, by Capt. Bluett, of the *Saracen*; and of *Le Mamelouck* French privateer, of 16 guns and 45 men, by the *Rosario* sloop, Capt. Harvey.]

Admiralty-office, Dec. 22. This Gazette contains accounts of the capture and destruction of the *Melampe* Danish privateer, of 3 guns and 17 men, by the *Ranger* sloop, Capt. Acklom; and of the capture of *L'Adventurier* French lugger privateer, of 14 guns and 50 men, by the *Royalist* sloop, Capt. Downie.

Downing-street, Dec. 25.

The following Dispatch was received last night from Viscount Wellington, dated *Cartaxo, Dec. 8.*

My Lord, The detachment of the Enemy's troops commanded by Gen. Gardanne, which had returned to *Sobreira Formosa*, have continued their march to the frontier, and by the last accounts had entered Spain. I have not heard that this detachment had any communication with the Enemy's troops on the left of the *Zezere*, from whom they were distant about three leagues. I understand that, having lost some prisoners taken by a patrol and by a party of the *Ordenanza* which accompanied the Hon. Lieut.-col. Ponsonby on a reconnoissance from *Abrantes* to the river *Codes*, they made very particular inquiries respecting the position of Lieut.-gen. Hill's corps, and the means which the allies possessed of crossing the *Tagus* at *Abrantes*; and having commenced their march from *Cardigos* towards the *Codes* in the morning, they retired about eleven with great precipitation, and continued their retreat in the same manner till they reached the frontier. They were followed by the *Ordenanza*, who did them much mischief on the march, and took much baggage from them. The Enemy destroyed many horses and mules which could not keep up with them; and this march, if it was ordered by superior authority, and is connected with any other arrangement,

had every appearance, and was attended by all the consequences of a precipitate and forced retreat.—No alteration of any importance has been made in the position of the Enemy's troops since I addressed your Lordship.

I have, &c.

WELLINGTON.

[This Gazette contains a letter from Captain Douglas, of the *Bellona*, reporting the capture, on the 18th inst., of the French schooner privateer *Le Heros du Nord*, belonging to *Dunkirk*, mounting twelve 2-pounders and two 12-pound caronades, with 44 men. She left the *Brill* the preceding evening, and had made no capture.]

Admiralty-office, Dec. 29.

Letter to Sir Roger Curtis, Bart. Commander in Chief at *Portsmouth.*

Diana, off La Hogue, Dec. 24.

Sir, Since I had the honour of addressing you by the *Vautour*, I have ascertained that the Enemy's frigate was so far embayed and protected by *Tatihou*, and the batteries on the North shore, that nothing could be done with the ship to prevent the Enemy from working during the falling tide to save the stores, and that the ship was so completely bilged that there appeared little chance of their being able to save the hull; however, as I once already had been deceived in my expectations of her being destroyed, I determined to risk the chance of the boats being able to set her on fire, which service was generally volunteered, notwithstanding the ship was completely under the fire of heavy batteries, and three armed brigs lying within hail of her. I anchored immediately after dark, and gave the charge of the boats to Lieut. Rowe, of the *Diana*, in the barge (who I knew would execute it if possible), Mr. Bean the gunner, and Mr. Noble the boatswain, who always volunteer; Lieut. Sparrow went in the gig to reconnoitre and watch the brigs, to prevent surprise, and Mr. Knocker, master's mate, went in the cutter; and, as the service required the least possible loss of time, they took no other materials but two kegs of the combustible matter received from the *Roman*, and I am happy to say that, though the water was nearly up to her quarter deck, we had the satisfaction in an hour from the time they left this ship to see her completely on fire. The batteries and brigs immediately opened a very heavy fire of round and grape; and as our people did not leave the frigate until the fire took effect, it is with extreme pleasure I inform you that not a single man was hurt. Lieut. Rowe speaks in the strongest manner of all.

all employed under him; and I hope you will agree with me in thinking that this service was most gallantly and well executed; they have brought off with them the colours of the frigate and two other ensigns. Capt. Collier very handsomely offered the boats of the *Cyane* to assist; but as it was not to be done by force, I deemed it best to send the boats of this ship only. Although there had been boats constantly employed about the Enemy's frigate since she ran on shore, they had not cleared any part of the wreck.

CHARLES GRANT.

Letter to Sir C. Cotton.

Milford, Cadiz Bay, Nov. 24.

Sir, Having observed the Enemy to have collected several gun-boats in the River of Santa Maria in a situation subject to bombardment, at a proper time of tide yesterday, I placed the mortar and howitzer boats under the able direction of Capt. Hall, which (whilst the Devastation, Thunder, and *Ætna*, with one division of Spanish and two divisions of English gun boats, under the zealous command of Capt. T. Fellowes and Lieut. W. F. Carroll, successfully drew the attention and fire of Fort Catilina,) threw, seemingly with considerable effect, some

hundred of shells amongst the gun-boats and about the place of construction, until the wind coming in from the Westward, made it necessary to move them out.—We have not yet ascertained what has been the damage or loss on the part of the Enemy; but we have unfortunately on this occasion to lament the death of two highly esteemed and respectable young officers, Lieut. T. Worth and Lieut. John Buckland, of the Royal Marine Artillery, whose loss is the theme of universal regret. Mr Samuel Hawkins, Midshipman of the *Norge*, also fell gallantly, which, with four Spanish and four English seamen wounded, constitutes our loss in killed and wounded, on a service, the execution of which merits my warmest praise.

I have, &c.

R. G. KEATS.

Rear-Adm. Otway has transmitted to J. W. Croker, Esq. a letter he had received from Capt. Monk, of His Majesty's ship the *Pallas*, giving an account of the boats of that ship having, on the 13th inst. under the directions of Lieutenant M^cCurdy, captured, in the Cove of Siveraag, on the coast of Norway, two Danish cutter privateers, one of four guns, and the other of two.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE FIFTH SESSION OF THE FOURTH PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 1810.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *Dec. 27.*

The Earl of *Carlisle*, on the Lord Chancellor's taking the Woolsack, commented on the delay in submitting the subject of the Sovereign's indisposition to Parliament, and providing for the defect in the kingly office—a work so important, and of which they were now only about to lay the foundation, whereas the edifice should have been before now ready to be roofed in and completed. He regretted that the Constitution had been so prostrated; but upon this, however, he would not dwell. The different view given by the bulletins of His Majesty's health, from those held out by Ministers, he could not suffer to pass without remark—their object was procrastination, and they had succeeded. He should not make any specific motion on the subject; but should suggest the propriety of a re-examination of the Physicians, particularly on account of the contents of recent bulletins.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the State of the Nation, the Earl of *Liverpool* rose, and after exculpating himself and his colleagues from all blame for delay, or for any proposals they made to Parliament, declared it was impossible to avoid great difficulties with

respect to any arrangements. He had hoped that all would agree to the precedent of 1788, as a ruled case; but he regretted to find that objections were taken to the whole course of proceeding in 1788. The great advantage of Monarchy was, a certainty in the operations of Government, and a stay against ambition, by holding up, as high as we could, the state and capacity of the King. Our Constitution knew nothing of a Regent, but through the special creation grounded on the necessity of the case, and carried no farther than that necessity strictly warranted. His Lordship here took a review of different periods of our history in support of his opinion, contended that an address of both Houses would confer no legal power, and that none of the Courts below were bound to recognise power so conferred; while, on the contrary, any act of the two Houses to which the Great Seal was affixed, could not be questioned, but was binding upon the Courts below, and all inferior jurisdictions.] Here the noble Earl was interrupted by Lord Stanhope, but who was himself immediately called to order.]—In declaring that the legality or illegality of the Great Seal was matter fit only for the discussion of Parliament,

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he was not delivering a new opinion, but an opinion which was avowed by Lord Camden, and all the eminent Lawyers and Statesmen who had graced our history. His Lordship afterwards detailed the proceedings in 1788; and having expatiated upon the importance of the question, observed it was the duty of their Lordships to make effectual provision for the maintenance of the Constitution; to assert and defend the privileges of both Houses; and to preserve the political capacity of the Monarch entire, whether in the weakness of infancy, or in the infirmity of old age. Upon these principles he would move, that their Lordships do agree to the Resolutions communicated by the other House.

The first Resolution was then put and carried.—On the second being proposed, Earl Stanhope remarked, that the noble Lord put great stress upon the arbitrary acts of James II. and attached too much importance to the Great Seal. If the possession of the latter could legalize every thing, he would, merely for the sake of argument, and without any doubt of the noble Lord's integrity, suppose he had stolen it from the noble Lord on the Woolsack—what was to hinder him from creating himself *Duke of Flushing*, then giving himself as great a pension as he chose, and lastly make an impression on the green wax to get himself a pardon? His Lordship then quoted a clause in the 6th of Anne, cap. 7, directing the appointment of justices, as a refutation of part of the noble Lord's argument; and after dwelling upon the difficulty of stating the precise period when the Regency should terminate—which reminded him of the answer made by Judge Burnet to a Country Squire, who, remarking that there could be little merit in filling the judicial character, as it was only to distinguish between *black* and *white*, was answered, that “the Judges never felt any difficulties in the *blacks* and the *whites*, but that all the difficulties lay in the *greys*”—concluded by moving an Amendment to the second Resolution, to the effect, that the powers of the Regent should not cease until the Lords and Commons had ascertained his Majesty's recovery; which was negatived without a division.

The second Resolution being then carried, the third was put; on which Lord Holland rose, and, in a long argument, pointed out the absurdity of proceeding by Bill, which, to be complete, must receive the assent of the King, to remedy whose very incapacity to give such a sanction, it had been introduced. He perfectly agreed in the paramount power of Parliament, and even thought it able to bestow the Regency upon any indivi-

dual. It was this principle which was acted upon at the Revolution, and seated the present Royal Family upon the Throne. His Lordship then noticed the gross contradiction between the second and third Resolutions. The second admitted that the two Houses alone were competent to supply the defect in the Executive Government; and yet the third asserted, that it became necessary to call in other assistance. After dwelling upon this and other topics connected with the subject under discussion, and incidentally noticing the ascendancy obtained by certain persons over his Majesty's mind, and which had, at former periods, been made instrumental in giving the Royal Assent by Commission to various acts of Government, his Lordship concluded by exhorting the House to banish all unseemly delicacies, and adopt an amendment, which he proposed, for proceeding by Address.

The Duke of Norfolk observed, that the virtues of the Great Seal did not consist in the metal or the wax, but in its legal application, which, as matters now stood, could not be rendered available.

The Duke of Sussex said, that as it was evident, from the distressing details of his Majesty's illness already made public, that his Majesty had no communication with any of his Ministers, nor with any of the Royal Family, for several weeks, he would ask, what right had the former to talk of the King's approval of their acts? In the natural conduct of things, the Ministers reported to the King, the King issued his orders to the Ministers—he commanded them to act, and they were responsible for their acting. But Ministers had not seen the King for three weeks, and yet they dared to talk of the King's approval of their measures.—[Here his Royal Highness was so agitated by his feelings as to be unable to proceed directly.]—If the Ministers assumed to themselves a power, as of right, to act as they had hitherto done, it was the most serious blow which the Constitution had suffered since the Revolution. The King was a Corporation; he never died; he enjoyed a sort of political immortality. The act of Ministers in usurping his power was a kind of political regicide. He could not separate the rights of the King from those of the People. In defending the royal authority, he only defended the principles of the Constitution. It was expedient to defend the rights of the throne, if the Constitution was to be preserved. If the proceeding by Bill was adopted, and the House took upon itself to select a temporary Governor, it might go the length of interfering with the future and rightful Possessor. The principle of succession was
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the principle of the Common Law; the right of the modern succession, or that of the House of Brunswick, was to be found in the Statute Law, grounded upon the antient principle of the Common Law. If a Regent were to be chosen, he must be made an effective Magistrate, with the power of performing the duties of Royalty. He must not be the mere mummery and mockery of Royalty. His Royal Highness next made a warm eulogium upon the British Constitution, and observed, that the surest way to overthrow the Monarchy was, to degrade the King and his Heir-apparent in the public estimation. With respect to his feelings for his Royal Father, he could, with the utmost sincerity, quote the remarkable expression of Lord Thurlow, "When I forget my King, may God forget me!" But feeling, as he did most sincerely, those wishes with respect to his Father, he would also add, with equal sincerity and devotion to the Constitution of this Country, "May God forget me when I forget the Constitution which raised my Family to the Throne!" (*Hear, hear!*) It was this Constitution which, amidst the ruin and desolation that emanated from the French Revolution, preserved this Country, free and invincible, like a mighty rock in the sea, which defies the fury of the storm. To this Constitution every subject in the realm should cling for the protection of their rights and liberties; and to the support of this Constitution, none were more deeply pledged than his Family, whom it had called to the Throne, for the purpose of protecting it. He felt himself pledged by every tie to support the Constitution in all its parts; and it was from this feeling that he had conceived it his duty to state his sentiments to the House.

Lord *Mulgrave* stated some historical facts—denied that the precedent at the Revolution applied to the present case, and concluded by expressing his opinion that the only just, constitutional, and loyal course, was the proceeding by Bill.

The Duke of *York*, in a neat speech, declared, that the opinions he now held were the same as he formerly maintained, and which he had publicly stated. He was led by every feeling of duty and attachment to his beloved Father, of solicitude to preserve the rights of the Crown, and of regard for the Constitution, to deprecate the adoption of a course, which appeared to him highly detrimental to all those valuable interests. No individual could feel more for the critical situation in which the Country was placed by a calamity, which none could more seriously deplore. Great as the difficulties had been on the former

occasion, they were now much increased by the pressure of the times, and by the arduous but proud struggle which this Country is supporting, not only for its own honour and independence, but for that of the only people on the Continent which scorns to submit to tyranny and oppression. He would have supported an adjournment, and gave Ministers full credit for not wishing to hazard any danger or inconvenience to the State, by postponing too long the measures which the existing circumstances required. He must object to the mode and the principle upon which it was proposed to carry into effect that which is now indispensably necessary, as being, in his opinion, unconstitutional, derogatory to the dignity of the Crown, and subversive of those rights which cannot safely be attacked in the person of the King's Substitute. He must deny the right of the two Estates of the Realm to substitute a phantom in the place of the King, and to pass an Act for which by the Constitution the Royal sanction was necessary. He therefore much preferred proceeding by Address, which was free from those objections.

Earl *Moira*, alluding to the speeches of the Royal Dukes, congratulated the House on having heard the true principles of the Monarchy so well and so constitutionally declared by two of his Majesty's Sons.

The Earl of *Buckinghamshire* was authorized in the absence of a Noble Friend (Lord *Sidmouth*), to declare his acquiescence in the Resolutions proposed by the Noble Secretary.

The Marquis of *Lansdowne* supported the Amendment at great length, and stated, that the motion would have been opposed by a noble Earl (*Grey*), had he been present.—Lord *Erskine* was prevented by a sudden bleeding at the nose, from supporting the proceeding by Address.

Lord *Grenville*, in an eloquent speech, supported the original motion, and urged his opinions with many powerful arguments.

The Lord *Chancellor* followed on the same side, and remarked, that under the present circumstances, conscientious motives alone could induce his retention of the Great Seal.

The House then divided—Contents for the Amendment 74; Non-Contents 100—Majority for Ministers 26.

Dec. 28.—On the Report of the Committee of the whole House on the State of the Nation being received, and the question being put on the third Resolution, Lord *Holland* opposed it, and moved an Amendment, which was supported by Lords *Erskine* and *Darnley*; and

and combated by Lord *Kenyon*; after which the Amendment was negatived without a division.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Dec. 31.

A conference took place with the Lords, who notified their agreement to the Resolutions which were communicated in a conference on the 22d.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the State of the Nation, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, that it was the intention of his Majesty's servants to propose the transference of the Executive Authority to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, accompanied with certain specified exceptions, which are, however, only to be operative for a limited time. These exceptions extend to the granting of Peerages, Pensions, and Places for Life, for the period of twelve months. The care of his Majesty's person to be entrusted to the Queen, assisted by a Council; and that her Majesty have power to remove from, or nominate persons, to his Majesty's Household. The Hon. Gentleman concluded by proposing Resolutions embodying the above statement.

The Hon. Mr. *Lambe* disapproved of the restrictions with which it was intended to fetter the Regent, and which, he conceived, went to fix an unnecessary stigma on him. He pointed out the necessity of vesting him with the full powers of Royalty. He concluded by moving, that the Resolutions be amended, and that all the part after they begin to state the limitations and restrictions on the Prince Regent should be omitted, with exception of the provisions for entrusting the care of his Majesty to the Queen, and respecting the disposal of his Majesty's private property.

Mr. *Canning* spoke against the Resolutions. He thought that the patronage in appointing Officers of his Majesty's Household might not be lodged any where, and wished that his Majesty should retain the splendour of his rank, but that the Executive Government should not be deprived of its imposing magnificence. He disapproved therefore of the restrictions as to creation of Peers, and with respect to patronage, with the exception of the Household. He concurred in the Amendment.

Lord *Castlereagh*, and Messrs. *Montague* and *B. Bathurst*, combated the Hon. Gentleman's arguments; Lord *Kensington* and Mr. *W. Smith* supported them.—The Committee divided on the Amendment, Ayes 200, Noes 224.

The second Resolution was carried by 226 to 210; and the third by 233 to 214.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Dec. 16. A poor unfortunate creature of the name of Margaret Sawyer, who was walking behind the West walls opposite the Gaol in *Carlisle*, was, without any previous intimation, seized by two ruffians, and in a moment precipitated over the wall. Her skull was dreadfully fractured—she lingered until the 19th, but was unable to describe the villains.

Dec. 18. This morning, a violent whirlwind came on at *Diss*, from the S. W. which unroofed houses, blew down stacks, snapped trees, and tore others up by the roots. A post-chaise going over *Diss Common* was upset and dashed to pieces; a gentleman and his wife, who were inside, had their collar bones broken, and were otherwise much bruised; but their child and female servant remained unhurt.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Sunday, December 23.

This morning the sacrist of St. Paul's cathedral, on approaching the repository where the sacramental plate is kept, in order to take it to the altar, found the iron door had been double-locked; as his key could only open it if singly locked, he concluded the officer who kept the master-key had done it; he accordingly went to him, and they both repaired to the spot; when, on opening the door, a most affecting scene presented itself: the two large chests had been forced open and rifled of their valuable contents; a magnificent edition of the Bible and Common Prayer, in two volumes, the covers of which were of solid silver, most beautifully chased with Scripture History, was deprived of its ornaments; and the whole of the immense booty, amounting to 1761 ounces, was carried off. The villains seem to have acted with the most cool deliberation: to effect their purpose, they had to pass eight doors before they reached the repository; each of these doors they opened, and on their return carefully re-locked, excepting the iron door, which they double-locked. The large chests were each secured with two immense padlocks, besides the principal chest locks; the padlocks they opened, but the locks baffling their exertions, they contrived to force the chests open. The robbery must certainly have been committed on the night of Friday or Saturday, as on the former day the plate was used at an Ordination. The intrinsic value of the plunder is not the only thing to be lamented; as a great part of it was of the most curious antique workmanship, being presents from different Deans and other pious persons, and might be considered

sidered as exquisite specimens of the workmanship of the different ages in which they lived, and could not now be executed at so low a sum as 2000*l*. Every precaution and means have been taken to discover the depredators, but hitherto without effect.

Thursday, Dec. 27.

Mr. Milton's engagement to ride 100 miles in five hours was performed this day. He started from Piccadilly at eight in the morning, and at the end of the first hour he had gone over 23 miles. When about 40 miles from the place of starting, he was disappointed in not finding a horse, and was obliged to continue for some miles on that which he rode. He arrived at Stamford at 25 minutes past 12 — thus winning the wager by 35 minutes. He rode 13 different horses.

SHIPWRECKS.

Dec. 18. The *Nymph* frigate, of 36 guns, Hon. Capt. Clay, and the *Pallas*, of 32, Capt. Monke, were coming up the Frith this night, at half past ten, and were going at the rate of ten knots an hour, when the pilot mistook a lime-kiln, burning at Broxmouth, for the Isle of May light, and the *May* for the Bell rock; and both vessels consequently ran aground. In a quarter of an hour afterwards the ships' bottoms were broken out, and the water above the hatchways. Signals of distress were made during the night, and answered from the shore, from whence the vessels were not distant more than a cable's length. By means of a life-boat the crews were all preserved, by the afternoon of the 19th, with the exception of about twelve men belonging to the *Pallas*, and one of the life-boat men, who were unfortunately drowned. The vessels have since gone entirely to pieces, and various parts of the wreck floated on shore.

Intelligence has reached the Admiralty that the *Minotaur*, of 74 guns, Capt. Barrett, has been wrecked on the Dutch coast, off the Haak Sands, close in with the Texel. She was coming from the Baltic, with the *Plantagenet* as her consort, and a fleet of 100 merchantmen. This ship carried 600 men: 110 men, among whom are a Lieutenant, the head Surgeon, and 8 Midshipmen, saved themselves on the isle of the Texel; the rest perished.

His Majesty's sloop *Satellite*, of 16 guns, commanded by the Hon. Willoughby Bertie, is also lost, with all the crew. She sailed from Spithead on Dec. 17, to join the ships that were cruising off La Hogue. On Wednesday the 19th at six in the evening, she was in company with the *Vautour*, Capt. Lawless. It was then blowing very hard; and, in the course of the night, the gale increased

excessively, blowing in most tempestuous squalls. In one of these sudden gusts (which have been experienced both at sea and on shore, in a most extraordinary degree this winter) she is supposed to have upset, and every soul on board perished. The next morning her boats, some spars, &c. which were upon her deck, were picked up by the *Vautour*, but no other vestige of her has ever been seen. The following officers were on board on the 30th of November, when she was last mustered:— Captain W. Bertie, Lieutenants R. S. Farquharson and T. Nicholar; R. Cornby, surgeon; J. Sampson, purser; J. Pearse, master; R. S. Kempster, master's mate; J. Henderson, carpenter; B. Brown, gunner; G. Prout, boatswain; G. Campbell, clerk; A. G. Babington and W. Brooke, midshipmen.— Capt. Bertie was the son of the late and brother of the present Earl of Abingdon. His Lady (formerly Miss Fisher, of the Plymouth Theatre) who is in daily expectation of her *accouchement*, was waiting his return at one of the sea-ports.

To the numerous losses of India ships we have to add that of the *Elizabeth*, extra ship, Capt. Jackson, off Dunkirk. It appears by the information of a gentleman who arrived at Deal on the 30th from Dunkirk, that the *Elizabeth* was anchored off the South Foreland on Thursday preceding (Dec. 27) but drifted from thence into Calais Roads, where she knocked off her rudder, and cut away the mainmast. No assistance coming after her repeated signals, the Captain put off to obtain it; but, when about half way between the wreck and Dunkirk, his vessel drove on the outer edge of Dunkirk brake, Dunkirk steeple bearing S by W. and instantly went to pieces, when all on board perished, except 22, who landed at Dunkirk, and were instantly conducted to prison, with a promise that letters to their friends in this country should be forwarded in a few days. The names of those preserved are as follows: Capt. Jackson, Capt. Eastwich, Mr. Baker, 2d officer; Mr. Laird, 3d ditto; Mr. Edis, free mariner; Mr. Haywood, and 16 Lascars.— The following are the names of the persons lost: Capt. Hutton, Commander of the ship, and Mrs. Hutton his wife.— Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Midwinter, Miss Moore, and Miss Stewart, Mr. Ambrose, and Lieutenant Finch; Captain Fooley, Mr. Keys, Mr. M'Gulleway, and Mr. Tullock; passengers— Mr. Williamson, 1st officer, and Mr. Forbes, 4th Officer.— Mr. Riddle, Surgeon.— John Calder; John Ashkettle, Captain's Steward; eight black women servants, and about 347 Lascars.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

Nov. 29. *Gustavus Vasa*, an Opera, by Mr. Dimond; altered from his Play of "The Hero of the North." The musick selected and adapted by Mr. Kelly.

Dec. 11. *X. Y. Z.* a Farce, by Mr. Colman. This piece had been performed twice, when its farther representation was stopped by an injunction from the Court of Chancery, obtained by Mr. Morris, one of the proprietors of the Haymarket Theatre, in consequence of an engagement that Mr. Colman should give to that Theatre the advantage of every new dramatic production of his pen.

Dec. 26. *Harlequin and Asmodeus; or, Cupid on Crutches;* a Pantomime, the story of which is taken from "The Devil upon two Sticks."

**DRURY LANE COMPANY,
AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE.**

Nov. 30. *Transformation; or, Love and Law;* a Farce, by Mr. Allingham: with musick, and some humorous songs.

Dec. 26. *The Magic Bride,* a Dramatic Romance, by Mr. Skeffington. The musick by Mr. Horn.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

WILLIAM Byam Martin, esq. Governor of Amboyna.

James Farquhar, esq. M. P. Deputy Registrar of the Admiralty Court, *vice* Rob. Jenner, esq. deceased.

James Bush, esq. Deputy Registrar of the Admiralty Court, *vice* J. R. Wheeler, esq. resigned.

Rev. Dickens Haslewood, vicar of Ay-cliff, Durham, Sacrist and Librarian of Durham cathedral.

The Earl of Liverpool, elected Vice-President of the Society of Arts, *vice* Earl of Dartmouth, deceased.

The Rev. Edw. Valpy, B. D. of Reading, elected Head-master of the Free-school, Norwich.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. James Wright, Hinderclay R. Suffolk.

Rev. Wm. Morrice, B. D. Tackley R. Oxon, *vice* Finch, deceased.

Rev. Charles Mytton, Eccleston R. Cheshire.

Rev. R. Massie, Aldford R. Cheshire.

Rev. Edward Wallis, Willoughby R. Lincolnshire, *vice* Bowyer, resigned.

Rev. J. V. Chute, M. A. South Pickenham R. Norfolk.

Rev. James Newcombe, B. A. Dean's vicar, Sub-treasurer, and Custos of Exeter cathedral, Willand R. Devon.

Rev. Thomas Robinson, M. A. Saint Hilary V. Cornwall, *vice* Hitchens, dec.

Rev. Henry Fielding, Crundale R. Kent.

GENT. MAG. *Suppl.* LXXX. PART II.

Rev. Wm. Rous Eilcombe, M. A. Clist St. George R. Devon, *vice* Rous, deceased.

Rev. Rich. Venables, Chirw V. Radnor.

Rev. John Hayter, Henworth R. Suffolk, *vice* Rev. Wm. Moore, resigned.

Rev. Wm. Speare, D. D. to a prebend of Exeter cathedral, *vice* Rev. Sir Harry Trelawny, bart. resigned.

Rev. Thomas Bromley, M. A. Bishopstone R. Wilts.

Rev. Mr. Barnes, of Berwick upon Tweed, a Minor-canon of Durham cathedral, *vice* Jackson, deceased.

Rev. William Camplin, Clatworthy R. Somersetshire.

Rev. H. Helyar, Pendomer V. Somerset.

Rev. J. R. Thackeray, M. A. Downham Market R. Norfolk.

Rev. J. Prowett, M. A. Edburton R. Sussex.

Rev. Vaughan Thomas, B. D. Duntshourn Rous R. Gloucestershire.

Rev. James Morgan, D. D. prebendary of Gloucester cathedral, Llantrissent V. South Wales, *vice* Rickards, deceased.

Rev. R. Stephenson, Witchford V. *vice* Whish, deceased.

Rev. John Lamb, Stretton R. Rutland.

Rev. Wm. Moore, Chagford R. Devon.

Hon. and Rev. Richard Bruce Stopford, M. A. one of His Majesty's Chaplains, to a prebend of Hereford cathedral.

Hon. and Rev. George Herbert, B. A. Tibenham V. Norfolk.

Rev. Wm. Newcome, M. A. Belaugh R. with Scottow V. annexed, Norfolk.

Rev. Wm. Edge, B. A. Naughton R. Suffolk.

Rev. Nath. Colville, M. A. Brome R. Norf.

Rev. J. G. Sherer, Godmersham and Challock united VV. Kent.

DISPENSATION.

REV. Peter Sandiford, A. M. to hold Newton R. Isle of Ely, with Fulmdestone with Croxton R. Norfolk.

BIRTHS.

Dec. THE wife of the Hon. and Rev. 22. Littleton Powys, rector of Tichmarsh, Northamptonshire, a son.

Dec. 26. In Grafton-street, Fitzroy-square, the wife of John Barker, esq. deputy storekeeper-general, a daughter.

Dec. 28. Lady William Beauclerk, of Redbourn-hall, a daughter.

Dec. 29. At Belvoir-castle, the Duchess of Rutland, a daughter.

In Portland-place, the Right Hon. Lady Gardner, a daughter.

At Howick, the Countess Grey, a son.

Lately. In Stratford-place, the wife of the Hon. J. W. Stratford, a son and heir.

In Clarges-street, the wife of the Hon. J. Vaughan, M. P. a son.

The Hon. Mrs. Wodehouse, a daughter.

The lady of Sir T. Baring, bart. M. P. a daughter.

The wife of a shoe-maker, of Cambridge, named Watts, delivered of three children, two boys and a girl. She also had three children at a birth about eight years ago.

MARRIAGES.

May **A**T Calcutta, Charles Wrighte Gardiner, esq. of Coome-lodge, Oxon. to Mary-Anne, eldest daughter of the late Tho. Chase, esq. of the East India Company's service at Madras.

Nov. 8. The Rev. Richard Ridley, fourth son of Sir Matthew White Ridley, bart. to the only daughter of the Rev. R. P. Johnson, of Ashton upon Mersey, Cheshire.

Dec. 15. At Bridgnorth, the Rev. Wm. Cooke, of the College, Hereford, to Miss Mary Anne, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Murray, bookseller, Fleet-street, and sister of the present.

Dec. 18. The Rev. John Leroo, rector of Long Melford, Suffolk, to Mary-Anne, eldest daughter of David Griffin, esq. of Southwark.

Dec. 22. In Dublin, John James Cullen, esq. lieutenant-colonel in the Leitrim militia, to the eldest daughter of the late Daniel Finucane, esq. of Stamer-park, co. Clare.

Dec. 24. Nathaniel Gilbert, esq. son of the late Rev. Nathanael G. vicar of Bledlow, Bucks, to Miss Grace Horne, eldest dau. of the Rev. Melville Horne.

Dec. 27. At Henham, Suffolk, Nathanael Micklethwait, esq. of Beeston, Norfolk, to the Right Hon. Charlotte Mariana Harriet Rous, second daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Rous.

Capt. Huson, 18th Royal Irish Infantry, to Frances Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Baker, rector of Marks-bury, Somerset, and prebendary of Wells.

Dec. 28. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Henry Maynard, esq. nephew of Viscount M. to the only daughter of the late Reginald Rabett, esq. of Bramfield-hall, Suffolk.

Dec. 30. At Lamberhurst, Sir Charles Francis Farnaby, bart. of Wickham-court, Kent, to Eliza, youngest daughter of the late T. Morland, esq. of Court-lodge, in the same county.

Dec. 31. At Gedling, near Nottingham, the Rev. R. Tillard, rector of Blantisham, Hunts, to Margaret, third daughter of the Rev. Wm. Smelt, rector of Gedling, and niece to the Earl of Chesterfield.

Lately, Rev. John Lukin, rector of Nursling, Hants, youngest son of the Dean of Wells, to Miss Genner, of Etching-ham, Sussex.

At Rickmansworth, the Rev. Edward Aubery, rector of Clipsham, Rutland, to Miss Williams, daughter of Robert W. esq. M. P. of Moor-park, Herts.

Thos. Cholmondeley, esq. M.P. to Henrietta Elizabeth, sister of Sir W. W. Wynne, Bart. M. P.

Wm. Blacker, esq. of Carrick, co. Armagh, and major of the Armagh regiment, to Anne, daughter of the late Sir Andrew Ferguson, bart. of Londonderry.

Hon. Capt. G. Elliot, son of Lord Minto, to Miss Elizabeth Cecilia Ness.

The Rev. H. F. Yeatman, of Stock-house, co. Dorset, to Sarah, only child of James Huish Wolcot, esq. of Lyme.

In Westmoreland-street, Dublin, Gustavus Lambert, esq. of Beau park, co. Meath, to Miss Anne Butler Stevensor, second daughter of Sir John S.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

Vol. LXXX. Part I. p. 390. The late Viscountess Carleton was formerly Miss Mary Buckley Mathew, and married the Viscount, July 15, 1795. His Lordship, who was late Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland, has been twice married; his first wife was Miss Elizabeth Mercer, daughter of Richard Mercer, esq. which lady died May 27, 1794.

Pp. 428, 530. The branches of the family of *Cooke* herein mentioned are descended from Sir Thomas Cooke, who at the coronation of Edward IV. May 26, 1464, was made a Knight of the Bath; and Sir Anthony Cooke, of the county of Essex, was, on Feb. 20, 1546, also made a Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Edward VI.

Vol. LXXX. Part II. p. 25. b. line 21 from bottom, *read*, character of genius.

P. 26. l. 14, its branches *extend*.

P. 586. The late Sir *Johann Zoffanii* during his residence in the East Indies, very considerably increased his property, and added to his fame: he there painted several excellent pieces; amongst which, we believe, was a group, in which was Lady Day, widow of Sir John Day, kn. In groupes, and small whole lengths, he eminently distinguished himself. He undertook a painting of the shipwreck of the *Brilliant*, Captain Charles Mears, off the Island of Johanna, in its passage from England to India. In this piece he displayed his accustomed skill, in portraying every person in that melancholy catastrophe, in which 40 souls perished. The most prominent figures in that Painting were, the only son and daughter of Captain Mears; the former of whom became a Captain in the Company's military service, and the latter, at that time 15, and the only female on board, afterwards married Stephen Cassan, esq. barrister, and has since been left his widow.

P. 591. a. third article from bottom, for *Courtier* Hall, *read* *Courteen* Hall.

P. 599. The late *John Wigston*, esq. of Trent park, Herts, left two sons, who were

were many years at the Rev. Mr. Gilpin's, Cheam-school, near Epsom, Surrey. Mr. Wigston (by one of whose ancestors the famous Hospital at Leicester was founded; see Nichols's History, l. 504) married in early life the sister of Sir James Lake, bart.; and it is a singular circumstance, that both himself, and his wife's sister, Mrs. Curtois, should have died within the short space of a fortnight.—A sale took place a short time ago, of the mansion and estate of Mr. Wigston, at Trent park, where he had resided constantly for a great many years.

P. 595. The statement of Mr. Crawshay's property is very much exaggerated; he has not left the whole of it to Mr. Hall, having a son, viz. Mr. Crawshay, of Thames-street, iron-founder, who will succeed to a great part of it. Mr. Hall was not his nephew, but his son-in-law.

P. 596. Mr. Benyon, of Grosvenor-square, acquired his fortune in the Company's civil service in the East Indies, and married some years ago a sister of Lord Middleton of Ireland.

Ibid. Mr. Taylor's death at the Polygon, not Polygars, is only an accidental repetition of what is stated four pages back; viz. p. 592. a, third article from top.

P. 597. The Duke of Queensberry was third cousin to the late Duke, who married Lady Catherine Hyde, daughter of Henry Hyde, second Earl of Rochester, son of Lawrence Hyde, first Earl, who was second son of Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, Lord High Chancellor of England.—His remains were interred in a private manner, Dec. 31, in a vault in the chancel of St. James's church, Piccadilly, under the communion table, attended by Mr. Douglas, as chief mourner, and followed by all the male domesticks attached to the household. His Grace's will has no less than 25 codicils; and the following stand among the principal bequests; viz. 1. To Lord Douglas, 100,000*l.* 2. To the Earl of Yarmouth, for life, and that of Lady Yarmouth, and then to descend to their issue male, 150,000*l.*; the two houses in Piccadilly, and the villa at Richmond, with all their furniture. His Lordship is also named residuary legatee; by which, it is supposed, that he will eventually derive a farther sum of 200,000*l.* 3. The Duchess of Somerset, 10,000*l.* independent of the Duke. 4. Countess of Dunmore, 10,000*l.* 5. Lady Anne Hamilton, 10,000*l.* 6. Lady Hamilton, 500*l.* per annum, and 1000*l.* (by a former codicil it stood 1000*l.* per annum, and 2000*l.*) 7. General Charles Crawford, 10,000*l.* 8. Gen. R. W. Crawford, 500*l.* per annum. 9. Mr. James, 5000*l.* 10. Monsieur Pere Elizée (the French surgeon) 5000*l.* 11. Hon. Gen. Richard Fitzpatrick, 500*l.* per annum for life (in a former codicil it stood 10,000*l.*) 12. General Picton, 5000*l.* 13. Mr.

Douglas, 150,000*l.*— 14. Col. Thomas, 20,000*l.* 15. Visc. Sidmouth, 5000*l.* 16. Lady Wm. Gordon, 10,000*l.* 17. Sir James Montgomerie, 10,000*l.* 18. Governors of the Lock Hospital, 5000*l.* 19. Governors of St. George's ditto, 5000*l.* 20. The Cheque Clerk at Mr. Coutts's bank, who kept his Grace's account, 600*l.* per ann. The Duke has made the most liberal provision for all his male domesticks; but has omitted to mention Mr. Fuller, his apothecary, who slept by his bed-side every night for the last six years of his life; nor has he remembered his housekeeper, or any other female domestic servant of his establishment. Mr. Du Bois, house-steward for 30 years, 300*l.* per annum. His faithful head groom, John Radford, 200*l.* per annum, with all his horses and carriages. Mr. Burrell, confectioner, 200*l.* per annum. His footman Michael, 200*l.* per annum. To his Italian footman, 100*l.* per annum. To Signor Salpeitro, formerly leader of the band at the Italian Opera, Haymarket, 100*l.* per annum. There are three executors, the Earl of Stair, Sir James Montgomerie, and Mr. Douglas.—There are also bequests to three French ladies of some celebrity, of 1000*l.* each.—The legacy duty is said to have amounted to 120,000*l.*

DEATHS.

May ^AT Benby, on the coast of Africa, 20. in his 22d year, Mr. William N. Harris, son of Mr. Francis H. of Bristol.

Oct. 17. At Antigua, Mr. Charles Rowbotham, and on the 10th November, Mr. John R. sons of the late Mr. R. of the Bristol Theatre.

Oct. 28. At Bridgnorth, aged 50, Mr. John Hazledine, of that place. He had laboured under a cough and asthma from his infancy, which within these few years increased so much, as to render his life extremely precarious, and at length terminated his existence after a few days' serious indisposition. He was acknowledged to be a man of great mechanical genius, and certainly possessed a strong mind. He projected and promoted the scheme for the large iron-foundery in Bridgnorth, which, from his accustomed perseverance, and indefatigable industry, with the assistance of a few partners, he saw arrive at considerable importance; so much so, that it has become a greater source of wealth than any other concern in that town. For the advantage and convenience of the Farming system, he brought to that great degree of perfection to which they are now arrived, the Portable and other Threshing Machines, with which the farmers of this county can vie with all others in the kingdom. His mind was latterly employed towards the improvement of Agriculture in the very strong lands, by the construction of a Plough,
for

for which he obtained a patent a short time before his death. This implement will certainly recommend itself to the notice of the occupiers of the clayey soils, more commonly in Shropshire called the Wheatlands. The use of this plough will tend extremely to lighten, and render the stiff earth porous, and congenial to the turnip crop, that amazing source, from whence the greater supply of winter provisions is now obtained, so preferable and much more wholesome than the salted meat, which our ancestors were accustomed to see, and almost loathe, upon their tables, day after day, in that severe season of the year.

Oct. 31. At Clapham Common, in her 83d year, Mrs. Elizabeth Snell, relict of Wm. Snell, esq. (formerly a Director of the East India Company, and afterwards of the Bank of England, who died at Clapham, Jan. 19, 1789, aged 69, without issue, and was buried at Walthamstow). This lady was the daughter of Benjamin Bond, esq. of London, merchant; and was first married to Joseph Brooksbank, of Healaugh manor, Yorkshire, and of Clapham, esq. (eldest son of Stamp Brooksbank, esq. of Hackney). She held for life a moiety of the manor of St. John of Jerusalem, extending over a great part of Clerkenwell and Islington; which moiety had been, about 1742, purchased from Thomas Master, esq. by William Snell, esq. of Walthamstow, father of the late Mr. Snell of Clapham; who took the moiety of this manor under the will of his mother, Mrs. Cecilia Snell; and under the will of the latter gentleman, it now becomes the property of his nephew, William Hood, esq. of Bardon-park, co. Leicester, and a bencher of the Inner Temple. The other moiety is in the possession of the Rev. Samuel Hassard (deviser under the will of the late John Short, esq. of Edlington, co. Lincoln) who has since taken the name of *Short*.

Nov. 13. At Thornley-place, near Worcester, in her 87th year, Catharine Lee, relict of the late Lancelot Lee, esq. of Coton-hall, Salop. "She was a woman whose mind was entirely directed by vital religion. She was unwearied in her endeavours to promote the welfare of her fellow-creatures, and to adorn the doctrines of God her Saviour in all things; but, amidst all her beneficence, she preserved a consciousness of her own defects, which rendered her an eminent instance of exemplary humility." *Worcester Journal*.—Mrs. Lee, a Correspondent enables us to add, was sister to the late Sir John Danvers, of Swithland, in Leicestershire, and the last survivor of Sir Joseph's children. She certainly was a most religious, charitable, and benevolent woman; and some of the poor of Swithland partook

of her bounty annually to the time of her death. This lady's eldest sister, Anne, was married to the Hon. John Grey, brother to the present Earl of Stamford, and died in 1799. Mrs. Lee was the second daughter. A third, Frances, died an infant in 1724. The fourth, Fanny, died unmarried in 1740. Neither Mrs. Lee nor Mrs. Grey had any children. Mr. Lee by a former marriage had one son, who is lately married. The late Sir John Danvers was their only brother; and his only daughter and heir, Mary, was married in 1792 to the Hon. Augustus Richard Butler (now Butler-Danvers); and died May 11, 1802, leaving an only son, John Danvers Butler, born Dec. 13, 1794. (*History of Leicestershire, vol. IV. p. 189.*)

Nov. 22. At his seat, Whitley-hall, in Yorkshire, aged 61, Richard Henry Beaumont, esq. F. S. A. In the "Life and Correspondence of Sir George Radcliffe," lately published, which is dedicated to Mr. Beaumont, Dr. Whitaker observes, "To the friendship and curiosity of Mr. Beaumont I was indebted for my knowledge of the existence of these Letters; while the copious extracts from them, with which his intelligence was accompanied, excited in my mind a considerable degree of anxiety to obtain a sight of the originals."

Nov. 26. At Kensington, Master John Burrowes, son of Mr. B. upholster and auctioneer. He was a youth of very promising talents, and met his premature fate by a spark coming in contact with some fire-works which he had in his pocket, and which, in company with other boys, he was letting off on the fifth of the same month.

Aged 33, Maria, wife of Mr. Richard Williams, of the Strand.

At Allestree hall, co. Derby, aged 15, Sebina Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Charles Girardot, esq.

At Barbadoes, aged 46, Thomas Turquand, esq. He was on his way from Dominica to visit his brother at Surinam, and fell a victim to an epidemic fever then raging at Barbadoes.

Nov. 27. Mr. Ellis, of Beaumont-Leys, Leicestershire.

Miss M. Knight, 2nd daughter of John K. esq. of Honey-hall-house, Congresbury, Somerset.

Suddenly, at Wainfleet, aged 67, Mrs. E. Allenby.

Nov. 28. The wife of Mr. Crossley, goldsmith, of Giltspur-street.

At Torquay, Devon, aged 26, the only daughter of Michael Pepper, esq. of Bigod, Essex.

At Witney, Oxfordshire, aged 87, Mr. Job Partlett, blanket-manufacturer, who retained his faculties to the last.

Nov. 29. At Whitehall, Mr. David Watson, carpet-manufacturer.

At Wellington, universally and sincerely regretted by her relations and acquaintance, aged 83, Grace, relict of the late William Quartley, esq. of Stallenge Thorn, Devon.

At Rochester, aged 77, Mr. John Ely.

At Butleigh Wootton, Somersetshire, aged 102, Anne Gill, who retained the use of her faculties nearly to the last, and till within two or three months had walked about the parish.

Nov. 30. At Huntingdon, while eating his supper at the George inn, Mr. John Ingrey, who lately kept the Angel at Brampton.

Mr. Chas. Franklyn, surgeon, of Lincoln.

At Richmond, aged 84, Mrs. Jane Joye.

Lately, At Windsor, aged 73, the Rev. Thomas Pulton, of Pembroke-hall, Oxford, M. A. 1759; rector of Hitcham, Bucks; and vicar of Chattisham, Suffolk. This very respectable Divine for many years read the Morning Prayers at the Royal Chapel at Windsor, and had the gratification of being much noticed by his Sovereign; till the inroads of advancing age, and repeated attacks of the gout, compelled him to resign an office more honourable than lucrative. He was benevolent and hospitable in the extreme; no man more enjoying, when in tolerable health, the company of his friends, who at his social board had elegant entertainment and classic wit. From a natural taste for polite literature, he was also enabled to beguile many an hour of confinement in severe fits of the gout, which might otherwise have been devoted to solitary exclusion from the world. He had lost his wife (a lovely and accomplished woman) at an early period; but had the satisfaction of seeing the parental affection he had long bestowed (aided by a worthy niece) on an only and deservedly favourite daughter, very amply repaid by the tenderest and most assiduous attention in his declining years. And it was no small consolation to him, that he lived to see that daughter happily united in marriage to a gentleman capable of discriminating her superior excellence.

At Weybridge, Mr. Alliday, steward for 20 years to the proprietors of the river Wye.

At Trew, in the parish of Killyman, co. Tyrone, at the advanced age of 105, E. Rafferty. He was perfectly sensible to the last moment of his life, and never had an hour's sickness.

At Burton-upon-Trent, Mr. Joseph Lawrence, joiner, and Mary, his wife, each 64 years of age. They had been married 42 years, and were both buried in the same grave.

At Inverharity, in the parish of Glenisla, co. Forfar, at the advanced age of 115, Christian Robertson.

John Hanks, esq. of Malmesbury.

Aged 68, Mr. V. Spencer, the senior trader of Southampton.

At Exeter, aged 76, Mrs. Mary Denham; and aged 82, Mrs. Woone.

The wife of the Rev. Mr. Boulter, rector of Welland, Worcestershire.

At Colchester, aged 65, Robert Crane, esq. formerly Captain in the 35d regiment of foot.

Elizabeth, relict of the late John Robinson, esq. of Southwojd, Suffolk.

The wife of Abraham Lara, esq. of Cheltenham.

At Ross, Mrs. Wear, relict of T. Wear, esq. of Goodrich.

At Grimsby, aged 82, Mrs. Elizabeth Wheatherhead, late of Coldstream, Berwickshire.

In consequence of her clothes taking fire, the wife of Mr. Parker, grocer, Whitchurch, Salop. She survived 24 hours, after experiencing the most excruciating pain.

Mrs. Capper, widow of Richard C. esq. of Bushey, Herts.

At Guy's-cliff, the seat of Bertie Greathead, esq. in her 77th year, Mrs. Patterson, late of Keppel-street, London.

At Kenilworth, Mr. Jos. Littleton, a man of undisguised integrity, of facetious humour, and superior abilities.

The wife of Mr. Wayte, printer and bookseller, of Burton-upon-Trent.

At Dover, Mr. Richard Marsh.

At Wareham, aged 65, Mr. Jonathan Laurence, mayor of that borough.

Aged 86, Mrs. Mary Dore, of Wroughton Common, near Swindon, Wilts.

At Fordton, near Crediton, Harriet, fourth daughter of the late Rev. Walter Burne, rector of Lifton.

At Lyme, aged 27, the wife of Mr. C. B. Tucker, attorney, of Chard, and eldest dau. of Chas. Edwards, esq.

At Cadiz, of the epidemic fever, Lieut. Clark, of the 47th reg. and Lieut. Godfrey, of the artillery.

At Richmond, Yorkshire, aged 101, Wm. Moor.

Owing to her clothes taking fire, by which she was much burnt, Mrs. Maddox, of Brewer-street.

At Weymouth, Mrs. Grose, of Bath.

At Berkeley, Gloucestershire, Mrs. Black, relict of the Rev. G. C. B.

At Worcester, at the advanced age of 102, Mrs. Mary Marchant.

At Berlin, M. Ritter, distinguished for his literary attainments. He had written several treatises in favour of *The Rhabdomania*, or the art of finding water and metals hidden in the bosom of the earth by means of a wand; and persisted to the last in maintaining those hypotheses.

Nathan. Bland, of Lakeville, co. Kerry, esq.

At Lewes, Mrs. Cripps, mother of John Martin C. esq. of Stantons.

At Seville, aged 106, a servant in the house of Don Fernandez Garcia. During the epidemic which raged with great violence in Seville, in 1800, he was supposed to be dead; but at the moment of his interment, some signs of life appearing to those who carried him, he was recalled to sensation by pouring wine down his throat. He has had five masters in the course of his long service in the house of Garcia.

Suddenly, at Stanton, Derbyshire, Mr. M. Briggs, who, although he had accumulated considerable property, considered it an act of great extravagance to wear a shirt! Accordingly, he only indulged himself in this way twice during the year, viz. when he attended the races at Litchfield and Derby.

At Norwich, the wife of the Rev. Edw. Bulwer.

At Linton, Cambridgeshire, aged 102, Mrs. Taylor.

At Baginton, Warwickshire, aged 79, Mrs. Cox, relict of the Rev. Thomas C. formerly of Deritend.

Mr. A. Leukfeld, of Mill-hill, Hendon, and Tottenham-street.

At Clifton, Miss M. Wilkiuson.

After an illness of eight years, the third daughter of J. Redout, esq. of Baughurst, Hants.

At Bamborough, Northumberland, Mrs. Forster, relict of the late Col. F. of Berwick-upon-Tweed.

At Loftus, aged 101, Mrs. M. Toas, who was, at the time of her decease, the mother, grandmother, great and great great grandmother, of upwards of 100 living individuals.

At Cheltenham, Thomas Theodore, eldest son of Theodore Gwinnett, esq. of that place.

Mr. John Russell, late keeper of Gloucester-gaol.

At Boughton-house, near Worcester, Caroline, second daughter of Joseph Helme, esq.

At Great Badow, Essex, aged 17, Matthew, eldest son of the Rev. A. Longmore, vicar of that parish.

At Landaff-court, near Cardiff, Catharine Diana, wife of John Richards, esq.

At Dublin, aged 64, Mr. Joseph Rickman, a native of Lewes, and formerly one of the people called Quakers. He had for the last two or three years held forth as a street-preacher in most of the principal towns in the kingdom, and particularly in the Metropolis, with a degree of eccentricity bordering on insanity. He was by profession a surgeon and apothecary, and practised many years at Maidenhead, Berks.

At High Wycombe, Bucks, John Charley, esq. town-clerk of that borough.

At West Kirby, Thomas, eldest son of Rev. Tho. T. Trevor, prebendary of Chester.

Mrs. Burton, wife of Wm. Burton, esq. of Burton-hall, co. Carlow.

Mrs. Smerdon, relict of the Rev. F. Smerdon, Vicar of Ottery St. Mary.

Aged 93, Mr. John Stone, carver, of Exeter.

In consequence of taking laudanum, accidentally given by the nurse instead of her regular medicine, Mrs. Jones, wife of Mr. J. apothecary, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square.

In Paris, in his 59th year, M. Treilhard, who made a conspicuous figure during the French Revolution, and was one of the negotiators at Lisle with Lord Malmesbury. He had become a Member of the Council of State, and a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour.

Aged 16, William Morris, son of the late William M. esq. of Briery-hill; one of the unfortunate crew of the Lord Duncan, of Leith. After being ten days upon the rigging, exhausted by hunger and cold, he, with the rest, was taken on board the Diana; but, though every assistance was afforded him, he expired in an hour.

At Buda, in his 84th year, Gen. Alvinzy, who commanded against Buonaparte in his first campaigns in Italy.

Dec. 1. In Sandgate, Newcastle, where she had resided from her birth, aged 111, Thomasin Robinson; when upwards of 100, she broke her thigh, but was perfectly recovered from that accident.

Aged 65, Mr. Robert Adcock, of Haverhill, Suffolk.

Suddenly, aged 52, Mrs. Lydia Jacques, of Lincoln, housekeeper to Mr. Merryweather at the Castle. She appeared to be in good health, and was very cheerful during the day.

At Edenham, aged 36, Miss Hannah Smith.

At Mansfield, aged 84, Mrs. Sarah Brocksopp, relict of the late Mr. Ralph B. maltster and farmer.

Dec. 2. At Nottingham, aged 70, Mr. J. Anderson O'Brien, late of the Nottingham, Derby, and Stamford company of comedians; he was generally esteemed by a respectable circle of friends.

In Lower Brook-street, aged 35, Sophia, wife of Mr. Jeffery Wyatt, architect.

Dec. 3. Mrs. Madden, of Upper York-street, New Road.

At Milton, Northamptonshire, greatly respected, in her 91st year, Mrs. Mary Toll, relict of the late A. T. esq. of Preston Deanry, in the same county, and daughter of the late Col. Charles Geary, of the 10th dragoons.

Dec. 4. Aged 76, Mr. Rollett, joiner, of Leadenham, near Lincoln.

Henry

Henry and Jane, youngest son and daughter of Mr. Bent, of Parliament-street.

At Peterborough, Mr. Hill, grocer.

At Hemswell, near Gainsborough, aged 75, Mr. Edw. Smith, farmer.

Dec. 5. At Paradise-row, Chelsea, Mrs. Mary Jenner, relict of the late Col. J.

Dec. 6. At Mr. Hurst's, in Lawrence-lane, aged 28, Mary, eldest daughter of the late Mr. John Dalmer, of Corsham, Wilts.

The wife of Richard Leigh, esq. of Bexley, Kent.

In Queen-square, in her 15th year, Sarah Nibbs, third daughter of the late Thomas Jarvis, esq. of Antigua.

At Gainsborough, Mr. George Skelton.

Aged 90, William Bond, of the parish of Skirbeck; a venerable man, who, with his wife, nearly as old as himself, for several years daily walked to attend divine service in Boston church, a mile distant from his dwelling.

At the Rev. Mr. Chambers, of Swin-derby, near Newark, aged above 70, Mr. Henry Pounders.

Dec. 7. Aged 69, the wife of Thomas Hill, esq. banker, of Dennis House, near Stourbridge.

At Louth, aged 76, Mr. George Baffam, formerly of Alford.

Dec. 8. At Craven-hill, aged 75, Mrs. Cade, late of Leadenhall-street.

At Moffatt, aged 28, John Finlay, esq. of Glasgow. His poetical talents and classical and antiquarian erudition, were highly estimated by the most distinguished literary characters. A volume of poems, intituled "Wallace; or, The Vale of Eilerslie;" and "Illustrations of ancient historical and romantic Ballads," in two volumes, are his avowed publications.

At Edinburgh, in his 47th year, John Burnett, esq. Judge Admiral of Scotland.

Dec. 9. At Dorset-place, Clapham-road, aged 29, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Robert Haden, esq.

The wife of Capt. William Roper, of Burnham, Bucks.

In her 23d year, the wife of Mr. John Dyer, wine-merchant, of Bristol, and youngest daughter of the late Thomas Guest, esq. of Dowlais Iron-works, Glamorganshire.

At Harpenden, in his 24th year, the Rev. G. D. Knox, B. A. of Trinity College, Cambridge. The sudden death of this benevolent young gentleman is deeply regretted by all his friends.

Dec. 10. At Bow, aged 63, Mrs. Jane Jones.

Mr. William Lamb, of Adderbury, one of the people called Quakers.

Aged 65, the wife of B. Christian, esq. of Tinwell, near Stamford.

At Bath, where he and his family have latterly taken up their residence, in the

meridian of life, Ralph Browne Wyld Brown, esq. of Caughley, co. Salop. His death was sudden, being seized with an apoplectic fit, as he was passing along the street. On the Monday following, his remains were conveyed for interment to Weston near Bath, in which parish (at Bellvue) his father had formerly resided. He was paternally descended from the family of the Wylde, near Worcester, and from the celebrated Serjeant Wyld, one of the Judges in the time of Cromwell. He was grandson (by a daughter) of the late Ralph Browne, esq. of Caughley, and came into the inheritance of his ancestors there on the decease of the widow of the late Capt. Edward Browne of that place, brother to his maternal grandfather, and successor there upon that gentleman's death without male issue. The late R. B. W. Browne, esq. took upon him their name, under his Majesty's letters patent, when he succeeded to their possessions. On the decease of his brother Thomas Rous Wyld, late of the Woodlands, near Bridgnorth (a son of his father by a former wife), he had a farther accession of fortune in that neighbourhood. Since that event, on the decease of a lady of the name of Pratt, he had become the inheritor of a moiety of estates in Gloucestershire, once belonging to the late Mr. Justice Tracey, his paternal grandmother being one of the two coheiresses of that learned Judge.

Dec. 11. At Calstone, Wilts, Edward Biley, esq. late of Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

At Derk, co. Tipperary, aged 80, Wm. Hiffernan, esq.

In the Precincts, Canterbury, universally respected, aged 77, Mr. Samuel Porter, organist of Canterbury Cathedral from 1757 till 1804, when he resigned. He received his musical education under that great master and composer, Dr. Greene, from whose instructions he became a great proficient in the science of music (as his compositions fully demonstrate), and arrived at a high pitch of eminence as a teacher, and more particularly as a player of church music. He was a kind parent, a sincere friend, and a man of the strictest integrity.

At Farringdon, Berks, Thomas Mattingley, esq.

Mr. James Heath, innkeeper, of North-leach, Oxfordshire.

In Boston, Mr. Thos. Dawson, confectioner, formerly of Sleaford and Horncastle.

Dec. 12. Mrs. Smith, of Hemel Hempstead, Herts, wife of the late George S. esq. distiller in Aldersgate-street.

The wife of J. O'Hara, esq. and daughter of Joseph Clarke, esq. of Englefield-green.

Mr. Thos. Eyles, a respectable farmer, of Stratton Audley.

At Bath, Mrs. Marrall Smith, relict of Isaac S. esq. late of Palmer's-green, near Southgate.

Jane, youngest daughter of H. L. Thomas, esq. of Leicester-place.

At Bristol Hot Wells, Thomas Irvine, esq. late of St. Margaret's-hill, Southwark.

Dec. 13. In Charlotte-street, Portland-place, Mrs. Loveday, whose intelligent mind, lively conversation, and exemplary principles, secured to her through life the esteem of a respectable circle of friends.

Aged 18, Mary-Anne, second daughter of Mr. Arthur Palmer, attorney, of Bristol.

Aged 80, Mrs. Hunt, of Cholsey, Oxford.

Aged upwards of 70, Mrs. Taylor, many years servant at Corpus Christi-college, Oxford.

At Stubbers, aged 56, Wm. Russell, esq.

At Sidmouth, Ambrose Crawley, esq. of London

Mr. W. Taylor, farmer, of Stoke Lyne.

Dec. 14. Aged 72, Charles Grooby, esq. of Chapel-street, Grosvenor-square.

At Bath, William Crowder, esq.

In her 72d year, the wife of Robert Gale, esq. of Limpsfield, Surrey.

At Mortlake, aged 78, Mrs. Coke, of Hanover-square.

Mr. Holland, goldsmith, of Oxford.

At Morton, near Gainsborough, aged 77, Mrs. Newcomb, widow of the late Mr. John N.

At Bartow, Lincolnshire, aged 86, Mr. Thomas Taylor.

At Bicester, aged 45, the wife of Mr. Clarke, farmer and maltster.—And on the 17th, in the prime of life, Mr. Edward Calcott, both of whom attended divine services on the Sunday preceding their death.

Dec. 15. Aged 61, Mr. J. Townsbend, many years Deputy Bailiff of the Borough of Southwark.

In Falmouth harbour, while on his passage to Malta, for the recovery of his health, in his 28th year, Mr. Geo. Williams, (only brother of Mr. W. of Cornhill.)

Aged 73, Mr. Wm. Bygott, farmer, of Barton, co. Lincoln.

At Exmouth, Devon, in her 18th year, Charlotte, eldest daughter of the Rev. Thomas Holmes, of Bungay, Suffolk.

At Bath, Wm. Mure, esq. second son of the late Hutchinson M. esq. of Saxham, Suffolk.

Dec. 16. In her 70th year, Mrs. Bywater, of Southwark.

Aged 87, Mrs. Raymond, St. Michael's hill.

Aged 67, Mrs. Hubbard, widow, of Louth.

At Horncastle, aged 78, Mr. J. Calvert, saddler.

In Park-street, Sarah, daughter of W. Plummer, esq. of Jamaica.

At his house in St. Thomas-street, aged 53, Mr. Richard Jeve, many years in the firm of Dyer, Wyld, and Co. liquor-merchants; of Bristol.

Aged 67, Robert Jackson, esq. Provost of Dumfries, and for many years printer of the Dumfries Journal. Repeatedly called to fill the office of Chief Magistrate, he uniformly discharged its important duties with advantage to the publick, and credit to himself. Charitable and humane, he patiently listened to the complaints of the poor, and was ever anxious to do them good. Honest and upright, modest and unassuming in his manners, he acquired the esteem of his fellow-citizens, and died, without reproach, universally beloved and respected. The funeral took place on Friday the 21st, and was conducted in a manner the most solemn and affecting, agreeably to a plan directed by the Magistrates. Besides a number of Gentlemen who assembled in the deceased's house, a numerous company, including the magistrates and council, the convener and deacons of the incorporations, the ministers and Kirk-session, the masters of the public schools, and the directors of the hospital, met at the King's Arms by invitation of the Magistrates. The incorporations met in their hall, where they were afterwards joined by the convener and deacons; and at 12 o'clock (a great body of the respectable inhabitants having also assembled) the procession proceeded in the following order:—The constables, the burgh officers, carrying the halberts, reversed and covered with crape. The body, with the staff of office laid upon the coffin; the hearse drawn by four horses. The relations of the deceased; the magistrates; the merchant councillors, six and six; the town clerks; the ministers in their gowns and bands; the kirk-session, six and six; the precentors in their gowns; the masters of the public schools; the directors of the hospital, six and six; the convener and deacons of the incorporations; the incorporated traders six and six; the inhabitants at large, six and six.—The bells of both churches were tolled from eleven to one o'clock, and the shops were spontaneously shut, which strongly marked the affection and respect in which the deceased was held by his fellow-citizens. As a farther testimony of respect, the magistrates, council, and incorporations, assembled in their respective halls on Sunday, and walked in procession to St. Michael's Church, where a most appropriate and impressive discourse was preached by the Rev. Dr. Scott, who, towards the close, paid a just and affecting tribute to the character of this much regretted magistrate.

Dec.

Dec. 17. In Harley-street, the infant daughter of Thomas Hoseason, esq.

In Clipstone-street, St. Marylebone, aged 62, Mary, the wife of J. Brown, esq.

The Rev. Walter Llworth Williams, many years vicar of Harrow-on-the-Hill, Middlesex, and rector of Throwley, Kent.

In her 22d year, the wife of T. Twining, esq. of Spratton-place, Northamptonshire.

Suddenly, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Rob. Yeeles, of Bathford, Somerset, and daughter of Mr. Mounsher, of Bristol.

Far advanced in years, the Rev. Edwards Beadon, rector of North Stanham, Hants, in the commission of the peace for that county, and vicar of Minting, Lincolnshire. He was formerly fellow of St. John's coll. Camb. B.A. 1747; M.A. 1751.

At Langor, near Bingham, aged 47, Mr. Henry Huskinson; for more than 30 years a faithful servant to the Rev. Edward Gregory, rector of that village.

Aged 78, Mr. Robert Thonger.

In St. Leonard's church-yard, Bridgnorth, after a short illness, Mrs. Bowdler, widow of the late Henry B. gent. of Eardington, near that town.

Dec. 18. In Lambeth, in his 68th year, Mr. John Winter, who lately kept the academy in New Ormond-street.

At Revesby, aged 83, Mr. Charles Sharpe, late gardener to Sir Joseph Banks.

In Somerset-place, Mr. Richards, many years a member of the Royal Academy, and secretary to that institution. He chiefly distinguished himself as a painter of theatrical scenery; and, in that province of art, displayed considerable merit. He held the leading place in that department at Covent Garden Theatre for many years.

At Dover, Mrs. Kennett, mother-in-law of Mr. Abbott, of the Bristol Theatre.

Dec. 19. At Henley-upon-Thames, Henry-Wm. Johnson, esq. of Lloyd's Coffee-house, and of Hampstead.

Mrs. Lockett, widow of Mr. George L. of Southampton-place, New-road.

At Springfield, Essex, in his 84th year, Thomas Brograve, esq. in the commission of the peace, and deputy lieutenant of the same county.

At Gosmore, Herts, in her 88th year, Mrs. Dove, relict of the late Rev. T. D. formerly of Trinity-hall, Cambridge.

At Leominster, Herefordshire, Margaretta, youngest daughter of Thomas Coleman, esq.

At Hall-place, Berks, the wife of Sir William East, bart.

Dec. 20. John Godfrey, esq. of Bedford-square.

Aged 53, Sarah, wife of Francis Paynter, esq. of Denmark-hill, Surrey.

At Stoke Newington, Mrs. Mary Hains.

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At Deptford, the wife of Mr. H. Elliot, of the East India Company's service.

At Richmond, Surrey, Mrs. Mary Price, sister of the late Captain Price, of the Prince of Wales East Indiaman.

In Bath, at a very advanced age, the once celebrated pugilist George Maggs, who, about 1760, beat the noted Nailor in London.

Dec. 21. At Upper Holloway, Frances, wife of Jacob Phillips, of the Inner Temple, esq. and sister of Sir Edward Berry, of Catton, near Norwich, bart.

The wife of Samuel Dickinson, esq. of Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

At Horncastle, aged 84, Mr. Hollingshead, peruke-maker.

At his house at Hilton, in the parish of Worfield, co. Salop, aged 73, Thomas Smythe, gent, worn out with years, under a gentle decay of nature. Till an advanced period of life, and his retirement from society, he had rendered himself highly acceptable to a selected acquaintance, by the social exercise of a liberal and benevolent mind. He had formerly been an officer of the militia for the county of Salop, in the local militia of which county his only son John Groom Smythe is now a Major, and resides at Hilton. The period cannot be ascertained since the reign of Edward II. when the family of Smythe had not their abode at this place, being regularly descended from ancestry of the paternal line and name, at that early era. From this family emanated several others in that neighbourhood, particularly those resident at Cherterton, where they had considerable possessions, but are now extinct.

William, youngest son of Mr. Jordan Hookham, of New Bond-street.

The wife of Mr. Prince, dentist, of John-street, Oxford-street.

Col. Cox, of Sandford, near Eustone, one of the magistrates of Oxford.

At the house of the Rev. Mr. Barnes, Colyton, Devon, where she was visiting, Miss Eliz. Schimmelpenning. To a fine natural understanding, and an elegant mind, she added a highly cultivated taste, and a familiar acquaintance with various departments of literature. But she possessed attainments of a still more valuable kind; she was a sincere sober-minded Christian. Her piety was equally exempt from formality and enthusiasm. She will be long remembered by her friends and acquaintance, and will be most regretted by those who knew her best; by those who were most capable of appreciating her intellectual acquirements, her amiable manners, her correct regard to truth, her purity of heart, and her genuine piety.

Aged 46, the wife of Mr. Robert Gilchrist, of Sventon-street, near Nottingham.

Dea

Dec. 22. At her brother's, Lord Dynevor's, in Dover-street, the Hon. Mrs. Markham, wife of Vice-adm. M.; and on the 24th, her infant son, two days old.

At Chelsea, Mrs. Sarah Fuller, widow. After a short indisposition, Richard Baker, gent. of Bridgnorth, a senior alderman of that borough. He was father of Richard Baker, gent. one of the chamberlains of that corporation, and father-in-law of Thomas Boulton, gent. one of the present bailiffs.—He was also second cousin to the present Member for Fortrose, of the same name. His ancestors were the very antient family of Baker, formerly residing at Bromley, near Bridgnorth. He possessed all the social virtues in a pre-eminent degree, and his unoffending manners led him into the paths of peace.

At Lisson-green, Paddington, in his 88th year, William Baillie, esq. many years one of the commissioners of His Majesty's Stamp duties.

At Mear, near Glastonbury, Mr. Arthur Phippen, an eminent grazier.

At Newton, in the Isle of Ely, aged 20, Miss Peck.

Dec. 23. In his 83d year, Christopher Alderson, esq. of Homerton, who, whilst he lived, cheerfully and liberally assisted many in their commercial pursuits, and established many comfortable asylums for the poor and aged.

At Elm-grove, near Liverpool, Miss F. Blake, daughter of the late Wm. B. esq. of Bedford-row.

In King-street, Covent-garden, after a lingering illness, occasioned by jumping overboard to save the life of a seaman, Lieut. Dan. Daly, of His Majesty's Navy.

At Newark, Mr. Henry Clark, son of Mr. C. of the Castle and Falcon inn.

At the College, near Winchester, Rev. John Penrose Cumming, fellow of Winchester, rector of Bradford Peverell, and vicar of Sydling, Dorset; whose deeply regretted loss as a faithful pastor, sincere friend, and amiable relation, will long, very long, be experienced. He was admitted fellow of New college in 1770, I.L. B. 1777; and elected fellow of Winchester college, in 1800. The rectory is in the gift of Winchester college.

Off the Isle of Wight, in his 25th year, Wm. Thomas Dwyer, of the Commissariat department, son of the late Mr. Dennis D. of Starimore, Middlesex. He was on the eve of sailing to join the army in Portugal, when, returning from the Isle of Wight in a boat to join his ship off Cowes, the sail jibed, and the boat was most unfortunately upset; by which accident this gentleman perished. His various information and excellent disposition justly endeared him to an extensive circle of relations and friends; by whom his loss will be long and sincerely lamented.

Dec. 24. At Quendon-hall, Essex, aged 80, Henry Cranmer, esq.

George Sibley, esq. of Barnard-street, Russell-square.

In her 35th year, the wife of Mr. Simpson, jeweller, Derby.

Aged 80, Mr. Anthony Collingwood, of Corby, a respectable Roman Catholic.

At Screveton, near Bingham, very suddenly, aged 78, Mr. John Flinders, who had been parish-clerk of that village more than 40 years.

John Waddilove, esq. of Edgware-road.

Dec. 25. Anna Maria, only daughter of Anthony Ten Broeke, esq. of Hammer-smith.

At Battle Abbey, in her 82d year, Lady Webster, relict of the late Sir Whistler W. bart. and eldest daughter of the late Rev. Richard Nairn, Dean of Battle. Lady Webster dying without children, the Battle Abbey estate devolves upon Sir Godfrey Webster, great nephew of Sir Whistler.

At the advanced age of 97, Mrs. Parker, of Botley Pound, near Oxford.

In Gower-street, after a long illness, aged 49, Mrs. Brown.

Found drowned between a ship and the wall of Ramsgate harbour, aged 84, Mr. Henry Beaumont. He was acting as a tide-waiter; and, in consequence of the darkness of the night, it is supposed, fell off the wall into the harbour. He bore an excellent character as an honest and upright man.

At Westal-lodge, Cambridgeshire, at an advanced age, Mrs. Ruck, relict of George R. esq. of Swincomb, Oxfordshire.

In his 79th year, John Garnar, gent. of Harlaxton, formerly an eminent draper at Grantham.

The wife of Mr. John Newzam, silver-smith, of Newark.

Anne, daughter of Mr. Alderman Straw, of Lincoln. This amiable young lady had been spending some months at the house of a sister newly married, and had returned but the day before to eat her Christmas dinner with her parents, who had looked forward to this event with a pleasing solicitude, her health having for a few weeks been indifferent; but before she had been 24 hours in their house, she was a corpse!

At Montrose, after a long illness, Mr. Wm. Aberdein.

Dec. 26. At Kensington, in her 80th year, Mrs. Rebecca Green, widow of the late Benjamin G. esq. one of the registrars of the High Court of Chancery.

At Bramhall, Cheshire, aged 63, Martha, wife of Wm. Davenport, esq.

Dec. 27. The wife of the Rev. Dr. Haggitt, prebendary of Durham, and rector of Nuncham, Oxford.

At the house of her son, Mr. Richard Donne, in Coleman-street, Mrs. Sarah Donne,

Donne, widow and relict of the late Richard D. esq. formerly common councilman for the ward of Coleman-street.

At Colebridge, Twickenham, Stephen Cole, esq. eldest son of the late Stephen C. esq. of Heatham-lodge, Middlesex.

At her brother-in-law's, George Sharp, jun. esq. Dulwich-hill, aged 17, Anne, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Pawditch, esq. of Peckham, who died 1804.

In Hunter-street, at an advanced age, Mrs. Sanders, widow of the late John S. esq. of Nevis.

Dec. 28. At Croyland Abbey, co. Lincoln, aged 54, Robert Lincoln, esq. of Lamb's Conduit-street. As a father he was truly affectionate, as a friend sincere, as a companion ever cheerful, and was justly entitled to the character of an Honest Man.

At Turnham-green, aged 87, Mrs. Pratt.

At Walmer, near Deal, aged 74, Sir Henry Harvey, Knight of the Bath, and Admiral of the White.

Mr. Matthew Cook, of New Norfolk-street, Grosvenor-square.

Suddenly, as he was returning from duty at Ryton, aged 77, the Rev. Charles Baldwyn, of Wolston. He was minister of the said parish 49 years, and performed his pastoral duty in the most regular manner. The poor have lost in him a charitable and liberal friend.

In St. Thomas's Hospital, a female named Ramsay, who had for some time past obtained a living by begging in the streets. She has left by will an annuity of 40*l.* and about 70*l.* in cash, to a relative.

Dec. 29. At Thornton, in her 68th year, Mrs. Anne Christian.

Aged 70, Mrs. Bullock, sen. of Yarwell.

In the Isle of Thanet, aged 65, Richard Warburton Lytton, esq. of Knebworth-place, Herts; a wealthy and benevolent gentleman; of whom we hope to receive farther particulars. See an account and pedigree of the family in our vol. LXXVI. p. 1197.

At Crowmarsh, Oxfordshire, aged 73, Mr. Thomas Willsdon, formerly resident in Oxford, and one of the common council.

At Beverley, aged 55, Mr. Peter Denton, tanner, and West India merchant.

Dec. 30. At Liverpool, in her 85th year, Mrs. M. Edwards, relict of Mr. John E. formerly of that place.

Aged 73, Mr. Frederick Rogers, tailor, and formerly mace-bearer of Oxford.

Aged 67, Edw. Aveling, gent. Whittlesea.

Mr. George Rayson, of Leeds, druggist.

Dec. 31. Aged 60, George Kier, esq. of Parliament-street, many years one of the burgesses of Westminster.

In St. Ebbe's, Oxford, aged 69, Mr. John Beckett, many years servant of Christ-church.

At Market Harborough, aged 81, Mrs. Ratten, widow of Mr. R.

Catherine, wife of Mr. Robert Barker, of Houndsditch.

Latelý. In Portugal, of a fever, James Ramsay Cooper, esq. deputy commissary to the forces with Lord Wellington.

At Homerton, aged 63, James Nowlan, esq. many years a respectable soap-manufacturer, of the Hermitage, Wapping.

At Great Badow, Essex, Major John Thomas.

In Fenchurch-street, aged 47, J. J. Delamain, esq. of Cadogan. He went to bed in good health the night before his decease.

Of a mortification produced by a very small puncture in one of his fingers, received from the point of a penknife which he imprudently caught at when dropping from him at his desk, Mr. Unwin, a clerk in the London Assurance office.

At Liverpool, advanced in years, where she had not long gone with her daughters to reside, Mrs. Boulton, relict of the late Mr. Joseph B. banker, of Bridgnorth, and mother of Thomas B. gent. one of the bailiffs, and a magistrate of the latter place.

In Portman-street, aged 67, Mr. M. A. Lavoine, stationer.

At Truro, Mr. J. C. Milford, son of Mr. M. of Cavedras, near that place.

At Loddon, Norfolk, aged 100, Christian Newstead.

At Dover, Mary, relict of T. Hammond, esq.

At Maidstone, Mr. R. Heathorne, brewer.

In her 79th year, Mrs. Cöke, Hanover-square, mother of Thomas William C. esq. M. P. of Holkham-park, Norfolk.

Anne, second daughter of Wm. Evans, esq. Haverfordwest.

Wm. Bayley, esq. many years master of the Naval Academy in Portsmouth dock-yard.

Robert, son of the Rev. R. Morres, Britford, Wilts.

At the house of her brother, Mr. Hellicar, on the North Parade, Bath, aged 74, Mrs. Meredith

Aged 82, William King, esq. of Northampton.

At Evesham, Mrs. Dunn, relict of Bartholomew D. esq.

At Hawford, Worcestershire, Thomas Hurd, esq.

At Bourton-on-the-Water, aged 81, Mrs. Palmer, relict of Wm. P. esq.

At Clifton, Catherine, daughter of the Rev. Francis Capper, rector of Earl-Soham, Suffolk.

The wife of the Rev. Mr. Tweed, rector of Chapel St. Mary, Suffolk.

At Leighton-Buzzard, in his 60th year, John Owen Stubbe, M. D.

At Presteign, aged 70, Josiah Kinsey, esq.

At Clitheroe, R. Edleston, esq.

In Ireland, Richard Cassan, esq. last surviving brother of the late Stephen Cassan, esq. M. P. of Sheffield House, Queen's County, who died in 1773. The family of which this truly worthy and much regretted character was a member, ranks amongst the most antient of the sister kingdom. They are legitimately descended from King Edward I. of England, through the lines of Sheffield, Howard of Effingham, Mowbray, Segrave, and Thomas Plantagenet Earl of Norfolk, and are a branch of the noble family of Cassan, which flourished for many centuries in France. Stephen Cassan, esq. the only representative of a long line of ancestors seated near Maryborough, Queen's County, was born 1660, 12 Charles II. and in 1689 married Elizabeth, daughter and sole heiress of Joseph Sheffield, esq. grandson of Edmund Sheffield, first earl of Mulgrave, whose eldest son was grandfather of John duke of Buckingham, which title became extinct 1736. The descent of the said Joseph Sheffield, esq. is to be proved and traced through the earl of Mulgrave and the barons Sheffield of Butterwick, up to Sir Robert Sheffield, born 1166, 12 Henry II. by heiresses of the noble houses of Gower, Vere, Howard of Effingham (1st Lord), and the equestrian ones of Zouch of Codnor, Delves of Delves-hall; &c. all of which are now centred in the descendants of the said Stephen Cassan, esq. by his wife above-mentioned (after whom he changed the name of his family estate to Sheffield). His only issue was Matthew, a member of the Irish parliament, who was twice married, and left four sons, and as many daughters; viz. 1. Stephen, likewise a member of Parliament, of whom hereafter. 2. Richard, the subject of this article, who died issueless. 3. Joseph, in holy orders, formerly chaplain to the earl of Roden, married the daughter of — Ellesmere, esq. of Queen's County, by whom he had issue. 4. John, a captain in the 58th regiment, died a few years since, having had issue by his wife, one daughter and four sons, all officers in the army, and all living except one, who was a captain in the 85th regiment, and died a short time previous to his father. Of the four daughters the first born about 1725, married — Cooke, esq. cousin of Anne late viscountess Kenmare, mother of the present Earl: the 2d married — Moore, esq. son of the honourable Mr. Moore, son of Henry 3d earl of Drogheda: the 3d married — Seymour, esq. of Seymour-lodge near Drogheda, Queen's County, and had three sons, 1. Matthew, who had two sons, deceased, both lieutenants in the royal navy. 2. Aaron Crosbie. 3. Stephen, captain of the Pegasus, R. N. who signalized himself on the 1st

of June, 1794, under Lord Howe, and was a few years afterwards lost at sea: the 4th daughter married James Price, esq. of Castletown, near Mountrath, Queen's County, nephew of — Price, esq. who married the honourable Mary Seymour, daughter of Francis baron Conway (ancestor of the marquis of Hertford), by Lady Mary Hyde, daughter of Laurence earl of Rochester.—We now return to Stephen Cassan, esq. who carried on the line: he married Alicia, daughter of — Mercer, esq. cousin of Elizabeth, late viscountess Carleton, and coheiress with her sister, the second wife, and now widow of the right hon. Col. Fitz-Gerald, M. P. who left Gerald, married, 1794, the eldest daughter of sir Robert Staples, bart. of Dunmore, Queen's County, by the hon. Jane Vesey, aunt to John the present viscount De Vesci, and sister of viscountesses Pery and Northland. (Col. Fitz-Gerald's first wife was the hon. Margaret King, daughter and sole heiress of James 1st lord Kingston, by whom he had an only daughter, Caroline, now countess-dowager of Kingston, mother of George the present Earl, of Robert viscount Lorton, and of Margaret, wife of Stephen Moore, present earl of Mount Cashel.) Stephen Cassan, esq. above named, had by his wife several children, and died April 1773, and Mrs. Cassan, in 1788, leaving two sons and one daughter, viz. 1. Matthew, born 1754, of whom hereafter. 2. Stephen, born in 1758; and Alicia, who married the Rev. John Howse, of Rockingham-house, Wicklow, who died 1801, brother in law of sir Thomas Foster, bart. and has issue a son, a lieutenant in H. M. S. Bedford, another son also in the royal navy, and several daughters, of whom Alicia married in 1801, the Rev. Peter Browne, Dean of Fermus. Stephen Cassan, the younger son, before named, born 1758, was of Trinity College, Dublin, 1773, and called to the bar in 1781: he practised at Bengal, where he died, 1794, having a short time before served the office of high sheriff of Bengal; he married Miss Sarah Mears, only daughter of Charles Mears, esq. formerly of Colraine, Antrimshire, only son of the Reverend John Mears, sixth in descent from the first of this family that settled in the North of Ireland in 1603, 1 Jas. I. He left an only son, Stephen Hyde, A. B. born about 1790-1. Matthew Cassan, the elder son, before named, a major in the Queen's County Militia, married Miss Sarah Ford, daughter of Col. Ford (who signalized himself at the battle of Plassey with Lord Clive), brother of Matthew Ford, esq. of Seaford, Downshire, who by Elizabeth Knox, sister of the present viscount Northland, had a son who married Catharine, eldest daughter of the right hon. William Brownlow, and

and sister of the countess of Darnley, and of the viscountesses Powerscourt and De Vesci. Major Cassan's only issue is Stephen Sheffield, born 1777, a barrister at law, married 1804, Eliza, daughter and heiress of — Laurensen, esq. of Capponellan Park, Kilkenny, and by her has three daughters only.

At Leigh, Kent, the Rev. John Southern, many years vicar of that parish.

Mrs. Fitchett, widow of Mr. F. of Lilsdon farm, near Taunton.

The wife of Mr. Mark Fooks, of Yeovil.

At Sudbury-hall, Derbyshire, whilst at dinner, Mr. Hall, park-keeper to the Right Hon. Lord Vernon.

Aged 67, Capt. Cuthbert Baines, of Penzance.

Robt. Williams, esq. solicitor, of Brecon.

At Tenby, aged 108, Mrs. Jane Bevan, who was a native of Scotland, where her daughter is now living at the age of nearly 90.

Aged near 90, Robert Edwards, well known by travellers through North Wales as the guide from Dolgelly to Cader Idris, till within a very few years.

At Greenwich, aged 81, Mr. Collingwood, father of Mr. C. printer to Oxford University.

At the Green, near Bromyard, Mrs. Hillier, sister of the late T. Colley, esq.

Aged 71, John Fleming, gent. of the Wergs, Staffordshire.

At King's Heath, near Birmingham, in his 66th year, Thomas Gem, esq. formerly an eminent attorney.

At Wood-street, Dorset, the wife of Mr. Seymer.

At Mere, Wilts, the wife of the Rev. Mr. Lewis, dissenting minister.

John Deakin, gent. high bailiff, and Samuel Sandles, gent. an alderman of Lichfield.

In Long Acre, aged 77, Julia, wife of Mr. Weippert, professor of the harp.

At Banbury, G. F. Leonard, Baron de Poley, a French emigrant Nobleman, who lost all his fortune in the French revolution, and was reduced to the greatest poverty.

In Portugal, in attacking about 100 French with only 30 Portuguese chasseurs, Major Fenwick, of the Buffs. He beat the Enemy, and took from them a considerable convoy of cattle, but was mortally wounded, and seven men killed.

At Mavis Enderby, Thomas Cooke. He had filled the office of parish clerk with punctuality for more than 40 years.

At Stickford, Mr. John Cousins, a respectable grazier.

At Lynn, Norfolk, aged 90, Mr. John Emmett, formerly an officer of excise at the port of Wisbech; in the church-yard of which town he has been interred near his five wives; a sixth survives him.

At Horncastle, Mr. Geo. Walker, baker. Rev. F. Luce, vicar of Harpsford and Fenn-Ottery, Devonshire.

The wife of C. Score, esq. of Sherborne. At an advanced age, the wife of Dr. Chapman, of Windsor.

Mrs. Hutt, widow, of Cuttner, Oxon.

At Melford, J. Peacock, esq.

At Godmanchester, R. Baumgartner, M. D.

C. Hunt, esq. of Saham Toney, Norfolk.

At Bengal, Capt. N. Ferguson.

Mr. Frederick Mutlow, of Gloucester.

Mr. George Lloyd, of Forden, Montgomeryshire.

At Spilsby, Mr. Wm. Panton, son of Mr. P. postmaster.

At Alford, aged 65, Mr. J. Emerson, draper.

At Barton-upon-Humber, aged 87, Edward Sargeant; leaving a widow of the age of 97, to whom he had been married 66 years.

At Tutbury, Staffordshire, in his 38th year, the Rev. J. Stubbs, curate of Uttoxeter, in that county, and formerly fellow of New college, Oxford.

At Newington Butts, far advanced in years, John Nicholson, gent. formerly an eminent miller at Fleet, Lincolnshire.

Aged 71, Frances, wife of Samuel Drinkwater, gent. of the Lea, near Ross.

By falling into a copper of boiling liquid, which occasioned his death three hours after in the greatest agonies, Mr. Fletcher, soap-manufacturer, of Derby.

Mrs. Lawton, relict of J. L. esq. of Lawton-hall, Cheshire.

At Turnstall, in the Staffordshire Potteries, aged 49, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Anthony Keeling, esq. formerly an eminent manufacturer of china and earthen ware. This lady, owing to a fall in her tender years, contracted such a degree of lameness, as rendered any continued bodily exertion very irksome; and was thereby prevented from partaking of many of the festivities and enjoyments of genteel life: but this, far from tincturing her mind with any portion of peevishness or discontent, only led her more assiduously to cultivate those social and heart-binding virtues, which rendered her character most amiable, and continually drew round her, both of her own relations and remote acquaintances, a circle of pleasing and elegant associates; who were charmed with the suavity of her manners, exhilarated with the unvarying cheerfulness of her disposition, and warmed with the benevolence of her heart. She possessed a bright and vigorous fancy, and her understanding was fervid and vivacious. She was a great lover of the belles-lettres, and had attained such proficiency in musick, as to rank her the first amateur performer upon the harpsichord.

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OLD CHRISTMAS RETURNED; or, HOSPITALITY REVIVED; A. D. 1600.
Being a Looking-Glass for rich Misers, wherein they may see (if they be not blind) how much they are to blame for their penurious Housekeeping; and likewise an Encouragement to those noble-minded Gentry, who lay out a great Part of their Estates in Hospitality, relieving such Persons as have Need thereof.

*Who feasts the poor, a true Reward shall find,
 Or helps the old, the feeble, lame, and blind.*

To the Tune — "The Delights of the Bottle."

ALL you that to feasting and mirth are
 inclin'd, [your mind :
 Come, here is good news for to pleasure
 Old Christmas is come for to keep open
 house; [mouse.
 He seems to be guilty of starving a
 Then come, boys, and welcome, for diet
 the chief—
 Plum-pudding, goose, capon, minc'd
 pies, and roast beef.
 A long time together he hath been for-
 got, [the pot;
 They scarce could afford for to hang on
 such misery sneaking in England hath
 been, [seen ;
 As by our forefathers ne'er used to be
 But, now he's returned; you shall have
 in brief, — Plum-pudding, &c.
 The times were ne'er good since Old
 Christmas was fled,
 And all Hospitality hath been so dead,
 No mirth at our festivals late did appear,
 They scarcely would part with a cup of
 March beer:
 But now you shall have, for the ease
 of your grief, — Plum-pudding, &c.
 The butler and baker, they now may be
 glad, [have been bad;
 The times they are mended, though they
 The brewer, he likewise may be of good
 cheer, [and beer;
 He shall have good trading for strong ale
 All trades shall be jolly and have for re-
 lief — Plum-pudding, &c.
 The holly and ivy about the walls wind,
 And shew that we ought to our neigh-
 bours be kind,
 Inviting each other for pastime and
 sport, [do resort :
 And where we best fare, there we most
 We fall not of victuals, and that of the
 chief, — Plum-pudding, &c.
 The cooks shall be busied by day and by
 night [light ;
 In roasting and boiling for taste and de-
 Their senses in liquor that's nappy they'll
 steep, [sleep :
 Though they be afforded to have little
 They still are employed for to dress us in
 brief, — Plum-pudding, &c.
 Although the cold weather doth hunger
 provoke, [neys do smoke,
 'Tis a comfort to see how the chim-
 Provision is making for beer, ale, and
 wine,
 For all that are willing or ready to dine.
 Then haste to the kitchen for diet the
 chief — Plum-pudding, &c.
 All travellers as they do pass on their
 way,
 At gentlemen's halls are invited to stay,

Themselves to refresh and their horses to
 rest, [guest,
 Since that he must be Old Christmas's
 Nay the poor shall not want, but have for
 relief — Plum-pudding, &c.
 Now Mock-beggar-hall it no more shall
 stand empty, [and plenty ;
 But all shall be furnish'd with freedom
 The hoarding old misers who used to
 preserve [poor starve,
 The gold in their coffers, and see the
 Must now spread their tables, and give
 them in brief — Plum-pudding, &c.
 The court and the city, and country are
 glad, [lad ;
 Old Christmas is come to cheer up the
 Broad pieces and guineas about now
 shall fly,
 And hundreds be losers by cogging a die,
 Whilst others are feasting with diet
 the chief — Plum-pudding, &c.
 Those that have no coin at the cards for
 to play,
 May sit by the fire, and pass time away,
 And drink off their moisture content-
 ed and free, [is to thee :"
 "My honest good fellow, come, here
 And when they are hungry fall to their
 relief — Plum-pudding, &c.
 Young gallants and ladies shall foot
 it along, [sick shall throng,
 Each room in the house to the mu-
 Whilst jolly carouses about they shall
 pass, [his lass ;
 And each country swain trip about with
 Mean time goes the caterer to fetch
 in chief, — Plum-pudding, &c.
 The cooks and the scullion, who toil
 in their frocks, [mas box;
 Their hopes do depend upon their Christ-
 There is very few that do live on the
 earth, [or mirth ;
 But enjoy at this time either profit
 Yea those that are charged to find all re-
 lief — Plum-pudding, &c.
 Then well may we welcome Old Christ-
 mas to town, [quor so brown,
 Who brings us good cheer, and good li-
 To pass the cold Winter away with de-
 light : [night ;
 We feast it all day and we frolick all
 Both hunger and cold we keep out with
 relief, — Plum-pudding, &c.
 Then let all curmudgeons who dote o
 their wealth, [than their health
 And value their treasures much mo:
 Go hang themselves up, if they wi
 be so kind, [come shall find
 Old Christmas with them but small wa
 They will not afford to themselves
 out grief — Plum-pudding, &c.

